

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9**  
**Drinking Water Tribal Set-Aside Program**  
**2010 Guidance and Procedures for Applying for Assistance**

EPA Region 9 (EPA) is pleased to issue the 2010 guidance and procedures for applying for assistance from the Drinking Water Tribal Set-Aside (DWTSA) program. This program provides funding for tribes within Region 9 (California, Nevada, and Arizona) for public drinking water system infrastructure. Funds are awarded through direct grants to tribes or interagency agreements with the Indian Health Service. The funding will be used to address the most significant public health threats for public water systems.

Up to \$5 million of FY 10 funds may be available. In addition, projects ranking higher than Health Category K may be considered under the anticipated FY11 appropriation. Matching funds are not required; however, in cases where commercial entities and/or non-tribal populations receive water from the public water system, EPA may ask the tribe to provide a matching contribution.

This assistance will be awarded under Section 300j-12 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. §1452. The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number is 66.468.

**Important Dates:**

**November 2, 2009** - - **EPA must receive proposals by this date**, including *3 copies* of the proposal form, tribal government endorsement, and any preliminary feasibility studies and supporting documents. **Proposals received after November 2, 2009 will not be considered for funding.** Send proposals to:  
Linda Reeves, WTR-6  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

December 2009 - - - - EPA will notify each applicant of the draft proposal priority and whether the project was selected to continue with the application process.

January 2010 - - - - - Applicants can submit comments on the draft prioritization. For projects selected to continue with the application process, applicants must submit responses to any EPA comments, and capacity and managerial checklists.

February 2010 - - - - - EPA will notify applicants of the final priority list and funding decision, along with guidance letters for projects to be funded by grant.

March 2010- - - - - For projects to be funded by grant, applications must be received by EPA (exact dates will be included in funding decision notification letters). For projects to be funded by interagency agreements, Indian Health Service must submit to EPA the draft Memorandum of Agreement and Project Summary.

June 2010- - - - - EPA will award funds for selected projects.

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**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9**  
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**I. Description of Program**

EPA Region 9 (EPA) is pleased to issue the 2010 guidance and procedures for applying for assistance from the Drinking Water Tribal Set-Aside (DWTSA) program. This program provides funding for tribes within Region 9 (California, Nevada, and Arizona) for public water system infrastructure. Funds are awarded through direct grants to tribes or interagency agreements with the Indian Health Service. The funding will be used to address the most significant public health threats posed by inadequate public drinking water system infrastructure. Up to \$5 million may be available in FY10. In addition, projects ranking higher than Health Category K may be considered for anticipated FY11 funds. This assistance will be awarded under Section 300j-12 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. §1452.

***A. Program History***

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) provide for a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund similar to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund which had been in existence for over a decade. The SDWA contains a provision setting aside 1.5% of the annual appropriation for drinking water systems that serve Indian tribes<sup>1</sup>. The President's proposed Fiscal Year 2010 budget for EPA increases the tribal set-aside from 1.5% to 2%. The proposed budget also provides increased funding for tribal public drinking water system infrastructure that addresses the most significant threats to public health.

USEPA Headquarters issued national guidance for this program in 1998 which can be found at [http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf/allotments/tribes/pdf/guidelines\\_dwsrf\\_tribal.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf/allotments/tribes/pdf/guidelines_dwsrf_tribal.pdf). The national guidance gave each EPA region significant flexibility in developing regional funding procedures. EPA Region 9 formed a Regional Tribal Operations Committee workgroup with tribal representatives to develop these procedures to meet tribal needs consistent with the objectives of the SDWA and the national guidance.

***B. What types of projects can be funded through this program?***

Infrastructure projects funded through the DWTSA must address the most significant threats to public health associated with public water systems that serve tribal populations. Eligible projects (or portions of projects) must ensure compliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations under 40 CFR Part 141 or otherwise further the health protection objectives of the SDWA<sup>5</sup>. As stated in the national guidance, eligible infrastructure improvement projects can:

- Rehabilitate/develop sources (excluding reservoirs, dams, water rights);
- Install or upgrade treatment facilities;
- Install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs;

- Install or replace transmission and distribution pipes;
- Physically consolidate existing public water systems or connect homes currently on private wells to existing public water systems if there is a public health risk (*note that only tribes can apply for funds, not individual home owners*); and,
- Connect homes that are not currently connected to an existing public water system (if the current source of the drinking water available to the homes is contaminated or is otherwise posing a risk to the public health of the tribe).

Addendum 99-1 to the national guidance allows funding for the creation of new community water systems to address existing public health problems caused by unsafe drinking water provided by individual wells or surface water sources. The new policy also allows the creation of new regional community water systems which consolidate several existing systems that have technical, financial, or managerial difficulties. Before funding the creation of a new system, EPA must ensure that all of the potentially affected parties have been notified and that the tribe has considered alternative solutions to addressing the problem. According to the national guidance, new systems may be funded only if the following conditions are met:

- upon completion of the project, the entity created must meet the federal definition of a community water system;
- funding is limited to projects where actual public health problems with serious risks exist;
- the project is limited in scope to the specific geographic area affected by the health risk;
- the project can only be sized to accommodate a reasonable amount of growth expected over the life of the facility - growth cannot be a substantial portion of the project;
- the system, upon completion, must have adequate technical, financial, and managerial capacity;
- the system must be operated by adequately trained and certified operations; and,
- the project must be a cost-effective solution to solving the public health problem.

***C. What types of projects cannot be funded through this program?***

Funding is not allowed for:

- Monitoring (that is needed to meet requirements of SDWA)<sup>2</sup>;
- Operation & maintenance<sup>2</sup>;
- Land acquisition (unless the land is integral to the project and is from a willing seller)<sup>2</sup>;

- Dams, or rehabilitation of dams<sup>6</sup>;
- Water rights (except if the water rights are owned by a public water system that is being consolidated)<sup>6</sup>;
- Reservoirs (except for finished water reservoirs and those reservoirs that are part of the treatment process and are located on the treatment facility property)<sup>6</sup>;
- Projects needed primarily for fire protection<sup>6</sup>; or,
- Projects intended primarily for future growth<sup>6</sup>.

***D. Program Link to EPA's Strategic Plan/Government Performance Results Act (GPRA)***

Projects funded under this program support Goal 2 (Clean and Safe Water), Objective 2.1 (Protect Human Health), Sub-Objective 2.1.1 (Water Safe to Drink) of the USEPA Strategic Plan for 2003-2008 (to be updated in 2010). The program fits within the USEPA Strategic Plan/GPRA in that the completion of the project will help to achieve the target that 85% of the population served by community water systems in Indian Country will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards. In addition, the project will help achieve the strategic planning target that by 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, the number of households on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water and/or basic sanitation will be reduced by 50%.

**II. Award Information**

EPA intends to award up to \$5 million in FY10 funding for projects ranging in size from less than \$25,000 to over \$1 million. In addition, projects ranking higher than Health Category K may be considered for anticipated FY11 funds. Over the history of the program, the average cost of funded construction projects is approximately \$600,000. Based on experience from previous years, EPA estimates that 3 to 5 construction projects and a few feasibility studies may be selected for funding. Tribes may request that projects be awarded as either a grant to the tribe or an interagency agreement with the Indian Health Service.

EPA reserves the right to partially fund proposals by funding discrete activities, projects, or phases of proposals. If EPA decides to partially fund proposals, it will do so in a manner that does not prejudice any proposal or affect the basis upon which the proposals, or portion thereof, were evaluated and selected for award. Funding for project proposals is not guaranteed and is subject to the availability of funds. EPA is not bound by any estimates in this guidance and reserves the right to reject all proposals or applications and make no awards.

**III. Eligibility Information**

***A. Who is eligible to receive funding under this program?***

Only federally recognized Indian tribes within EPA Region 9 (California, Arizona, and Nevada) may submit proposals<sup>1</sup>. Funds will be awarded in either grants to tribes or interagency

agreements with the Indian Health Service.

If a tribe receives a grant, the tribe may elect to provide some or all of the funds to another entity, including a tribal consortium, to implement the project, consistent with federal procurement requirements and the EPA Sub Award Policy. The plan for the tribe's use of the grant funds should be identified in the grant award document. In such a case, the tribe is still the grant recipient, and is ultimately responsible to EPA for proper management of the funds.

***B. Which water systems are eligible to receive funding?***

1. Only public water systems that are community water systems or non-profit, non-community water systems are eligible to receive funding<sup>2</sup>.
  - A public water system is defined as an entity that supplies water for human consumption and has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. It may include collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities.
  - A public water system is classified either as a community water system or a non-community water system. A community water system means a public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. A non-community water system means any public water system that is not a community water system.
2. The system must serve an Indian tribe<sup>3</sup>. Funding can be provided to improve any eligible public water system, whether or not it is owned by a tribe, on or off-reservation, or serving tribal communities living on or off-reservation. Since tribes will be applying for funds on behalf of the water system, EPA will assume that the water system serves a tribe, as required by the SDWA, and the requested improvements are a high tribal priority. In cases where commercial entities and/or non-tribal populations receive water from the public water system, EPA may ask the tribe to provide a match for the funds.
3. Systems that are in significant noncompliance with any requirement of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations will not be eligible for funding unless the project which is being funded will ensure compliance<sup>2</sup>. Monitoring and reporting requirements must also be met to maintain compliance with the SDWA.
4. Any system to be assisted with DWTS funding must be operated by adequately trained and certified operations. Please note that the Disinfection/Disinfectant Byproducts Rule also requires that all systems using a disinfectant must have an operator certified at the appropriate level of the treatment facility to be in compliance with the SDWA.
5. Tribes will only receive funding for a project if they can demonstrate that the utility has, or will develop, the capacity to properly maintain the water system<sup>4</sup>.

### *C. What is capacity and why is it important?*

Although the SDWA does not expressly include capacity requirements under the DWWSA program, EPA's national policy is to ensure that consumers are continually provided safe drinking water and that the government's investment in tribal water systems is protected. The investment in physical infrastructure is only one part of ensuring safe drinking water delivery. Lack of proper operation and maintenance may lead to deterioration of the infrastructure and unsanitary conditions. Proper staffing, management, financial planning, and funding are crucial to ensure that operation and maintenance are adequate. Therefore, capacity is a threshold eligibility factor for funding.

EPA characterizes the three elements of technical, financial, and managerial capacity to properly run the water system as follows:

1. **Technical capacity** refers to the physical infrastructure of the water system (the capability of the system components to provide water that meets the requirements of the SDWA), and the technical knowledge of the system personnel and their ability to use that knowledge to adequately operate the system. Evidence of adequate technical capacity includes:

- a. Employment of certified operator (as appropriate for system)

Customers of any public water system need to be provided with an adequate supply of safe, potable drinking water. To attain this, it is essential that public water system operators are trained and certified and that they have knowledge and understanding of the public health reasons for drinking water standards. Without qualified and trained operators public health cannot be adequately protected.

- b. Adequate staff to operate the system

It is important to allow sufficient time for staff to examine the system, conduct preventive maintenance, ensure that conditions remain sanitary, address problems as quickly as possible to avoid a loss of pressure, prevent a lack of water, continue proper operation, etc. This can be done by a variety of methods, but public health and the water system must be priorities of the operator(s).

- c. Ability to adequately survey system

Operating a system requires regular inspections of the facilities (including the inside and outside of storage tanks, pump houses, and well heads), flushing gate valves regularly, etc. To achieve this, the operator needs to have access to vehicles when facilities are not located within immediate walking distance.

- d. Availability of the tools and measurement devices necessary to perform routine operation and maintenance on the system

Operators must have the ability to address a problem and to conduct routine maintenance, such as changing leaky gaskets, flushing valves, fixing chlorinators,

and measuring chlorine and fluoride levels.

e. Existence of as-builts

The existence of as-builts allows operators to properly conduct necessary maintenance activities such as flushing the system regularly, locating shut-off gate valves to isolate a water line break, and locating water lines for excavation.

f. Ongoing training and safety programs

Ongoing training allows operators to sharpen their skills and better address system operations. Safety programs are necessary because a water system can be a dangerous place: high voltage areas and confined spaces are present, slippery surfaces exist, high structures must be climbed, and potentially dangerous treatment chemicals must be handled.

2. **Financial capacity** includes the ability of the system to maintain sufficient revenues to cover operation costs and the effective management of those resources to operate the system. In effect, is the system financially healthy? Evidence of adequate financial capacity includes:

a. Adequate written budget (and process in place) to pay for staff, chemicals, power, maintenance, monitoring

Financial capacity is key to proper operation and maintenance. A written budget is the first step. Though often smaller systems cost more per user than large systems (because of economies of scale), most ground water systems are relatively inexpensive for a necessary utility. Costs in some areas have been estimated at \$20 per household connection per month. It is important for communities to make enough funds available to properly operate and maintain the system. Users must also pay their bills to ensure the financial stability of the system. The systems should have procedures in place to encourage prompt customer payment.

b. Capital replacement plan (or identification of capital replacement needs)

This ensures that money is set-aside from the budget to address expected repairs that happen on a regular basis, such as pump maintenance and replacement, and tank clean-outs. If these are not set aside in the budget, it may lead to a budget shortfall when the items need replacement.

c. Funding for budget identified (whether through user charges or general fund) at beginning of year

To ensure continued operation at a reasonable cost, a budget must be developed and funds identified. This allows the system to address expenses in a reasonable manner as opposed to expending greater amounts when the unforeseen emergency arises (e.g., a pump due for replacement breaks down over the weekend, creating

a need to expedite shipment and pay overtime).

- d. Record keeping for budget, use, operations, and equipment

For consistently efficient operations, it is necessary to maintain records to anticipate budget expenses and equipment needs ahead of time.

- 3. **Managerial capacity** includes such things as ownership accountability, the ability of management to adequately staff the system with qualified personnel, an understanding of the regulatory requirements involved in operating a water system, and the ability to interact well with customers and regulators. Evidence of adequate managerial capacity includes:

- a. All monitoring required by the SDWA is consistent and up-to-date

While monitoring itself does not correct health problems, it is necessary to determine the quality of water and ensure protection of public health. Though not eligible for funding, monitoring is required by law.

- b. System management

The responsibilities of the managers must be well-defined and in written form. The "checks and balances" on those with responsibility for the system should also be well-defined and in written form (e.g. water board, tribal council review). The division/delegation of responsibility will clearly be more complex with a water utility or larger water system than with a small water system.

- c. Development and implementation of source water protection plan

Source water protection is necessary to ensure that once the water source is developed, it remains safe for human consumption.

EPA will also analyze other forms of capacity when considering project proposals. For example, tribes must demonstrate that they have the ability (either in-house or with the assistance of the Indian Health Service or another appropriate agency) to meet EPA's project management requirements and properly oversee the construction project.

#### ***D. How does capacity affect eligibility?***

It is important to note that a utility's capacity will not affect a project's placement on the funding priority list. EPA will prioritize projects solely using the methodology presented in Section VII.

EPA will assess capacity only if a project is high enough on the priority list to be selected to proceed with the funding process. The assessment will include a self-evaluation by the tribe (in the form of capacity checklists) and, if necessary, further analysis by a team of experts to review the utility's technical, managerial, and financial capacity. If EPA determines that a utility does not have adequate capacity to operate and maintain the system, the system owner must agree to take appropriate steps to ensure that the utility develops the appropriate level of capacity.

Appropriate steps may include some or all of the following:

- Training and certifying existing system personnel or hiring trained and certified personnel,
- Developing a source water protection plan,
- Developing an infrastructure replacement plan,
- Instituting a long-term program to provide any needed operation and maintenance,
- Conducting an analysis of the system's financial health,
- Adopting a rate structure that will provide the system with sufficient resources to adequately maintain and operate the system,
- Establishing a reserve fund to replace infrastructure reaching the end of its useful life, or
- Establishing an entity to manage and operate the system.

The above capacities and abilities are not only requirements for this funding program, but also valuable for any water system. Tribes wishing to receive more information about improving the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of their systems, or other project management skills should contact their EPA Program Manager (see Section IX).

***E. Are Matching Funds Required?***

No; however, in cases where commercial entities and/or non-tribal populations receive water from the public water systems, EPA may ask the tribe to provide a matching contribution.

**IV. Step 1: Proposal Submission Information**

To minimize the workload to tribes, the proposal submission process will be divided into three steps. The first step is the submittal of the initial project proposal package including: a) the project form (Attachment 1); b) the tribal government endorsement; and, c) the feasibility study (requirements in Appendix A), if applicable.

***A. Project Proposal Due Date***

The tribal government endorsement and three copies of the Project Proposal Form and feasibility study, if applicable, **must be received by November 2, 2009** and submitted to the following address. **Proposals received after November 2, 2009 will not be considered for funding.**

Linda Reeves, WTR-6  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9  
 75 Hawthorne Street  
 San Francisco, CA 94105

***B. Project Proposal Contents***

1. **Project Proposal Instructions** - A tribe may submit more than one project proposal under this guidance and each project proposal will be separately reviewed and considered for funding. Applicants must submit a copy of this form for each project to be considered for funding. Additionally, tribes that submitted a project proposal during a previous funding cycle that did not receive funding can submit, by the proposal deadline, a written request that the project be reconsidered under this round of funding.

The two-page Project Proposal Form is included as Attachment 1. Additional sheets of paper may be attached as necessary to ensure that EPA receives complete information to consider in evaluation of the project proposals. The project proposal should include completed feasibility studies and environmental documents if available. See below for specific directions.

- a. **Service Area Information** - list the total population served by the public water system(s), the number of connections, and the number and percentage of metered connections.

- b. **Project Description** - give a general description of the overall project and the specific components proposed. Also, describe the problems the project will address including any violation of drinking water standards and any aesthetic water quality problems (e.g., taste, odor, color, clarity).

- c. **Project Cost** - list each project component by the letter of the health problem it addresses. Use the Health Category chart presented in Section V for the appropriate letter. Also note the number of connections that will benefit from each component of the proposed project. For example, for a pipeline rehabilitation project, list the number of connections served by that pipeline. For a treatment plant modification, list the total number of connections served by that treatment plant.

- d. **Signature** - The form must be signed by a person certifying that the information supplied is accurate.

2. **Tribal Government Endorsement** - The proposal must be submitted with a tribal resolution or a tribal government endorsement of the proposal(s) {i.e., the tribal leader's signature on the letter transmitting the proposal(s)}. If requesting reconsideration of a previous project proposal, a tribal government endorsement of the project must be submitted with the request, if not already on file at EPA.

3. **Feasibility Study Projects** - While most of the funds awarded in this program will go directly towards construction of water infrastructure projects, EPA realizes that in some cases tribes have serious concerns about the quality of their drinking water, yet the best solutions have not yet been identified. To address these cases, funds can be requested for feasibility studies. To request funding to complete a feasibility study for the project, only the two-page project proposal form (Attachment 1) and the tribal government endorsement described in items a. and b. above must be submitted.

4. **Construction Projects** – To receive consideration for construction funding, a feasibility study must be submitted with the project proposal form. The level of effort and depth of

analysis required for the feasibility study are proportional to the size and complexity of the proposed project. See Appendix A for a description of feasibility study requirements. At a minimum, the feasibility must include a description of the proposed project, a description of the alternatives considered, and a detailed budget breakdown. Include copies of any completed environmental documents, if available.

If EPA determines that a project's feasibility study is not adequate, EPA may award funds to complete a more comprehensive feasibility study rather than construction funding. Once the project has an adequate feasibility study, the tribe can submit (or resubmit) a proposal for construction funding during the next funding cycle.

5. **Budgets** - For project budgeting purposes, allowances for tribal administration, engineering, inspection and other technical support services are based on the following percentages of estimated construction costs.

Tribal administration.....2.5%  
Construction change orders.....5.0%  
Technical support services.....2.5% above the percentage indicated in 40 CFR Part 35,  
Subpart I, Appendix B, Table 1, Allowance for Facilities Planning and Design.

This approach keeps these allowances in the reasonable range of 20 to 25% of construction costs. Please use these percentages when preparing the budget. Once a project is selected for funding, changes to these percentages can be negotiated with the EPA project officer on a case by case basis if necessary for the success of the project. Only actual costs incurred under the approved budget will be paid.

### ***C. Draft Prioritization***

EPA will use the information in the proposal package to place projects on a draft priority list using the funding factors described in Section VII. After EPA prioritizes the project proposals received, each tribe will be informed of the health category and numerical score, if applicable, of its proposal(s). EPA will also notify the tribes whether or not they will move forward with step two of the funding process. The number of projects selected to move forward with the funding process will be dependent on the amount of funding available and the costs of the top projects. In **December 2009**, the draft project prioritization letter will be sent to each tribe that submitted a project proposal. Tribes on the fundable portion of the draft priority list will receive capacity and managerial checklists and comments on the feasibility study enclosed with the project prioritization letter.

## **V. Step 2: Comments on Draft Prioritization, Capacity and Managerial Checklists and Final Feasibility Studies**

Tribal comments on the draft prioritization for all projects will be due in **January 2010**. For projects on the fundable portion of the draft priority list, Tribes must respond to any EPA comments and submit revised feasibility study as necessary, and completed capacity and managerial checklists will also be due in **January 2010**.

### ***A. Comments on the Draft Prioritization List***

Each tribe will receive a draft ranking for each project proposal submitted. The tribe may submit additional information on the project to support a higher ranking. EPA will consider any additional information provided when finalizing the priority list.

### ***B. Capacity Checklist***

As part of this second stage of the application process, tribes must submit capacity checklists if their project is on the fundable portion of the draft priority list or if they are submitting additional information for the project to be considered for funding. The SDWA specifies that all water system owners must have the technical, financial, and managerial capacity to properly run their water utilities in order to receive funding. If utilities do not currently have adequate capacity, system owners must make appropriate changes in operation (management, rate structure, maintenance, consolidation, alternative supplies, etc.) to ensure the long-term capability of the system. If a system does not have, or will not be able to develop capacity, it is not eligible to receive DWTSA funds.

### ***C. Managerial Checklist***

As part of the funding process, the tribe must determine who will manage the funds and who will be responsible for each aspect of construction. Tribes must identify in the managerial checklist who will handle the various aspects of project management, planning, design, plans and specifications review, construction management and inspection. The list identifies the many positions needed to plan or construct a project. These participants are necessary to ensure that program conditions are met and that the treatment works are built correctly and at an appropriate cost. The tribe may have adequate resources internally to ensure that the project is properly managed, or may wish to work with the Indian Health Service or a consulting firm. (At the request of a tribe, EPA can transfer funds to the Indian Health Service through an interagency agreement so that the Indian Health Service can implement the project.)

### ***D. Final Feasibility Studies***

The tribe must also address any EPA comments on the feasibility study. If the comments are substantial in nature, the feasibility study may need to be revised. If the comments are minor, a brief addendum to the feasibility study addressing each of the comments may suffice.

## **VI. Step 3: Grant Application/Interagency Agreement Process**

In **February 2010** EPA will notify each applicant of their final priority list. Tribes with projects on the fundable portion of the final priority list and that meet the capacity threshold eligibility factors will proceed with Step 3, the formal grant application or interagency agreement process. Invitations to submit an application (or Memorandum of Agreement and Project Summary) is not a guarantee of funding. Deadlines must be met and the workplan and budget must be approved by the EPA Project Officer and the grant application and Interagency Agreement request must be approved by the EPA Project Office and Grants Specialist. For grants, the EPA Regional Administrator will make the final award determination. For interagency agreements, the EPA Region 10 Grants Management Officer will make the final award determination.

For projects to be funded by grants, guidance letters will be sent out in **February 2010**. These letters will include: 1) the amount of funding available for the project, 2) links to the grant application packet for grant-funded projects, 3) any final comments on the feasibility study, and 4) the date by which the completed grant application must be submitted to EPA (or, for projects to be funded by interagency agreements, the date by which the Memorandum of Agreement and Project Summaries prepared by Indian Health Service must be submitted to EPA).

#### ***A. Grant/IAG Application***

The federal Standard Form 424 (SF-424) grant applications as well as workplans and budgets must be received by EPA in **March 2010** (or, for projects funded through interagency agreements, Memorandums of Agreement and Project Summaries prepared by Indian Health Service must be received by EPA in **March 2010**). The funding decision notification letters will indicate the exact date the completed application is due.

#### ***B. Letter of Commitment***

Based on an assessment of tribal capacity, EPA will identify any significant deficiencies in technical, financial, or managerial capacity that must be corrected during the project grant period. A letter from the tribal chairperson or a tribal resolution committing to address these deficiencies must be submitted along with the budget, workplan, and grant application.

#### ***C. Environmental Results***

As part of the grant application process, environmental outputs and outcomes for the project must be identified in the workplan with a plan for measuring and tracking progress towards these goals. In addition, grant conditions concerning the reporting of environmental outputs and outcomes will be included in the award document. See Appendix C for these and other sample grant conditions.

Expected outputs are either a feasibility study to determine a feasible method to address a public health concern, or the design and construction of drinking water infrastructure to provide access to safe water.

Expected outcomes are improved public health protection by providing tribal households with access to safe drinking water which complies with all health-based regulations under the SDWA.

## **VII. Funding Allocation Methodology**

EPA will select projects for funding from a priority list created from a two-step prioritizing process. The national guidance requires that the highest health risks be addressed first. Therefore, in the first step of the prioritizing formula, EPA will categorize proposed projects by the public health problem to be resolved. If a project has more than one component, each component will be placed into one of the following health categories. If funding cannot be provided for all eligible projects within the same health category, further prioritization will occur based on the considerations described in Step 2.

## Step One: Health Categories

Higher Priority	Category A	Demonstrated illness attributable to the water system
	Category B:	Microbial contamination of the water supply resulting in a repeated coliform bacteria maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation
	Category C:	Unfiltered surface water or ground water under the influence of surface water.
	Category D:	Filtered surface water and ground water under the influence of surface water that violates surface water filtration or disinfection regulations.
	Category E:*	Insufficient water supply resulting in water outages occurring for an extended period that could not be corrected through operational improvements.
	Category F:** <i>(see footnote)</i>	Arsenic contamination F1: 50 ppb and above F2: 25-49 ppb F3: 11-24 ppb
	Category G:	Nitrate/nitrite contamination exceeding MCL.
	Category H:	Lead contamination exceeding Action Level or Treatment Technique.
	Category I:	Chemical contamination (other than nitrate/nitrite, lead, or arsenic) exceeding a primary MCL.
	Category J:	Copper contamination exceeding Action Level or Treatment Technique.
Lower Priority	Category K:	Significant sanitary defect involving sewage, or disinfection facilities that have defects, or uncovered distribution reservoirs, or documented inadequate pressure potentially causing cross-connection contamination.
	Category L:	Systems meeting existing MCLs but not future MCLs or Action levels, or Iron/Manganese problems, or other water system deficiencies.

\* Qualification for Category E will be based on water supply information requested in the Project Proposal Form including available well capacity, storage capacity, and frequency of documented water outages.

\*\* Category F has been broken into three subcategories; F1, F2, and F3. Projects within the subcategory of F1 are highest priority, followed by projects within subcategories F2 and F3 respectively.

## Step Two: Prioritizing System (Maximum Total Points: 43):

Criterion	Points
1) Consolidation	
a) Project consolidates more than two systems	5
b) Project consolidates two systems	3
2) Secondary Standards	
Project will solve taste, odor, color and/or clarity problems	3
3) Population Served (for consolidation projects, use the population of the system being prioritized in the health category)	
a) Less than 100 people	5
b) 100 to 250 people	4
c) 250 to 500 people	3
d) 500 to 750 people	2
e) 750 to 999 people	1
4) Tribal Population Served	
a) At least 90% of population served is tribal	7
b) At least 75% of population served is tribal	4
5) Tribal Ownership	
a) System is tribally owned	5
6) Grant Amount Per Connection	
a) Less than \$1,000 per household	5
b) \$1,000 to \$1,999 per household	4
c) \$2,000 to \$4,999 per household	3
d) \$5,000 to \$9,999 per household	2
e) \$10,000 to \$14,999 per household	1
7) Additional Benefits	
a) System has water and/or energy conservation	2
b) System has or is implementing source and/or wellhead protection programs	2
c) System has metering and billing by water usage	2
d) System has a Certified Operator	2
8) Total Estimated Grant Amount	
a) Less than \$100,000	5
b) \$100,000 to \$199,000	4
c) \$200,000 to \$299,000	3
d) \$300,000 to \$499,000	2
e) \$500,000 to \$750,000	1

## VIII. Award Administration Information

**Regulations** governing the award and administration of grants can be found at 40 CFR Part 31.

**Quarterly Progress Reports** are required for all projects. Quarterly reports should describe project activities and provide the EPA Project Officer with information about project development including the status of the timeline and budget for meeting the environmental outputs and outcomes.

**Financial Status Reports (FSRs)** – For grants, an interim FSR is required annually and a Final FSR must be submitted within 90 days after grants expire.

**Terms and Conditions:** Examples of grant and interagency agreement conditions which a tribe may expect to receive are included in Appendix C.

**Environmental Review:** Please note that federally funded projects are subject to a detailed environmental review process under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the National Historic Preservation Act. The NEPA process invites public participation regarding the proposed project and its potential effects. Substantive and potentially costly mitigation, impact avoidance, and monitoring measures are all potential outcomes of the environmental review process, particularly under the ESA. These measures may include, but are not limited to monitoring and reporting potentially sensitive information such as water usage, groundwater levels, listed species, and cultural resources. The likelihood of these types of outcomes is dependent upon the number and sensitivity of the environmental and cultural issues identified during the environmental review process. For this reason, we strongly encourage the tribe, at the earliest possible time, to contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and/or the State Historic Preservation Office to discuss potential endangered species or cultural resources impacts of the project and to identify possible outcomes of the environmental review process.

## IX. Agency Contacts

For general information about this program, please contact:

Linda Reeves, WTR-6  
Drinking Water Tribal Set-Aside Program Coordinator  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
Phone: 415-972-3445  
E-mail: [reeves.linda@epa.gov](mailto:reeves.linda@epa.gov)

To discuss specific information about your water system, please contact your EPA Program Manager.

Karl Banks, Program Manager (415) 972-3557  
**Western Arizona, Lower Colorado River Area**

Andrew Sallach, Program Manager (415) 972-3503  
**Ak Chin, San Carlos, Gila River, White Mountain Apache**

Helen McKinley, Program Manager (415) 972-3559  
**Southern and Central California**

Bessie Lee, Program Manager (415) 972-3776  
**Navajo, Hopi and Tohono O'odham Nation**

Roger Yates, Program Manager (415) 972-3549  
**Nevada, Owens Valley, and Northern California**

## **X. References/Endnotes**

Sections of this guidance were adopted from materials produced by the following agencies:  
California Department of Health Services (Project Selection Criteria - Health Categories)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Utility Service (Feasibility Study Requirements)  
Rural Community Assistance Corporation (Capacity Checklists)  
Indian Health Service (Capacity Checklists)  
South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources (Capacity Checklists)  
U.S. EPA, Region 8

Endnoted references are as follows:

1. 42 U.S.C. 300j-12(i)(1)
2. 42 U.S.C. 300j-12(a)(2)
3. 42 U.S.C. 300j-12-(i)(2)
4. U.S. EPA Draft Tribal Set-Aside Guidelines (national), p. 13
5. U.S. EPA Draft Tribal Set-Aside Guidelines (national), pp. 17-18
6. U.S. EPA Draft Tribal Set-Aside Guidelines (national), p. 6

## Appendix A

### Feasibility Study Requirements

I. GENERAL. A Feasibility Study should clearly describe the owner's present situation, analyze alternatives, and propose a specific course of action, from an engineering perspective. **The level of effort and depth of analysis required for the feasibility study are proportional to the size and complexity of the proposed project.** The following should be used as a guide for the preparation of Feasibility Studies.

II. PROJECT PLANNING AREA. Describe the project area under consideration in the context of the existing and projected water system service area. The description should include information on the following:

A. Location. Maps, photographs, and sketches. These materials should indicate legal and natural boundaries, major obstacles, elevation, etc.

B. Growth Areas and Population Trends. Specific area(s) of concentrated growth should be identified. Population projections for the project planning area should be provided for the design period. These projections should be based on historical records with justification from recognized sources.

III. EXISTING FACILITIES. Describe the existing facilities including at least the following information:

A. Location Map. Provide a schematic layout and general service area map (map should be identified in project planning area maps of Section II. A. above).

B. History. (Only if requested by EPA)

C. Condition of Facilities. Describe present condition; suitability for continued use; adequacy of water supply (quantity & quality); and, if any existing central facilities, the treatment, storage, and distribution capabilities.

IV. NEED FOR PROJECT. Describe the needs in the following order of priority:

A. Describe current health risks and/or significant Safe Drinking Water Act non-compliance issues, and any anticipated health risks and/or significant Safe Drinking Water Act non-compliance issues after the project is completed.

B. Describe the current Operations and Maintenance (O&M) issues and those anticipated after the project is complete.

C. Describe the reasonable growth capacity that is necessary to meet needs during the life of the improved portion of the system.

D. Other Benefits. Describe any other benefits resulting from this project (e.g.

improvements in aesthetic quality of water).

V. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED. This section should contain a description of all reasonable alternatives (and a no-action alternative) considered in planning a solution to meet the identified need. The description should include the following information on each alternative:

A. Description. Describe the facilities associated with the alternative. Describe all feasible water supply sources and provide comparison of such sources. Also, describe treatment, storage and distribution facilities.

B. Design Criteria. State the design parameters used for evaluation purposes.

C. Map. Schematic layout.

D. Land Requirements. Identify sites and easements required. Further specify whether these properties are currently owned, to be acquired or leased.

E. Construction Problems. Discuss concerns such as subsurface rock, high water table, limited access, or other conditions which may affect cost of construction or operation of facility.

F. Environmental Document. Describe unique direct and indirect impacts on flood plains, wetlands, other important land resources, endangered species, historical and archaeological properties, etc., as they relate to a specific alternative. EPA must conduct an environmental assessment prior to project approval.

G. Cost Estimates.

1. Construction
2. Non-Construction and Other Projects.
3. Annual Operation and Maintenance.
4. Present Worth, based on Federal discount rates (obtained from the Federal Reserve Board)

H. Compare and contrast each alternative. A matrix may be helpful to display results. At a minimum the following items should be addressed:

1. Environmental Impacts
2. Annual O & M costs
3. Required operational expertise
4. Ability to achieve compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act requirements

5. Ability to address public health concerns
6. Total construction & non-construction costs
7. Other tribal concerns

VI. PROPOSED PROJECT (Recommended Alternative). This section should contain a fully developed description of the proposed project based on the preliminary description under the evaluation of alternatives. At a minimum, the following information should be included (if applicable):

A. Project Design.

1. Water Supply. Include requirements for quality and quantity. Describe recommended source, including site.
2. Treatment. Describe process in detail and identify location of plant site and any process discharges.
3. Storage. Identify size, type, site location.
4. Pumping Stations. Identify size, type site location and any special power requirements.
5. Distribution Layout. Identify general location of line improvements; lengths, sizes, materials, and key components.
6. Hydraulic Calculations. This information should provide sufficient detail adequate for sound engineering design. Automation tools must be used by the engineer (EPANET, a free EPA hydraulic and water quality simulation program is available at website: <http://www.epa.gov/ordntrnt/ORD/NRMRL/wswrd/epanet.htm> ). The submittal should include a map with a list of nodes and pipes and the associated characteristics, such as elevation of node, pipe demands, fire flow, hydraulic calculations, etc.

B. Cost Estimate. Provide an itemized estimate of the project cost based on the anticipated period of construction. Include development and construction, and land acquisition associated with the proposed project.

C. Annual Costs of Recommended Alternative After Project Improvements. Project operations and maintenance costs and capital improvement costs realistically. In the absence of other reliable information, base data on actual costs of other existing facilities of similar size and complexity. Include facts in the study to substantiate operation and maintenance cost estimates. Include salaries, wages, taxes, accounting, and auditing fees, legal fees, interest, utilities, gasoline, oil and fuel, insurance, repairs, maintenance, supplies, chemicals, replacement costs, purchased water costs, office supplies and printing, and other miscellaneous costs. For capital improvement, include all costs

necessary to plan, design, and construct the new facility.

**VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.** Provide any additional findings and recommendations that should be considered in development of the project. This may include recommendations for special studies, the need for special coordination, a recommended plan of action to expedite project development, etc.

## Appendix B

### Sample Programmatic and Administrative Conditions

Grants will include certain programmatic conditions in addition to the usual administrative conditions. However, conditions do not relieve grantees of the responsibility of insuring that federal funds are correctly used and that the project objectives are met and that procurement procedures comply with Federal Regulations (40 CFR Part 31.36). Review of contracts, plans and specifications by or for EPA is for administrative purposes only and does not relieve the recipient of its responsibilities.

- In accordance with 40 CFR §31.40, the grantee agrees to submit quarterly performance reports that include brief information on each of the following areas: (1) a comparison of actual accomplishments to the outputs/outcomes established in the workplan for the period, (2) the reasons for slippage if established outputs/outcomes were not met, and (3) additional pertinent information, including, when appropriate, analysis and information of cost overruns or high unit costs.
- In accordance with 40 CFR §31.40(d), the grantee agrees to inform EPA as soon as problems, delays, or adverse conditions become known which will materially impair the ability to meet the outputs/outcomes specified in the workplan.
- The grantee shall submit all Architectural/Engineering scopes of work to the EPA Project Officer for review and comments prior to guidance of such services.
- Prior to signature, the grantee shall submit to the EPA Project Officer for review and comments, the contracts, the contractor's name, and the contract cost breakdown for all contracts they plan to issue for activities provided for in the agreed upon work plan and any amendments thereto.
- The recipient agrees not to bill or request reimbursement from EPA for any costs associated with the design or construction of the project funded by this grant, except for planning, environmental review, and/or conceptual design, until EPA has complied with the National Environmental Policy Act and other environmental cross-cutters (see 40 C.F.R. 6.300 et seq) applicable to this project. If the grantee incurs such costs prior to the completion of any required environmental review, it does so at its own risk. Further, upon completion of the planning and final design for the project, including the environmental review, and if required by the EPA Project Officer, the grantee shall amend any work plan previously submitted to and approved by EPA in order to reflect the final design of the project. **(This condition is required for the award of construction funding prior to completion of the environmental review process.)**
- The grantee's designated representative(s) shall notify the EPA Project Officer before contracted field work begins, to allow oversight inspection and to ensure that work is conducted in accordance with the approved scopes of work, specifications, and schedules. The designated representative(s) shall be available during the active stages of the project to ensure the project progresses in a timely manner and on a continuous basis.
- With each Request for Advance or Reimbursement (SF-270) the recipient will submit for approval to the EPA Project Officer a breakdown of expenditures by object class category. Also, under the Personnel category the recipient will submit a breakdown for each tribal employee, and under the Contractual category, a breakdown for each contract.
- The grantee shall submit to the EPA Project Officer copies of all project contract deliverables.

- The grantee shall prepare the Environmental Information Document in accordance with 40 CFR Part 6. The grantee shall submit a final draft of the EID and all related documents to the EPA Project Officer for review and comments prior to report completion. A suggested outline is available upon request.
- At least two persons employed by (or working for, on a volunteer basis) the entity most directly responsible for the routine operation and maintenance of the public water supply system shall attend the indicated training courses (subject to the approval of the EPA Project Officer) designed to assist in attaining the minimum level of certification available for water system operators appropriate to the operation and maintenance needs of the water system.
  - ( ) Electrical Controls
  - ( ) Water Distribution Field Operations
  - ( ) Drinking Water Disinfection
  - ( ) Iron/Manganese Removal System Operation
  - ( ) Effective Maintenance Management
  - ( ) Pumps and Controls
  - ( ) Nitrate Removal System Operation
- The grantee shall prepare up-to-date “as-builts” of the water supply system.
- The grantee shall conduct an inventory of existing vehicles, tools, measurement devices, and spare parts available for use by the system. The grantee must indicate, in the inventory report, if the items are owned by the system, rented, borrowed, or available by some other arrangement. The grantee shall also prepare a list of items needed by the system, but currently unavailable, to perform routine operations and maintenance on the system. The grantee shall submit a plan for acquiring these items or otherwise arranging to rent, lease, or borrow them through a mutual aid plan.
- The grantee shall submit a 5-year operating plan for the operation and maintenance of the public water system. The plan shall include, at a minimum, an annual budget for the 5 years, a staffing plan, a capital replacement plan, an updated operations manual or standard operating procedures, a training plan, a safety plan, and an emergency plan. The budget shall include, at a minimum: 1) sinking fund which shall include the estimated replacement costs, 2) operating fund which shall include chemical costs, power, staffing, and routine maintenance, and 4) current revenues and future projected sources of revenue. Example spreadsheets are available from the EPA Project Officer upon request.
- The grantee shall conduct an analysis of the system’s financial health and determine any steps that must be taken to secure good financial standing. This analysis shall include a study of the current rate structure or revenue source(s) and development of a new rate structure if the current rate structure or revenue source(s) is inadequate to secure good financial standing. The grantee agrees to adopt the new rate structure and any implementing rules and regulations needed to ensure customer compliance with the rate structure.
- The grantee agrees to establish a separate reserve fund solely for the purpose of replacing water system infrastructure reaching the end of its useful life
- The grantee shall prepare a monitoring schedule, subject to EPA approval, by which they shall agree to complete required SDWA compliance monitoring before <<date>>.
- The grantee shall establish an entity to manage and operate the water system. The tribe agrees to develop bylaws and ordinances by which the entity will operate and interact with its customers.

- The grantee agrees to contact the EPA Project Officer, to arrange for general training on source water protection programs. The tribe shall, by <<date>>, develop a written source water protection plan, including steps and schedule for implementation.
- The grantee will comply with Federal Executive Orders 11988 and 11990, concerning floodplain management and protection of wetlands, respectively. As of the date of this grant award, no new development in the 100-year floodplain shall be served by this project.
- The grantee agrees to submit the EPA Project Officer, within 60 days of grant award, a payment schedule for disbursement of grant funds.
- The grantee agrees that it will expeditiously initiate and complete the project work for which assistance has been awarded under this agreement in a timely manner and in accordance with all applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 31. The recipient warrants, represents, and agrees that it and its contractors, subcontractors, employees, and representatives will comply with: (1) all applicable provisions of 40 CFR Part 31 and (2) any special conditions set forth in this assistance agreement or any assistance amendment.
- EPA or its designate may inspect the project at any time. In addition, any construction contract must provide that representatives of EPA will have access to the work and any books, documents, papers, and records of the contractor. The project will be evaluated to ensure timely completion and expenditure of allowable costs.
- Any contract modifications and amendments that change the scope or objectives of the project or substantially alter the design must be submitted to the Project Officer at EPA. Such modifications or amendments must receive prior written approval from the EPA Project Officer before further grant payments can be made. Also requiring prior approval would be any budget revision which would result in the need for additional funds, any budget transfer from nonconstruction to construction or vice-versa, the need to extend the availability of funds, or changes in key persons specified in the grant application.
- The Grantee shall acquire and maintain any flood insurance made available to it under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended. The insurance shall be in an amount at least equal to the total eligible project costs, excluding cost of land and uninsurable improvements, or to the maximum limit of coverage made available under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, whichever is less, for the entire useful life of the project.

This condition shall not be applicable if, on the date of the execution of the grant agreement by both parties, flood insurance was not available pursuant to the Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, for property in the project location. This condition shall not be applicable if the project location is outside the boundaries of a special flood hazard area delineated on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map that has been issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration. This condition shall not be applicable if the total value of improvements insurable under the National Flood Insurance Act is less than \$10,000.

- Based on an archeological survey of the project site, EPA shall determine if there are any cultural resources eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) must concur in this determination prior to issuance of Notice to Proceed. Also, should there be any resources eligible for listing, mitigation measures shall be agreed to by the grantee to the satisfaction of EPA and SHPO or

THPO. Should the discovery of a potential archeological or historical resource occur during construction, all work in the area of the find will stop and a qualified archeologist will be called in to evaluate the situation and make recommendations to the EPA Project Officer. The Project Officer will then determine what will be necessary for construction to proceed.

- This grant may be terminated if any portion of the approved schedule for the project is not met. If significant delays are anticipated, the grantee must request a written waiver of the schedule from the EPA Water Division. Milestones which must be met are those in the approved workplan.
- The Grantee must submit to the EPA Project Officer a copy of the bid tabulations for the project.
- A performance certification will be necessary a year after the project has been completed. To certify the project, EPA (or our designate) will inspect the construction site to determine if the project is operating as designed and is meeting its design standards.
- All mitigation measures listed in the Environmental Assessment shall be implemented and are hereby incorporated by reference.
- The grantee shall monitor and provide a monthly report to the EPA Project Officer on actual performance during the construction. In addition, the grantee shall notify EPA at any point in time should any significant developments arise, such as those that might alter or delay the project.

**Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9  
Drinking Water Tribal Set-Aside**

**Project Proposal Form**

**Directions: See Section IV.D of the Guidance**

**Page 1**

<b>Applicant Information</b>	Tribe Submitting Proposal _____ Did you receive drinking water Tribal set-aside money for this project this year? _____ Did you receive drinking water state revolving fund money for this project this year? _____
<b>Contact Information</b>	Name _____ Title _____ Email _____ Address _____ Fax Number _____ _____ Phone Number _____
<b>Service Area Information</b>	Total Population Served _____ Total number of connections _____ Number of meters _____ Percent of connections metered _____ Is billing based on meter readings? _____ Number of Tribal people served by project(s) _____ Number of non-Tribal people served by project(s) _____
<b>Water Utility Information</b>	Project Location _____ Water System Owner _____ Will the proposed project be owned by a different entity? If yes, please explain _____ _____ Is this a Public Water System? _____ If Yes: What is the Public Water System ID Number? _____ Is this a Community or non-Community Water System? _____ Is this a For-Profit or Non-Profit Water System? _____ Does this system have a certified water operator? _____
<b>Water Supply Information</b>	How many storage tanks are connected to the system? _____ What is the capacity of each tank (in gallons)? _____ _____ How many wells are connected to the system? _____ What is the maximum capacity of each well (in gpm)? _____ _____ How many pressure zones are in the system? _____ Describe each pressure zone (i.e. which tanks are used for each zone). _____ _____ Are there water outages? _____ If so, how often? _____ What is the reason for the outages? _____





**Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9  
Drinking Water Tribal Set-Aside  
Project Proposal Form (continued)**

<p><b>Other Background Information</b></p>	<p>Describe any existing conservation measures _____          _____          Does the Tribe and/or water utility have a source or wellhead protection program? _____          Is the Tribe or system in the process of implementing one of the above programs? _____          Is the proposed project a consolidation project? _____ If so, how many systems will be consolidated? _____ What are their populations? _____</p>																									
<p><b>Project Need</b></p>	<p>Describe why this project is necessary _____          _____          _____          _____</p>																									
<p><b>Project Description</b></p>	<p>Description of Proposed Project _____          _____          _____          _____</p>																									
<p><b>Project Cost</b></p>	<p>Estimated Total Project Cost \$ _____          Cost Breakdown by Health Category:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Health Category</th> <th>Corresponding Project Component</th> <th>Estimated Component Cost</th> <th># Connections Benefiting</th> <th>Population Served.....</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) _____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) _____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) _____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) _____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>\$ _____</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Health Category	Corresponding Project Component	Estimated Component Cost	# Connections Benefiting	Population Served.....	1) _____	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____	2) _____	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____	3) _____	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____	4) _____	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____
Health Category	Corresponding Project Component	Estimated Component Cost	# Connections Benefiting	Population Served.....																						
1) _____	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____																						
2) _____	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____																						
3) _____	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____																						
4) _____	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____																						
<p><b>Committed Funding</b></p>	<p>Have other entities committed to contribute funding for this project? _____          If so, describe commitment _____          Have you applied for funding from other agencies? _____          If so, which agencies? _____</p>																									
<p><b>Project Status</b></p>	<p>Feasibility Study Complete? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please attach          Environmental Information Document Complete? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please attach          Design Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please attach</p>																									

Signature of Person Certifying this information is accurate \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title of Above Person \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_