Union Mine Disposal Facility/WWTP ARPA Funding Requests

Project	Construction Cost	Contingency Cost	Engineering Cost	Total Cost
New Headwork	$1,900,000	$300,000	$400,000	**$2,600,000**
New Centrifuges	$2,800,000	$400,000	$600,000	**$3,800,000**
Back Up Generator System	$500,000	$150,000	$100,000	**$750,000**
New Metals Removal System	$3,000,000	$500,000	$600,000	**$4,100,000**
New Aerobic Digester	$5,800,000	$900,000	$1,200,000	**$7,900,000**
New Effluent Storage Tank	$6,000,000	$500,000	$1,200,000	**$7,700,000**
Clean North & West Sedimentation Basins & Replace Outlet Piping	$400,000	$100,000	$80,000	**$580,000**
			TOTAL:	**$27,430,000**

Union Mine Disposal Facility/WWTP ARPA Funding Requests

Project #1	Construction Cost	Contingency Cost	Engineering Cost	Total Cost
New WWTP Headwork	$1,900,000	$300,000	$400,000	**$2,600,000**

Purpose:	Replace original headworks that does not remove the required materials to prevent damage to downstream equipment such as: digester blowers, aeration diffusers, pumps, centrifuges, and piping. Completing this project will also reduce the frequency the 500,000 gallon aerobic digesters cleaning cycle. An outside contractor is hired to complete this task at approximately $300,000 per digester every 3-5 years. Original equipment was installed in 2000.

Time Frame of When Funding is Needed:	Fiscal year 21/22

Language from Treasury Department Guidelines:	See attachments.

6. **WATER& SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE**

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 62-68 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 144

To assist in meeting the critical need for investments and improvements to existing infrastructure in water and sewer, counties can invest Recovery Funds in these sectors. The Interim Final Rule outlines eligible uses within each category, allowing for a broad range of necessary investments in projects that improve access to clean drinking water, improve wastewater and stormwater infrastructure systems.

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- **CLEAN WATER (SRF) PROJECTS**
  The CWSRF provides financial assistance for a wide range of water infrastructure projects to **improve water quality and address water pollution** in a way that enables each state (or county) to address and prioritize the needs of their populations

THE INTERIM RULE ALIGNS ELIGIBLE USES OF RECOVERY FUNDS FOR WATER & SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE WITH PROJECTS THAT ARE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE NORMALLY THROUGH EPA'S CLEAN WATER SRF & DRINKING WATER SRF

- ❑ The types of projects eligible for **Clean Water SRF assistance** include:
  - Projects to construct, improve and repair **wastewater treatment plants**
  - Control **non-point sources** of pollution
  - **Improve resilience** of infrastructure to severe weather events
  - Create **green infrastructure**
  - **Protect waterbodies** from pollution

- ❑ Under the Clean Water SRF, each of the 51 State programs normally have the flexibility to direct funding to their particular environmental needs, and each state may also have its own statutes, rules and regulations that guide project eligibility. ***With the Recovery Fund, the intent of the Interim Final Rule is outline the list of eligible projects that a county may consider for investment***

- **DRINKING WATER (SRF) PROJECTS**
  The primary use of DWSRF funds is to assist communities in making **water infrastructure capital improvements,** including the installation and replacement of failing treatment and distribution systems. In administering these programs, counties must give priority to projects that:

  - ❑ Ensure compliance with applicable health and environmental safety requirements
  - ❑ Address the most serious risks to human health
  - ❑ Assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to State affordability criteria

- **OTHER ELIGIBLE USES OF RECOVERY FUNDS** include projects related to:

  - ❑ Stormwater runoff
  - ❑ Water pollution
  - ❑ Flood control
  - ❑ Green infrastructure that support stormwater resiliency, including rain gardens and green streets

- **As stated in Treasury's Recovery Fund FAQ document, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not apply to Treasury's administration of funds.** However, projects supported with payments from the Fund may still be subject to NEPA review ***if they are also funded by other federal financial assistance programs***

- The Interim Rule **"encourages"** counties to ensure that water, sewer, and broadband projects **use strong labor standards,** including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions

HOW COUNTIES INVEST IN AMERICA'S INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM

$22.6 BILLION in sewage and waste management

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CWSRF Project Eligibilities

CWSRFs fund a wide range of water infrastructure projects. Eleven types of projects are eligible to receive CWSRF assistance:

- **Construction of publicly owned treatment works**
  Assistance to any municipality or inter-municipal, interstate, or state agency for construction of publicly owned treatment works (as defined in CWA section 212).

- **Nonpoint source**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for the implementation a state nonpoint source pollution management program, established under CWA section 319.

- **National estuary program projects**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for the development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under CWA section 320.

- **Decentralized wastewater treatment systems**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for the construction, repair, or replacement of decentralized wastewater treatment systems that treat municipal wastewater or domestic sewage.

- **Stormwater**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water.

- **Water conservation, efficiency, and reuse**
  Assistance to any municipality or inter-municipal, interstate, or state agency for measures to reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse.

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  Assistance to any municipality or inter-municipal, interstate, or state agency for measures to reduce the energy consumption needs for publicly owned treatment works.

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  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for projects for reusing or recycling wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water.

- **Security measures at publicly owned treatment works**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for measures to increase the security of publicly owned treatment works.

- **Technical assistance**
  Assistance to any qualified nonprofit entity, to provide technical assistance to owners and operators of small and medium sized publicly owned treatment works to plan, develop, and obtain financing for CWSRF eligible projects and to assist each treatment works in achieving compliance with the CWA.

SEC. 212 [33 U.S.C. 1292] Definitions

As used in this title--

(1) The term "construction" means any one or more of the following: preliminary planning to determine the feasibility of treatment works, engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, or economic investigations or studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures, field testing of innovative or alternative waste water treatment processes and techniques meeting guidelines promulgated under section 304(d)(3) of this Act, or other necessary actions, erection, building, acquisition, alteration, remodeling, improvement, or extension of treatment works, or the inspection or supervision of any of the foregoing items.
[212(1) amended by PL 97-117]

(2)(A) The term "treatment works" means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement section 201 of this act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power, and other equipment, and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; and any works, including site acquisition of the land that will be an integral part of the treatment process (including
land use for the storage of treated wastewater in land treatment systems prior to land application) or
is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.

(B) In addition to the definition contained in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, "treatment works" means any other method or system for preventing, abating, reducing, storing, treating, separating, or disposing of municipal waste, including storm water runoff, or industrial waste, including waste in combined storm water and sanitary sewer systems. Any application for construction grants which includes wholly or in part such methods or systems shall, in accordance with guidelines published by the Administrator pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, contain adequate data and analysis demonstrating such proposal to be, over the life of such works, the most cost efficient alternative to comply with sections 301 or 302 of this act, or the requirements of section 201 of this act.

(C) For the purposes of subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, the Administrator shall, within one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this title, publish and thereafter revise no less often than annually, guidelines for the evaluation of methods, including cost effective analysis,
described in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

(3) The term "replacement" as used in this title means those expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories, or appurtenances during the useful life of the treatment works necessary to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works are designed and constructed.

Union Mine Disposal Facility/WWTP ARPA Funding Requests

Project #2	Construction Cost	Contingency Cost	Engineering Cost	Total Cost
New WWTP Centrifuges	$2,800,000	$400,000	$600,000	**$3,800,000**

Purpose:	Replace current two centrifuges with excessively worn parts and outdated control panels with two new centrifuges with new control panels. The current centrifuges have excessively worn or obsolete scrolls, bowls, bearings and associated control panel equipment. Orignial centrifuges were installed in 2000 and 2005

Time Frame of When Funding is Needed:	Fiscal year 21/22

Language from Treasury Department Guidelines:	See attachments.

6. WATER& SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 62-68 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 144

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- **CLEAN WATER (SRF) PROJECTS**
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- ❑ The types of projects eligible for **Clean Water SRF assistance** include:
  - Projects to construct, improve and repair **wastewater treatment plants**
  - Control **non-point sources** of pollution
  - **Improve resilience** of infrastructure to severe weather events
  - Create **green infrastructure**
  - **Protect waterbodies** from pollution

- ❑ Under the Clean Water SRF, each of the 51 State programs normally have the flexibility to direct funding to their particular environmental needs, and each state may also have its own statutes, rules and regulations that guide project eligibility. ***With the Recovery Fund, the intent of the Interim Final Rule is outline the list of eligible projects that a county may consider for investment***

- **DRINKING WATER (SRF) PROJECTS**
  The primary use of DWSRF funds is to assist communities in making **water infrastructure capital improvements,** including the installation and replacement of failing treatment and distribution systems. In administering these programs, counties must give priority to projects that:

  - ❑ Ensure compliance with applicable health and environmental safety requirements
  - ❑ Address the most serious risks to human health
  - ❑ Assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to State affordability criteria

- **OTHER ELIGIBLE USES OF RECOVERY FUNDS** include projects related to:

  - ❑ Stormwater runoff
  - ❑ Water pollution
  - ❑ Flood control
  - ❑ Green infrastructure that support stormwater resiliency, including rain gardens and green streets

- **As stated in Treasury's Recovery Fund FAQ document, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not apply to Treasury's administration of funds.** However, projects supported with payments from the Fund may still be subject to NEPA review ***if they are also funded by other federal financial assistance programs***

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CWSRF Project Eligibilities

CWSRFs fund a wide range of water infrastructure projects. Eleven types of projects are eligible to receive CWSRF assistance:

- **Construction of publicly owned treatment works**
  Assistance to any municipality or inter-municipal, interstate, or state agency for construction of publicly owned treatment works (as defined in CWA section 212).

- **Nonpoint source**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for the implementation a state nonpoint source pollution management program, established under CWA section 319.

- **National estuary program projects**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for the development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under CWA section 320.

- **Decentralized wastewater treatment systems**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for the construction, repair, or replacement of decentralized wastewater treatment systems that treat municipal wastewater or domestic sewage.

- **Stormwater**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water.

- **Water conservation, efficiency, and reuse**
  Assistance to any municipality or inter-municipal, interstate, or state agency for measures to reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse.

- **Watershed pilot projects**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for the development and implementation of watershed projects meeting the criteria in CWA section 122.

- **Energy efficiency**
  Assistance to any municipality or inter-municipal, interstate, or state agency for measures to reduce the energy consumption needs for publicly owned treatment works.

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  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for projects for reusing or recycling wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water.

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  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for measures to increase the security of publicly owned treatment works.

- **Technical assistance**
  Assistance to any qualified nonprofit entity, to provide technical assistance to owners and operators of small and medium sized publicly owned treatment works to plan, develop, and obtain financing for CWSRF eligible projects and to assist each treatment works in achieving compliance with the CWA.

SEC. 212 [33 U.S.C. 1292] Definitions

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(1) The term "construction" means any one or more of the following: preliminary planning to determine the feasibility of treatment works, engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, or economic investigations or studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures, field testing of innovative or alternative waste water treatment processes and techniques meeting guidelines promulgated under section 304(d)(3) of this Act, or other necessary actions, erection, building, acquisition, alteration, remodeling, improvement, or extension of treatment works, or the inspection or supervision of any of the foregoing items.
[212(1) amended by PL 97-117]

(2)(A) The term "treatment works" means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement section 201 of this act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power, and other equipment, and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; and any works, including site acquisition of the land that will be an integral part of the treatment process (including
land use for the storage of treated wastewater in land treatment systems prior to land application) or
is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.

(B) In addition to the definition contained in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, "treatment works" means any other method or system for preventing, abating, reducing, storing, treating, separating, or disposing of municipal waste, including storm water runoff, or industrial waste, including waste in combined storm water and sanitary sewer systems. Any application for construction grants which includes wholly or in part such methods or systems shall, in accordance with guidelines published by the Administrator pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, contain adequate data and analysis demonstrating such proposal to be, over the life of such works, the most cost efficient alternative to comply with sections 301 or 302 of this act, or the requirements of section 201 of this act.

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Union Mine Disposal Facility/WWTP ARPA Funding Requests

Project #3	Construction Cost	Contingency Cost	Engineering Cost	Total Cost
WWTP Back Up Generator System	$500,000	$150,000	$100,000	**$750,000**

Purpose:	The Union Mine WWTP currently has no backup power systems for power outages due to PG&E PSPS Events or for normal equipment power outages. Septic tank and portable toilet waste haulers do not have another location in the county to dispose of their waste and they need to travel to South Sacramento or Placer County to dispose of their waste when the WWTP does not have power. This causes a burden for the haulers and a large increase in rates for the residents of El Dorado County.

Time Frame of When Funding is Needed:	Fiscal Year 21/22

Language from Treasury Department Guidelines:	See attachments.

6. **WATER& SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE**

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 62-68 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 144

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- ❑ Under the Clean Water SRF, each of the 51 State programs normally have the flexibility to direct funding to their particular environmental needs, and each state may also have its own statutes, rules and regulations that guide project eligibility. ***With the Recovery Fund, the intent of the Interim Final Rule is outline the list of eligible projects that a county may consider for investment***

- **DRINKING WATER (SRF) PROJECTS**
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Union Mine Disposal Facility/WWTP ARPA Funding Requests

Project #4	Construction Cost	Contingency Cost	Engineering Cost	Total Cost
WWTP Metals Removal System	$3,000,000	$500,000	$600,000	**$4,100,000**

Purpose:	Install a metals removal system to reduce metals in the WWTP effluent. As Water Board regulations continue to become more restrictive it is making it harder to dispose of WWTP effluent to the on-site sprayfields and more effluent is being diverted to El Dorado Irrigation District. Current metal concentration in the WWTP effluent does not always comply with the facility's EID discharge permit so discharge is not possible. A metals removal system will make it possible for the WWTP effluent to continuously meet District requirements and the WWTP will have a source to continuously dispose of effluent possibly avoiding facility shutdowns.

Time Frame of When Funding is Needed:	Fiscal year 22/23

Language from Treasury Department Guidelines:	See attachments.

6. **WATER& SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE**

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$134 BILLION in infrastructure, including maintaining and operating public works

CWSRF Project Eligibilities

CWSRFs fund a wide range of water infrastructure projects. Eleven types of projects are eligible to receive CWSRF assistance:

- **Construction of publicly owned treatment works**
  Assistance to any municipality or inter-municipal, interstate, or state agency for construction of publicly owned treatment works (as defined in CWA section 212).

- **Nonpoint source**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for the implementation a state nonpoint source pollution management program, established under CWA section 319.

- **National estuary program projects**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for the development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under CWA section 320.

- **Decentralized wastewater treatment systems**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for the construction, repair, or replacement of decentralized wastewater treatment systems that treat municipal wastewater or domestic sewage.

- **Stormwater**
  Assistance to any public, private, or nonprofit entity for measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water.

- **Water conservation, efficiency, and reuse**
  Assistance to any municipality or inter-municipal, interstate, or state agency for measures to reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse.

- **Watershed pilot projects**
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- **Energy efficiency**
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  Assistance to any qualified nonprofit entity, to provide technical assistance to owners and operators of small and medium sized publicly owned treatment works to plan, develop, and obtain financing for CWSRF eligible projects and to assist each treatment works in achieving compliance with the CWA.

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[212(1) amended by PL 97-117]

(2)(A) The term "treatment works" means any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement section 201 of this act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works, including intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping, power, and other equipment, and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; and any works, including site acquisition of the land that will be an integral part of the treatment process (including
land use for the storage of treated wastewater in land treatment systems prior to land application) or
is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.

(B) In addition to the definition contained in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, "treatment works" means any other method or system for preventing, abating, reducing, storing, treating, separating, or disposing of municipal waste, including storm water runoff, or industrial waste, including waste in combined storm water and sanitary sewer systems. Any application for construction grants which includes wholly or in part such methods or systems shall, in accordance with guidelines published by the Administrator pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, contain adequate data and analysis demonstrating such proposal to be, over the life of such works, the most cost efficient alternative to comply with sections 301 or 302 of this act, or the requirements of section 201 of this act.

(C) For the purposes of subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, the Administrator shall, within one hundred and eighty days after the date of enactment of this title, publish and thereafter revise no less often than annually, guidelines for the evaluation of methods, including cost effective analysis,
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(3) The term "replacement" as used in this title means those expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories, or appurtenances during the useful life of the treatment works necessary to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works are designed and constructed.

Union Mine Disposal Facility/WWTP ARPA Funding Requests

Project #5	Construction Cost	Contingency Cost	Engineering Cost	Total Cost
WWTP Aerobic Digester	$5,800,000	$900,000	$1,200,000	**$7,900,000**

Purpose:	Install new aerobic digester. Currently the WWTP has two digesters. Because of the way the digesters were constructed facility staff does not have the ability to periodally clean the digesters due to solids and grit buildup so this work is contracted out. Cost to clean the digesters is approximately $300,000 every 3-5 years per digester. The new digester would be a receiving digester and solids would be processed off the digester. The digester will be constructed so facility staff can peridally clean and remove all solids by centrifuge.

Time Frame of When Funding is Needed:	Fiscal year 22/23

Language from Treasury Department Guidelines:	See attachments.

6. **WATER& SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE**

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 62-68 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 144

To assist in meeting the critical need for investments and improvements to existing infrastructure in water and sewer, counties can invest Recovery Funds in these sectors. The Interim Final Rule outlines eligible uses within each category, allowing for a broad range of necessary investments in projects that improve access to clean drinking water, improve wastewater and stormwater infrastructure systems.

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- **CLEAN WATER (SRF) PROJECTS**
  The CWSRF provides financial assistance for a wide range of water infrastructure projects to **improve water quality and address water pollution** in a way that enables each state (or county) to address and prioritize the needs of their populations

THE INTERIM RULE ALIGNS ELIGIBLE USES OF RECOVERY FUNDS FOR WATER & SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE WITH PROJECTS THAT ARE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE NORMALLY THROUGH EPA'S CLEAN WATER SRF & DRINKING WATER SRF

- ❑ The types of projects eligible for **Clean Water SRF assistance** include:
  - Projects to construct, improve and repair **wastewater treatment plants**
  - Control **non-point sources** of pollution
  - **Improve resilience** of infrastructure to severe weather events
  - Create **green infrastructure**
  - **Protect waterbodies** from pollution

- ❑ Under the Clean Water SRF, each of the 51 State programs normally have the flexibility to direct funding to their particular environmental needs, and each state may also have its own statutes, rules and regulations that guide project eligibility. ***With the Recovery Fund, the intent of the Interim Final Rule is outline the list of eligible projects that a county may consider for investment***

- **DRINKING WATER (SRF) PROJECTS**
  The primary use of DWSRF funds is to assist communities in making **water infrastructure capital improvements,** including the installation and replacement of failing treatment and distribution systems. In administering these programs, counties must give priority to projects that:

  - ❑ Ensure compliance with applicable health and environmental safety requirements
  - ❑ Address the most serious risks to human health
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- **OTHER ELIGIBLE USES OF RECOVERY FUNDS** include projects related to:

  - ❑ Stormwater runoff
  - ❑ Water pollution
  - ❑ Flood control
  - ❑ Green infrastructure that support stormwater resiliency, including rain gardens and green streets

- **As stated in Treasury's Recovery Fund FAQ document, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not apply to Treasury's administration of funds.** However, projects supported with payments from the Fund may still be subject to NEPA review ***if they are also funded by other federal financial assistance programs***

- The Interim Rule **"encourages"** counties to ensure that water, sewer, and broadband projects **use strong labor standards,** including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions

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Union Mine Disposal Facility/WWTP ARPA Funding Requests

Project #6	Construction Cost	Contingency Cost	Engineering Cost	Total Cost
WWTP Effluent Storage Tank	$6,000,000	$500,000	$1,200,000	**$7,700,000**

Purpose:	Install an additonal effluent storage tank. WWTP influent has continued to increase and the facility has limited storage capacity. An additonal 2-million gallon storage tank will make it possible to receive approval to increase the facility permit limit for the amount of septic tank waste, portable toilet waste and landfill leachate the facility can receive. In 2005 when storage tank #2 was constructed the facility received an average of 10,364 gallons per day of influent. The current average is 16,789 gallons per day.

Time Frame of When Funding is Needed:	Fiscal year 22/23

Language from Treasury Department Guidelines:	See attachments.

6. **WATER& SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE**

INTERIM FINAL RULE: REFERENCES P. 62-68 | RULE DEFINITIONS P. 144

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- ❑ Under the Clean Water SRF, each of the 51 State programs normally have the flexibility to direct funding to their particular environmental needs, and each state may also have its own statutes, rules and regulations that guide project eligibility. ***With the Recovery Fund, the intent of the Interim Final Rule is outline the list of eligible projects that a county may consider for investment***

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Union Mine Disposal Facility/WWTP ARPA Funding Requests

Project #7	Construction Cost	Contingency Cost	Engineering Cost	Total Cost
Site Stormwater Sedimentation Basins	$400,000	$100,000	$80,000	**$580,000**

Purpose:	Clean sediment & vegetation out of the north and west storm water sedimentation basins restoring the basins to orginal condition. Replace corroded outlet piping to both basins.

Time Frame of When Funding is Needed:	Fiscal year 23/24

Language from Treasury Department Guidelines:	See attachments.

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