

Point Source Projects:

Projects involving construction of wastewater facilities that reduce or prevent water pollution are eligible for CWSRF financing per Section 212 of the Clean Water Act. The types of municipally-owned point source treatment works projects eligible for CWSRF financing include:

Wastewater Treatment Plants:

Since the first loans in 1990, wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) construction projects have represented the greatest amount of financing applied for and received. The participation of wastewater treatment plants in the CWSRF is not surprising due to the critical importance of these facilities to improving and protecting water quality in types of water bodies: rivers, streams, lakes, estuaries, bays, coastal areas and others.

WWTP projects applying for CWSRF-assistance provide new wastewater treatment capacity or expansion of capacity, rehabilitation of existing facilities, and additional process treatment to meet current state and federal discharge standards. Where two or more existing facilities are consolidated to achieve greater efficiency and economy, the CWSRF can provide financing to assist applicants. Municipally-owned pretreatment of industrial wastewater is also eligible.

All construction costs related to typical components of WWTPs are eligible for CWSRF financing including pretreatment, screening, primary, secondary and advanced or tertiary treatment, sludge management, and sludge disposal. Please contact EFC staff for guidance regarding allowable costs for CWSRF projects.

Sludge Treatment and Disposal Facilities:

Sludge is a combination of removed suspended particles, clumps of dead bacteria and the by-products of the bacterial breakdown of organic material in the wastewater. Also referred to as biosolids, sludge is an inevitable result of wastewater treatment. Ultimately, sludge must be disposed of or processed into a useful product.

The consistency of sludge is a thick, murky liquid flowable mud. Unprocessed liquid sludge must be piped or transported by tanker truck. Sludge may be dried or thickened to meet transportation or processing needs. Regardless of the consistency, sludge is regulated as a solid waste.

Sludge Processing at a Wastewater Treatment Plant-

For most disposal options, sludge must be processed to some degree at the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

categorizes over 30 different types of sludge management processes used within a WWTP. These processes include lime stabilization, drying beds, filter press dewatering, sludge cake processing, aerobic or anaerobic digestion, and many others. As part of WWTP operation, these sludge treatment processes are eligible for CWSRF financing.

Seperate Sludge Management Facilities-

Once the sludge is removed from the wastewater treatment plant, the sludge may be managed through the following methods:

Landfilling- Facilities designed solely for the landfilling of sludge are eligible for CWSRF financing. Water quality-related portions of municipal solid waste landfills are eligible for CWSRF financing as non-point source projects.

Incineration and Pyrolysis- Facilities designed solely for the incineration or pyrolysis of sludge are eligible for CWSRF financing.

Processing into a Usable Product- Sludge composting, in-vessel digestion and sludge pelletization are three general types of processes that may be used to make sludge into a usable product. Composted sludge may be used as a soil amendment. In-vessel digestion may yield compost, methane, or chemical byproducts that may be used in other processes. Pelletized sludge may be used as a fuel in industrial boilers and other applications. A project designed to process sludge into a usable product is generally eligible. Many sludge composting or in-vessel digestion projects have components that are ineligible for CWSRF financing. The proportion of eligible components is typically assessed or prorated based on percentage of sludge in dry ton weight but may be prorated based upon unit process costs or some other method as determined by EFC staff. To the extent bulking agents are required for the process, those portions of the project related to the bulking materials are eligible.

Other Methods of Sludge Management- Although the CWSRF can finance the capital costs of regulated sludge management facilities, some sludge disposal options are not eligible for CWSRF financing because the CWSRF does not finance operation and maintenance costs. Approximately 1% to 3% of New York's sludge is managed through the following methods which are not typically eligible for CWSRF financing:

- Land application;
- Treatment lagoons and sludge impoundments;
- Stockpiling;
- Holding or temporary storage; and
- Removal by a contracted hauler.

Sewer Projects:

Generally, projects for the construction of collector sewer systems, trunk sewers, forcemains, interceptor sewers, and pump stations are eligible for CWSRF financing. Sewer rehabilitation projects, separation of combined sewers into sanitary and storm sewers, and infiltration and inflow reduction projects are eligible for CWSRF financing. Sewer lines or lateral sewers are eligible provided the sewer lines are located on public property or are within an easement that provides the municipality the future right to maintain and replace the lines as necessary. Municipally-owned sewers for industrial pretreatment are also eligible.

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Abatement:

Combined sewer systems are sewers that are designed to collect rainwater runoff, domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater in the same pipe. Typically, combined sewer systems transport wastewater to a wastewater treatment plant where the wastewater is treated and then discharged to a water body.

During periods of heavy rainfall or snowmelt, the wastewater volume in a combined sewer system can be greater than the capacity of the sewer system or treatment plant. In order to prevent flooding and damage to the wastewater treatment plant, combined sewer systems are designed to discharge excess wastewater directly to nearby streams, rivers, or other water bodies.

These overflows, called combined sewer overflows (CSO's), contain not only storm water but also untreated human and industrial waste, toxic materials, and debris. The overflows are a major water pollution concern for communities with combined sewer systems, as well as their neighbors downstream.

The types of CSO projects eligible for CWSRF financing include:

- Combined sewer separation projects;
- CSO treatment (for example, swirl concentrators, coarse screening, and disinfection);
- First flush or peak flow retention basins, in-line storage;
- Instrumentation and control systems for automated operations and remote monitoring;
- Floatables capture (e.g., outfall netting and booms); and
- Tide gates and overflow chambers.

Some CSO projects may require the community to develop a comprehensive facility plan for New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) review (please refer to NYSDEC Division of Water TOGS 1.6.3).

Stormwater Management Projects:

To be eligible for CWSRF financing, stormwater projects must provide one or more of the following benefits:

- Improve water quality;
- Control runoff, erosion and sediment loading from construction activities;
- Be part of a combined sewer system separation;
- Reduce or eliminate surface water from entering combined or sanitary sewers;
- Reduce sanitary sewer flows and protect water quality (i.e., provide treatment).

In summary, pollution control or treatment to improve water quality must be part of the stormwater management process to be eligible for CWSRF financing. Structural and vegetative controls are eligible activities. However, the CWSRF cannot finance operation and maintenance costs.

Please note: If a project requires a permit under the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Phase I or II Stormwater Rules or the New York State Pollution Discharge Elimination System (SPDES), it is considered a point source project and is eligible for CWSRF financing only if it is municipally-owned. Nonpoint Source and Estuary projects may be owned by municipalities, not-for-profit organizations, or other non-municipal applicants.

Types of Point Source and Nonpoint Source Stormwater Projects-

Stormwater treatment projects may include the following:

- Runoff catch basins, drainage inlets and subsurface drains;
- Infiltration basins, trenches and pits;
- Detention basins, wet ponds, and sediment traps;
- Oil, water and grit separators;
- Erosion and sediment controls;
- Conveyance/storage system;
- Constructed wetlands and biofilters;
- Flow regulators and velocity dissipation devices;
- Street sweepers and catch basin vacuum trucks;
- Roof runoff control systems;
- Permanent vegetative cover and re-establishment of riparian vegetation;
- Shoreline and streambank erosion protection;
- Retention ponds;
- Vegetated swales or grassed waterways;
- Filter strips and forest buffers; and
- Land acquisition for water quality protection.

National Estuary Program Stormwater Projects-

The reduction of the pollutants from stormwater is a major concern for all of the national estuaries. The upgrade of wastewater treatment point source projects and use of structural and vegetative nonpoint source controls are recommended in the national estuary plans. A national estuary (Section 320) project may also be a point source (212) or nonpoint source (319) project. Please note that for estuaries that are not designated as national estuaries, water quality protection projects may be eligible as nonpoint source projects.

Land Acquisition and Stormwater Projects-

Land acquisition must meet all eligibility requirements as a Point Source, Nonpoint Source or National Estuary project as well as those described in the CWSRF document, "Financing Land Acquisition for Water Quality Purposes through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund." In accordance with the Clean Water Act, the land acquired for a Point Source project must be integral to the treatment process. For example, land may be acquired to treat stormwater runoff through natural or constructed wetlands.

Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS):

Municipal projects to improve septic systems and construct decentralized wastewater treatment systems are eligible for CWSRF financing. These systems may be point source or nonpoint source depending upon the type of system and permit requirements. These projects may include the following:

- New system installation (single and clustered systems to correct an *existing* nonpoint source problem. Note that construction for new commercial or residential development is not CWSRF-eligible;
- Replacement, upgrade, or modification of inadequate or failing systems; Establishment of a centralized management entity such as sewer district. Costs may include permitting and legal fees; and
- Capital associated with centralized management programs (e.g., trucks, storage buildings, spare parts, etc.)

Water Treatment Plant Filter Backwash and Sludge Treatment:

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) finances projects to protect, maintain and improve water quality in accordance with the Clean Water Act. A separate Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) finances projects to develop and implement drinking water systems. Water treatment projects are generally not eligible for CWSRF financing but may apply to the DWSRF for financing.

As a general rule, the components of the system from the point where the water becomes a waste are eligible for CWSRF financing. Treatment and disposal of water treatment sludge and treatment of water filter backwash from a drinking water treatment system is eligible under the CWSRF. CWSRF eligible project components include:

- Construction and/or replacement of sludge storage lagoons and tanks;
- Piping and pumping and decant lines associated with sludge handling;
- Water treatment filter backwash piping, backwash water settling and/or storage tank and pumps, waste sludge piping, backwash recycle piping;
- Filter backwash and/or sludge treatment and disposal, including sludge handling equipment;
- Lime slurry storage and handling facilities; and
- Connection to municipal wastewater system.

Septage Handling and Marine Vessel Pumpout and Treatment Facilities:

The discharge of sewage from vessels into the waterways can contribute to the degradation of the marine environment by introducing disease-causing microorganisms (pathogens), such as bacteria, protozoans, and viruses, into the marine environment. In addition, sewage released in the vicinity of shellfish beds poses a public health problem. The most notable diseases potentially transmitted by the ingestion of shellfish contaminated with the pathogens are gastroenteritis, dysentery, infectious hepatitis, and typhoid fever. In addition, sewage discharged from vessels may prevent use of waterbodies for recreation such as beach bathing, swimming, water skiing, and snorkeling.

Marine vessel pumpout facilities provide boaters with options for disposal of on board septage rather than releasing the septage into a waterway. As with any other wastewater treatment project, the CWSRF can finance construction of wastewater management or treatment at a municipal marina pumpout facility.

In addition to the CWSRF, there are other funding sources such as the Clean Vessel Assistance Program (CVAP).

Publicly-owned Water Conservation and Reuse Devices or Systems:

Water conservation, recycling and reuse are methods of preserving and maintaining clean water. Wastewater facilities are sized to meet flow projects. Flows can be inflated due to wasteful water use. By reducing wasteful water use, wastewater flows are reduced, and water and wastewater systems can avoid or downsize wastewater projects. Other benefits include improved efficiency increased reliability, and lower costs at water supply and wastewater treatment facilities.

The CWSRF can finance the following types of publicly-owned and maintained water conservation and reuse projects:

- Installation of water use meters;
- Plumbing fixture retrofits or replacements to install water saving devices (e.g., in government buildings and public housing);
- Installation of efficient landscape irrigation equipment (e.g., at public facilities); and
- Reuse of wastewater for public purposes.

A formally adopted water conservation program should be implemented as well as purchase of water saving devices. The conservation program may include use of incentive-based wastewater service charges, use of ordinances or regulations to conserve water use, and public education programs.

Pretreatment:

CWSRF assistance can be provided for municipally-owned facilities constructed to transport or treat industrial wastes. Where feasible, such facilities should be part of a larger wastewater system to treat domestic wastewater.

Examples of publicly owned industrial pretreatment facilities that would be considered CWSRF fundable include the following:

- Sewer construction for pretreated industrial discharges;
- Devices or systems used for the storage, treatment, recycling, or reclamation of industrial discharges; and
- Treatment of thermal discharges from a power plant.

Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs):

Animal feeding operations are agricultural enterprises where animals are raised and kept in barns or pens. CAFOs are defined by the number of animal units, the way waste is discharged and whether the facility is a significant contributor to water pollution. For more detail, refer to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) General Permit GP-99-01 State Pollution Discharge Elimination Permit System (SPDES) Permit for Confined Animal Feeding Operations.

In a CAFO, animal wastes are concentrated in the feedlots. If the wastes are not properly managed, nutrients and pathogens in the animal manure can be carried by stormwater into streams, waterways and drinking water supplies. The resulting problems may include decreased oxygen in the water, fish kills, and human illness caused by contaminated drinking water. All CAFOs covered by the General Permit referred to above must have an Agricultural Waste Management Plan (AWMP) specific to the site and prepared by a farm planner certified by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

The CWSRF can finance publicly-owned stormwater management and animal waste management projects including the collection and distribution, storage, and composting of the waste products.

Other Water Quality Projects Subject to SPDES:

The previous list of point source projects may not be all inclusive. Any project that is required to obtain a SPDES (State Pollution Discharge Elimination) permit is a point source project for the purposes of CWSRF eligibility.

Nonpoint Source Projects:

Nonpoint source refers to water pollution from diffuse sources that are not directly related to a piped discharge. Section 319 of the CWA provides guidance for the eligibility of nonpoint source (NPS) projects. The following types of NPS projects are eligible to be financed through New York's CWSRF:

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfills:

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) finances projects to protect, maintain and improve water quality in accordance with the Clean Water Act. In the case of a modern municipal solid waste landfill that is designed and operated in accordance with state and federal regulations, the facility is intended to provide a waste disposal site while protecting water quality.

CWSRF financing for municipally-owned landfill projects is available for project costs that are related to the protection of water quality. The CWSRF may finance the cost of municipal landfill construction, the closure of municipal solid waste and inactive hazardous waste landfills.

Eligible components of a landfill construction or closure project include:

- Double-composite landfill liner system;
- Passive and active gas collection and control systems prior to the treatment or storage of the gas as a fuel or conversion to energy;
- Leachate management, collection or removal systems including use of innovative gas control technologies;
- Connection to municipal sewer system;
- Stormwater runoff control and management facilities;
- Landfill closure or capping system;
- Landfill reclamation and/or reduction in place of landfill capping;
- Side slope seepage prevention and control system;
- Environmental monitoring wells and equipment;
- Security fencing for the purpose of protecting water quality protection features;
- Barge shelters, containment booms, litter fences and other means to prevent municipal solid waste from blowing off the landfill site and polluting surface waters; and
- Intermediate cover prior to final closure.

Landfill costs not directly related to water quality protection are generally ineligible for CWSRF financing. Examples of ineligible costs may include:

- Relocation of utilities;
- Maintenance buildings and equipment;

- Equipment for the conversion of methane gas to a fuel for energy production including pretreatment and storage equipment;
- On-site conversion or use of gas for lighting, heat, use as a vehicle fuel or other purposes;
- Decorative site fencing and landscaping;
- Daily cover during operation;
- Post-closure monitoring and maintenance; and
- Ancillary facilities (such as parks) on top of or adjacent to the landfill site.

CWSRF eligibility determinations for landfill costs will be made within the guidelines of the CWSRF. Those determinations may not be the same as the eligibility requirements of other loan and/or grant programs. Municipal solid waste landfills may be designated as point source or nonpoint source projects for the purpose of the CWSRF.

Remediation Activities (Water Quality Components Only):

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) finances projects to protect, maintain and improve water quality in accordance with the Clean Water Act. Remediation of contamination to surface and ground waters is critical to improve and protect water quality.

In general, site remediation projects, or components of projects that address the following, may be eligible for CWSRF financing:

- Abatement of polluted runoff;
- Correction of surface or ground water contamination;
- Stormwater management; and Remediation of sites with the immediate potential to cause contamination of water. Abatement of polluted runoff and correction of surface or ground water contamination may include removal of sources of contamination such as contaminated soils and treatment of contaminated surface and ground water.

Note: For more information on stormwater management, please [click here](#).

The following CWSRF-eligible practices also may be used in a site remediation project to correct secondary water quality impacts and restore the site:

- Sediment and erosion control;
- Restoration of aquatic habitat; and
- Re-vegetation of stream banks and other areas.

Every site remediation project is unique. The existing or potential water quality contamination and the appropriate remedial measures must be evaluated for each site. CWSRF staff will work with applicants to determine the water quality components of each project that may be eligible for CWSRF financing.

Example Site Remediation Projects and CWSRF-Eligible Project Components-

The following examples are intended to be illustrative and not all-inclusive. To be eligible for CWSRF financing, applicants must meet the financial and regulatory requirements of the CWSRF program. Please contact CWSRF staff for application information. Please note that for point source projects, as defined by the Clean Water Act Section 212, the project must be municipally-owned.

Brownfields, Petroleum Spills, Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites- Site remediation or mitigation projects sites are eligible for CWSRF financing for the portions of a project that correct or prevent water quality impacts. The assessment of these sites, including Phase I, II and III assessments of brownfields, may be eligible or partially eligible for CWSRF financing.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks- Many of the costs related to petroleum and chemical tank closure projects such as remediation of leaking petroleum storage tanks are eligible for CWSRF financing. The elements of a tank replacement or closure project that may be financed by the CWSRF include:

- Characterization and disposal of wastes;
- Groundwater monitoring wells;
- Pumping and disposal of tank content; deteriorated tanks and pipelines or in-place tank closure;
- Remediation of contaminated soils and backfill of excavation with clean soils; and Pumping and treatment of contaminated groundwater.
- Notes: Petroleum products may include gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, hydraulic fluid, antifreeze, and waste oils. For a remediation project, the cost of any replacement tank and certain related equipment is not eligible for CWSRF financing. However, a tank system installed as part of the construction of a new or upgraded wastewater treatment plant is eligible.

Municipal Vehicle Maintenance Facilities- Municipal vehicle maintenance facilities that discharge oil, fuel, grease, antifreeze and other waste products to inadequate treatment systems may cause contamination of groundwater or surface waters. CWSRF eligible project elements include:

- Development of an acceptable closure plan;
- Testing and disposal of contaminated soils and sludges;
- Installation of oil/water separation equipment to handle future vehicle maintenance wastes; and
- On-site treatment systems.

Abandoned Resource Extraction Sites- The remediation of water quality impacts from resource extraction sites may be financed by the CWSRF if the site was never issued a permit or is abandoned and the actions to be taken to implement the project are included in the New York State Nonpoint Source (NPS) Management Plan by the New York State

Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Cleanup of abandoned resource extraction sites may be undertaken at the abandoned mine or wellhead, or further downstream. Methods to remediate sources of contamination may include:

- Closure of wells;
- Removal of mine tailings;
- Construction of dikes around production tanks;
- Closure of and control of runoff and leakage from drilling pits;
- Recycling of process waters;
- Installation of injection wells for brine disposal; and
- Reclamation of water impoundments.

Deicing Materials Storage and Management:

Uncovered road salt, sand and salt, and deicing agent storage piles have been responsible for contamination of surface water and groundwater in many areas across the state. The mission of New York's CWSRF is to protect, improve, and maintain water quality in New York. Since proper storage and management of deicing materials are important to water quality protection, the CWSRF provides financing to construct appropriate materials storage and management. Deicing materials may refer to “road salt” of differing compositions or airport deicing materials.

The CWSRF can finance the following elements of deicing operations:

- Engineering for storage facilities including planning, design, construction;
- Grading and site-work;
- Low permeability paving under storage, loading, mixing, and surge pile areas;
- Stormwater runoff controls including piping, curbing, and catch basins;
- Efficient deicer application equipment that reduces the amount of salt applied for new or upgraded vehicles, including electronic deicer spreaders or ground speed control equipment; and
- Liquid ice control spray systems and base dispensing systems.

Other Sources of Funding-

For communities within the New York City Watershed, the Catskill Watershed Corporation administers funding to improve the storage of salt, sand, and other road deicing materials to better protect water quality and to assist local government in complying with the Watershed Regulations. For more information, please contact the Catskill Watershed Corporation at 914-586-1400. For other potential sources of funding, contact EFC’s Co-funding Coordinator at 1-800-882-9721.

Waterbody Restoration:

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) finances projects to protect, maintain and improve water quality in accordance with the Clean Water Act. Waterbodies can be restored to ensure recovery of water quality, habitat for aquatic vegetation and wildlife, and aesthetic value.

The eligible elements of a water body restoration project may include:

- Erosion prevention and sediment discharge control;
- Removal and disposal of sediments and/or drainage of the waterbody during construction;
- Propagation of aquatic vegetation;
- Restoration of aquatic habitat including restoration of fish spawning and nesting areas (e.g., through fish ladders, dam removal, and vegetative restoration) and improvement of reef structure for shellfish; and
- Creation of ponds and/or wetlands to promote groundwater recharge.

Best Management Practices (BMP's) for Agriculture:

Without proper management of nutrients and pesticides, agricultural areas can contribute to nonpoint source water quality impacts. Therefore, projects to control agricultural NPS may be eligible for CWSRF financing.

To obtain CWSRF financing, an agricultural nonpoint source (NPS) project must be included in either the NPS Plan or an applicable estuary management plan. In addition, agricultural waste management plans or farm plans should be prepared for each site by a farm planner certified by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Examples of NPS agricultural best management practices that may be financed through the CWSRF include, but are not limited to:

- Purchase of animal waste collection equipment;
- Construction of animal waste storage and distribution facilities such as manure composting structures;
- Collection and treatment of stormwater runoff from land application areas; and
- Construction costs and equipment purchases related to prevention of discharges or runoff of nutrients and chemicals into a water body. Methods may include conservation tillage, berms; and vegetative buffers alone or in combination with lagoons.

Note: Confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) are defined in the Clean Water Act (CWA) as point source projects. Estuary management plans are defined by Section 320 of the CWA. Both are addressed in a separate sections of the eligibility guidance.

Other NPS Projects:

Projects to combat NPS pollution other than those listed previously may be eligible for CWSRF financing. Only the most common type of eligible NPS projects are listed on this website. Note that NPS projects to protect or improve the quality of groundwater are eligible as are projects to protect surface water and drinking water sources. For clarification of CWSRF eligibility, please contact EFC's Program Management Staff.

Land Acquisition for Water Quality Purposes:

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) is authorized to finance eligible projects in accordance with the Clean Water Act. Acquiring or preserving land as open space for water quality purposes is one such type of eligible project. Land acquisition includes outright purchases (fee simple) and purchases of conservation easements. Allowable costs may include the cost of land purchases or conservation easements (based on fair market value), property appraisals, surveys, site assessments, title searches, and other related costs.

The Clean Water Act authorizes CWSRF funding for land acquisition under the following sections:

- Section 319 permits financing of nonpoint source pollution (NPS) control projects. This section requires that financed projects be consistent with the recommendations of the State's NPS Management Plan and benefit water quality.
- Section 320 permits financing of projects that meet the activities outlined in a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) approved Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) or estuary plan. New York currently has three USEPA approved national estuaries that are covered under Section 320:
 - Long Island Sound,
 - New York/New Jersey Harbor, and
 - Peconic Bay.

Any municipality or qualified not-for-profit organization which is authorized to acquire land for water quality protection purposes under Article 49 of the NYS Environmental Conservation Law may apply for CWSRF financing for land acquisition to protect water quality.

National Estuary Projects:

The New York State Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) finances projects to protect, maintain and improve water quality and implement the activities outlined in a nationally approved Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) or estuary plan.

An estuary is a partially enclosed body of water formed where freshwater from rivers and streams flows into the ocean, mixing with the salty sea water. Estuaries and the lands surrounding them are places of transition from land to sea, and from fresh to salt water

While there are several estuaries in New York State, there are only three approved national estuaries that are covered under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act (CWA):

- Long Island Sound,
- New York/New Jersey Harbor, and
- Peconic Bay.

(Please note that for projects implementing other estuary plans that are not nationally recognized under Section 320 of the CWA, in order to obtain CWSRF financing, the projects must be eligible as point source projects under Section 212 of the CWA or as nonpoint source projects under Section 319 of the CWA.)

Each estuary plan describes the water quality issues particular to the estuary and outlines activities that should be undertaken to improve the estuary. Site-specific projects are not typically described in depth in the national plans. Local management plans, such as community preservation plans, describe the steps or specific projects that will implement the estuary plan.

The following activities are general goals and activities outlined in the estuary plans. The first seven goals are common to all three national estuary plans. The relevant plans for the last three goals are shown in parentheses.

- Toxic substances reduction
- Pathogen reduction and management of shellfish beds
- Nutrient pollution reduction
- Habitat and living resources protection
- Critical lands protection
- Long-term monitoring
- Public education and outreach
- Brown tide research (Peconic Bay)
- Floatables reduction (LI Sound, NY/NJ Harbor)
- Reduction of rainfall-induced discharges (NY/NJ Harbor)

Due to the financial structure of the CWSRF program, capital intensive projects with a user base to support payments are suitable for CWSRF financing. Some estuary

activities, such as long-term monitoring or research may be impractical to finance through the CWSRF. The following list includes some of the project types that may be used to implement the above goals and are eligible for CWSRF financing:

- Wastewater treatment plant construction, rehabilitation or upgrade;
- Construction, rehabilitation or upgrade of collector and/or sanitary sewers; sanitary sewer overflow (control, treatment or conveyance) (SSO); combined sewer; combined sewer overflow (CSO); relief sewer; infiltration and inflow correction; or interceptor sewer;
- Acquisition of land or conservation easements to protect water quality;
- Erosion control and sediment loading reduction;
- Construction, rehabilitation or upgrade of marina pumpout and/or sewage control facilities; and
- Remediation of hazardous substance sites, leaking underground fuel tanks, and other water quality concerns.

CWSRF Project Financing Requirements-

Each project requires documentation to support how the project implements a recommended activity in the relevant estuary plan. This documentation should include:

- Description of the project;
- Copy of the appropriate portions of the nationally approved estuary plan as well as a copy of any relevant local management plans or portions thereof;
- Engineering plans and specifications or project reports as appropriate; and
- For land acquisition projects, appropriate certifications must be executed prior to disbursement of CWSRF funds. Please refer to the NYS CWSRF guidance document “Financing Land Acquisition for Water Quality Purposes through the CWSRF” for more details.