TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SUBTITLE C: WATER POLLUTION

CHAPTER II: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PART 364
PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR DETERMINING CONSTRUCTION GRANT PRIORITIES FOR MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS NEEDS

SUBPART A: INTRODUCTION

Section

SUBPART B: PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATING THE MUNICIPAL DISCHARGE INDEX

Section

SUBPART C: PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATING THE SEGMENT RANKING INDEX

Section

SUBPART D: PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATING THE GRANT PRIORITY INDEX

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 4 of the Anti-Pollution Bond Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983, ch. 127, par. 454) and Section 4 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983, ch. 111 1/2, par. 1004).

SOURCE: Adopted at 8 Ill. Reg. 9069, effective July 1, 1984.

SUBPART A: INTRODUCTION

<BSection 364.101 Purpose>>

This Part sets forth the procedures and requirements established by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) for determining priorities in awarding grant assistance for the construction of municipal wastewater treatment works under the Anti-Pollution Bond Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983, ch. 127, pars. 451 et seq.) and Title II of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.).

<BSection 364.102 Definitions>>

a) Unless specified otherwise, all terms shall have the meanings set forth in the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1001 et seq.) the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.) and regulations adopted under those Acts (35 Ill. Adm. Code 101 et seq.; 40 CFR 1 et seq.). Federal regulations referenced in this Part will be applicable as of the effective date of this Part.

b) For purposes of these rules, the following definitions apply:

"Bond Act" means the State Anti-Pollution Bond Act (Ill. Rev.

Stat. 1983, ch. 127, pars. 451 et seq.).

"PE BOD" is a term used to evaluate the impact of industrial or other waste on a treatment works or streams in terms of five day biochemical oxygen demand. One PE BOD equals 0.17 pounds (77g).

"Priority system" means a methodology used to rank projects for inclusion on the project priority list.

"Project priority list" means an ordered listing of projects which IEPA expects will receive financial assistance under the Bond Act or Title II.

"Segment" is a portion of a river basin the surface waters of which have common hydrologic characteristics or flow regulation patterns, common natural physical chemical and biological processes, and which have common reactions to external stresses, such as the discharge of pollutants.

"Title II" means Title II of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1281 et seq.).

<BSection 364.103 Priority System and Project Priority List>>

a) Financial assistance may be awarded under the Bond Act or Title II only to projects which are identified on the project priority list developed by IEPA.
b) This Part sets forth a priority system to be used to rank projects for inclusions on the project priority list. In general, under this priority system the rank of a project is determined by the Grant Priority Index (GPI) as calculated under Subpart D, and the date of submission of the pre-application and project scoring summary.
c) The project priority list, or amendments thereto, shall be published annually in the preliminary Water Pollution Control Program Plan developed in accordance with Section 106 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1256). IEPA shall evaluate and consider any public comments received concerning the project priority list. The project priority list shall be published in the final Water Pollution Control Program Plan.

<BSection 364.104 Reserves>>

a) IEPA shall establish from the allotment of funds available under Title II those reserves under Title II.
b) No grant or combination of grants will be certified in an amount which will allow a single applicant or a service area of a single applicant to receive more than 50 percent of the available Federal and State grant funds, unless such an award or combination of awards is deemed by the Director of the IEPA to be necessary to assure that the State of Illinois does not lose portions of its allotment under Title II.

<BSection 364.105 Pre-applications and Priority Scoring Summaries>>

a) A municipality may submit a pre-application and a priority scoring summary at any time. The pre-application must identify the scope of the project, and include a cost estimate and schedule for completion of the project. The priority scoring summary must include data to allow calculation of the Grant Priority Index in accordance with the requirements of this Part.
b) A municipality is not required to renew a pre-application or a priority scoring summary unless the scope, schedule, scoring data or grant request differs from that of the previous year, and unless the municipality has not yet advised IEPA of the changes.

<BSection 364.106 Applicant Progress>>

a) IEPA may delete any project from the project priority list if the applicant fails to make efforts to initiate and complete as expeditiously as possible all necessary actions appropriate to the specific grant step for which the discharger is then eligible.
b) Any applicant removed from the project prioirty list is not eligible to receive grant assistance under Title II or the Bond Act, unless reinstated on the list in accordance with subsection (c).
c) An applicant requesting to be reinstated shall submit a new pre-application and priority scoring summary. The Manager of the Division of Water Pollution Control may reinstate projects deleted from the list at the previously held rank or at a lower rank, if the priority scoring summary so indicates, only after evaluating all facts and circumstances bearing upon the reasonableness of the request including, but not limited to, the environmental effects and cost-effectiveness of achieving water quality goals.
d) An applicant who is not reinstated under subsection (c) may request the Director to review the decision, but must do so by

submitting a written request setting forth the grounds for reinstatement within 30 days after receiving notice of the decision of the Manager of the Division of Water Pollution Control. The Director will make the final decision determining the merits of the request in accordance with the requirements of this Section.

SUBPART B: PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATING THE MUNICIPAL DISCHARGE INDEX

<BSection 364.201 Formula for the Municipal Discharge Index>>

a) The Municipal Discharge Index (MDI) is a number which is the product of four factors. The MDI is, in turn, a factor used to calculate the Grant Priority Index.
b) The MDI is calculated as follows:
MDI - F1 x F2 x F6.

<BSection 364.202 Existing Wastewater Load>>

Where the applicant justifies hydraulic and organic loadings on the basis of influent sampling and flow measurement results for a current 12 month period, these values will be used. In cases where influent sampling and/or flow measurement results are not available for a current 12 month period, and where the applicant justifies estimated connected domestic population equivalent and provides (measured) industrial population equivalent and/or where the applicant provides estimated flow based on 100 gpcpd and provides (measured) industrial flow, these values will be used.

<BSection 364.203 F1 Factor>>
F1 is a factor which evaluates the quantity of wastewater adjusted for strength. It is calculated as follows:
F1 = log (PE BOD, existing wastewater load)

<BSection 364.204 F2 Factor>>

F2 is a factor which evaluates the adequacy of existing facilities for treating the existing wastewater load to design levels. It is calculated as follows:

$$F2 = \frac{\text{<PPE BOD, (existing wastewater load, industrial and domestic)>>}}{\text{PE BOD, existing design capacity}}$$

x <Pdaily average flow, existing load >> +1
daily average flow, existing design capacity

<BSection 364.205 F3 Factor>>

F3 is a factor which evaluates the stream segment receiving the discharge. The evaluation is done through use of a Segment Ranking Index (SRI). The SRI is calculated in accordance with Subpart C. F3 is calculated as follows:

F3 = <PSRI, receiving segment >>
SRI, highest statewide value

<BSection 364.206 F6 Factor>>

a) F6 is a factor used to evaluate the environmental impact of a discharge. The F6 factor is evaluated at the time of the submittal of the pre-application and priority scoring summary and is re-evaluated upon Agency approval of the facilities plan. At the time of submittal of the pre-application an F6 of 1.0 is assigned. After facilities planning has been approved F6 will be evaluated in accordance with subsection (b).

b)

1) If the applicant has an existing sewage collection system and a central sewage treatment plant an F6 of 1.0 is assigned.
2) For flood control projects or storm sewers an F6 value of 0.1 will be assigned.
3) In cases where a sewage treatment plant is proposed to provide treatment for a currently unsewered community, an interceptor sewer(s) is proposed to provide service to an unsewered area or community, a complete new collection system is proposed for a currently unsewered community or extension of an existing collection system is proposed, an F6 will be assigned based on the summation of the following, except that F6 will not be greater than 1.0. If information is not available to score items (C), (D), and (E), they will be set equal to zero.
   A) If after completion and approval of the facilities plan, no points are assigned based on (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) below, F6 shall be 0.
   B) One or more discharges which are not complying with an effluent standard of 30 mg/1 BOD and 30 mg/1 suspended solids shall result in the addition of 0.1 point.
   C) If the aquatic environment in the receiving stream is

polluted, as defined in Section 164.207, downstream of the applicant's discharge(s) from drainage tiles serving the community 0.1 point shall be added for each full 600 feet of stream degraded to a polluted environment as a result of the applicant's activities.

D) If the aquatic environment in the receiving stream is semi-polluted, as defined in Section 164.207, downstream of the applicant's discharge(s) from drainage tiles serving the community 0.075 point shall be added for each 600 feet of stream degraded as a result of said discharge(s) to a semi-polluted environment as a result of the applicant's activities.

E) If the aquatic environment in the receiving stream is unbalanced, as defined in Section 164.207, downstream of the applicant's discharge(s) from drainage tiles serving the community 0.05 point shall be added for each 600 feet of stream degraded as a result of said discharge(s) to an unbalanced environment as a result of the applicant's activities.

F) Points from 0.0 to 1.0 shall be given for health hazards in the municipality resulting from malfunctioning or inadequate private sewage disposal systems. Assignment of points shall be based upon:

i) Severity and overall distribution of the health hazard based on the content of the facilities plan and field investigations of IEPA in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Public Health; and

ii) The legal, financial, institutional and managerial capability of the applicant to implement the facility plan.

c) Points will be assigned under subsection (b) by the Manager of the Division of Water Pollution Control. Applicants will be notified in writing of the points assigned. An applicant who objects to the points assigned under subsection (b), may request the Director to review the decision, but must do so by submitting a written request setting forth the grounds for objection within 30 days of the date the applicant received notice of the decision of the Manager of Water Pollution Control. The Director of the Agency will make the final decision determining the merits of the request in accordance with the requirements of this Section.

<BSection 364.207 Classification of Aquatic Environments>>

Aquatic environments are classified according to the following:

a) Balanced environment: Intolerant organisms are many in number and species, or more in numbers than other forms present.

Intolerant	Moderate, facultative and
present	tolerant usually present
greater than 50%	lesser than 50%

b) Unbalanced environment: Intolerant organisms are less in number than other forms combined, but combined with moderate forms, they usually outnumber tolerant forms.

Intolerant	Moderate, facultative and
present	tolerant usually
lesser than 50%	present but
but greater than 10%	greater than 50%

c) Semi-polluted environment: Intolerant organisms are few or may not be present. Moderate and/or facultative organisms present.

Intolerant	Moderate, faculative and
present	tolerant usually
greater than 10%	present greater than 90%

d) Polluted environment:

1) Intolerant organisms absent, only tolerant organisms present or no organisms present.
Tolerant present = 100%

2) Organisms which are not adapted to inhabit a polluted environment are occasionally collected as a result of factors produced by the drift and are not representative.

SUBPART C: PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATING THE SEGMENT RANKING INDEX

<BSection 364.301 Formula for the Segment Ranking Index>>

a) The Segment Ranking Index (SRI) is an objective determination of the priority of segments through the use of four factors which are expressed as numerical factors and combined to establish a ranking index for each of the basin segments.

b) The SRI is calculated as follows
SRI = Water Quality Index (WQI) x High Quality Water Factor x Population Factor x National Priorities Factor

<BSection 364.302 WQI Factor>>

a) The WQI factor is determined by comparing the measured value of

certain critical water quality parameters in the waters of the State with Illinois Pollution Control Board water quality standards for those parameters.

b) The procedure for calculating the WQI factor is as follows:

1) Average the 1974 and 1975 sample data for each water quality station for each of the following parameters: dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform bacteria, ammonia nitrogen, total dissolved solids, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen.

2) Determine the percentage of 1974 and 1975 samples which indicated violations of applicable water quality standards for dissolved oxygen, ammonia nitrogen, fecal coliform bacteria, total dissolved solids, and pH as then set forth in Chapter 3 of the Board's regulations.

3) The parameter pH (relative acidity) is not considered in (b)(1) because its nature is such that an "average" pH is generally meaningless as an expression of water quality. Nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen is not considered in (b)(2) because there is no numerical standard which applies for most water quality sampling stations.

4) The 10 sets of parameter values for each station of all stream segments are then arranged in order of severity and given a rank number. These numbers are subsequently combined to complete a water quality index for each station, according to the following formula:

$$S = 1/2\,(RA + RV)\,AMM + 1/2\,(RA + RV)\,Fec\,Col + 1/2\,(RA + RV)\,DO$$

$$+ 1/2\,(RA + RV)TDS + RVpH + RAN+N$$

where:

S = "Water Quality Index" value for a given station

RA = rank number by average value for a given station and parameter

RV = rank number by percent violations of water quality standards for a given station and parameter

Amm, DO, Fec Col, TDS, pH, N + N = parameter designation subscripts

5) The S values found for each station are used as a basis for determining a water quality index value for the basin segments. This process requires the averaging of SSta values for each segment according to the following formula:

WQI = (S + S + S + . . . + S N)/N

Where WQI = segment water quality index value = average of station S values for the segment, and

N = Number of stations in the segment

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<BSection 364.303 Population Factor>>

a) Under this factor, populations are computed for each segment and converted into an adjustment factor. The population of a segment is defined by the 1980 U.S. census population of the segment except where inter-segment transfers of sewage occur, in which case the estimated population whose sewage is tributary to the segment is added to the resident population of the segment. Population figures of the incorporated and unincorporated communities are recorded for each segment. Where a segment boundary splits a township, the unincorporated population within the segment is prorated by applying a percentage of the township population equal to the ratio of the segment area in the township to the total township area. The populations of the various political subdivisions within each segment are totaled.

b) The following population factors are applied as multipliers to the water quality index values:

Segment Population	Population Factor
0 - 20,000	1.00
20,001 - 50,000	1.05
50,001 - 100,000	1.10
OVER 100,000	1.20

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<BSection 364.304 High Quality Waters Factor>>

a) Certain segments, such as segments containing a major lake or impoundment, have been identified as having high-quality waters where special management and waste control procedures may be needed for their preservation.

b) It is recognized that certain free-flowing stream reaches also have high water quality; however, these are not identified as needing special preservation techniques due to the stringency of the state's effluent standards. Lakes and impoundments do require special attention because the effluent standards may not be

sufficient to prevent degradation of water quality in standing bodies of water. The segments selected under this criterion are assigned a "high quality water factor" of 1.20. Segments immediately tributary to these segments are given a factor of 1.10. All other segments are given a factor of 1.00.
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<BSection 364.305 National Priorities Factor>>

Segments in the Lake Michigan basin, the Chicago metropolitan area and the East St. Louis metropolitan area have been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as having high national priority. They are therefore assigned a "national priorities factor" of 1.05. All other segments are given a factor of 1.00.
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SUBPART D: PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATING THE GRANT PRIORITY INDEX

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<BSection 364.401 Formula for the Grant Priority Index>>

a) The Grant Priority Index (GPI) is a number which is the product of three factors. The GPI is used to determine rank on the project priority list in accordance with Section 364.103.
b) The GPI is calculated as follows:
GPI = MDI x F4 + F5
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<BSection 364.402 F4 Factor>>

a) The F4 factor considers the corrective measures necessary to provide the degree of treatment required by applicable effluent limitations. F4 is derived through a summation of values assigned for additional treatment process required for currently overloaded facilities and for rehabilitation.
b) The F4 factor establishes relative values for the following treatment processes:
   1) addition of any required secondary or supplemental treatment processes where, at the present time, the required processes are non-existent.
   2) addition of capacity for currently (hydraulically and/or organically) overloaded treatment processes.

3) modification of existing processes which do not increase capacity or degree of treatment but are necessary for the upgrading of an existing treatment plant.
4) the construction of new trunk and lateral sewers to provide an extension of service from an existing collection system or the rehabilitation of existing sewers, which will not eliminate excessive infiltration/inflow.
5) the construction of a new collection system and treatment works to service a presently unsewered community where a discharge of raw or partially treated sewage exists, or where no discharge exists.

c) The F4 values are the following:

TABLE OF F4 VALUES

Treatment Process	Average Dry Weather Flow	Maximum Dry Weather Flow	Maximum Wet Weather Flow
Primary	0	0	8
Secondary	14	10	0
Tertiary (10/12)	8	6	0
Disinfection	6	6	6
Phosphorus Removal	5	3	0
Nitrification	8	6	0
Inadequate Sludge Processing Facilities	6		
Modification of existing processes which do not increase capacity or degree of treatment	1		
or			
Wastewater reuse or recycling; Flood Control Projects; Trunk and Laterial Sewers	1		

Range of Values: 0 to 99
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<BSection 364.403 F5 Factor>>

a) F5 is a factor which is added for those projects whose priority position is to be retained.

b) The value of F5 will be retained only if the value of the quanitity F1 x F2 x F3 x F6 x F4 is greater than the corresponding quantity for the lowest priority need which has an F5 value greater than zero. If the value of this quantity does not meet this test, F5 for the need will be reduced to zero following the completion of facility planning and subsequent determination of F6.

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<BSection 364.404 Scoring Conventions>>

a) The priority system established in this Part is applied with the following conventions and general results.

b) For expansion and/or upgrading of an existing sewage treatment plant, a new sewage treatment plant to serve a currently sewered area, or sewer rehabilitation work which will eliminate excessive infiltration/inflow, the MDI value for the plant, together with the F4 value for the treatment processes affected at the plant are used to calculate the GPI value for the need. For sewer rehabilitation projects "treatment processes affected at the plant" are as follows:

1) Where the sewer rehabilitation work will solve an inflow problem, the F4 value shall be determined from the existing need for provision of complying primary treatment and/or disinfection for wet weather flow in excess of maximum dry weather flow, unless additional treatment is required to meet effluent standards.

2) Where the sewer rehabilitation work will solve an infiltration problem, the F4 value shall be determined from the existing need for provision of complying primary and/or secondary and/or tertiary and/or advanced and/or supplemental treatment of dry weather flow.

3) Where the sewer rehabilitation work will solve an infiltration and inflow problem, the F4 value shall be determined from the existing need for provision of complying primary and/or secondary and/or tertiary and/or advanced and/or supplemental treatment of dry weather flow as well as

the existing need for provision of primary and/or disinfection of wet weather flow in excess of maximum dry weather flow, unless additional treatment of the excess flow is required to meet effluent standards.

4) Under (b)(1)-(3), existing need is determined using overload/no overload criteria for existing treatment processes and dilution ratio for additional processes required by effluent standards.

c) For construction of a new sewage treatment plant or improvements to existing individual sewage disposal units or a combination of the two for a currently unsewered community, since a quantifiable discharge does not exist, an "equivalent" MDI value must be calculated. For this purpose, the estimated current population equivalent of the area to be served is used in calculating F1; F2 is set equal to 1.0; and the segment to receive the proposed discharge determines F3. A significance factor to reflect the impact of the dicharge on the receiving stream and public health hazards is determined as described in Section 364.206 to calculate F6. The MDI is then calculated. The treatment processes required at the proposed sewage treatment plant determine F4. The GPI is then calculated.

d) For construction of a new regional plant or expansion and/or upgrading of an existing sewage treatment plant to phase out one or more existing sewage treatment plants, the highest of the MDI values as sell as the highest of the F4 values among the values for the existing or proposed regional plant and the values for the existing plant(s) to be phased out (exclusive of non-municipally owned treatment works) are used to calculate the GPI for the regional plant.

e) For construction of a new sewage treatment plant or improvements to individual existing sewage disposal units or a combination of the two for a currently unsewered community where a discharge of raw or partially treated sewage does exist. A "discharge of raw or partially treated sewage" exists, for purposes of determining priority, if the applicant establishes that the PE (BOD) of the discharge from the sewer system is at least equal to 65 percent of the total domestic population plus 100 percent of any tributary industrial PE BOD, on the basis of no less than three samples (24 hour composite) of the discharge, collected directly from the "sewer system" outfall to the receiving stream and from comparable flow measurements of the discharge, on different days. Copies of laboratory reports must be submitted as a part of the facilities planning documents to permit a need to qualify under these

criteria, and an on-site investigation by Agency representatives may be made, in which case the results of the Agency investigation will be considered conclusive for scoring purposes. Since an MDI value does not exist, an "equivalent" MDI must be calculated. For this purpose, estimated current population equivalent of the area to be served is used in calculating F1; F2 is set equal to 2.0; and the segment to receive the proposed discharge determines F3. A significance factor to reflect the impact of the discharge on the receiving stream and public health hazards is determined as described in Section 365.206 to calculate F6. The MDI is then calculated. The treatment processes required at the proposed treatment plant determine F4. The GPI is then calculated.

f) For relief intercepting sewers, where the existing intercepting sewer is not capable of transporting the flows which are presently tributary to it, proceed in accordance with Section 364.404(b) where the relief intercepting sewer is a sanitary sewer and in accordance with Section 364.404(j) where the relief sewer is a combined sewer.

g) For transport of sewage from end point(s) of existing collection system(s) to an existing or proposed regional sewage treatment plant proceed in accordance with Section 364.404(d).

h) For transport of sewage from end point(s) of proposed collection system(s) to an existing or proposed regional treatment plant or improvements to individual existing sewage disposal units or both, the calculation of the F1, F2 and F6 values proceeds similarly to that in Section 364.404(c) above. The F4 value will be selected from the larger of the values for the degree(s) of treatment which would be required at the local location of the collection system and at the regional plant. The F3 value will also be selected from the larger of the values for the basin segment containing the collection system and the basin segment containing the regional plant.

i) For construction of an intercepting sewer or improvements to existing individual sewage disposal units or both for a currently unsewered community where a discharge of raw or partially treated sewage does exist, an MDI value does not exist, and an "equivalent" MDI must be calculated. For this purpose, estimated current population equivalent of the area to be served is used in calculating F1; F2 is set equal to 1.0; and the segment to receive the proposed discharge determines F3. The MDI is then calculated. The treatment processes required at the proposed sewage treatment plant determine F4. The immediate impace of the discharge on the receiving stream and public health hazard are used as described in

Section 364.206 to calculate F6. The GPI is then calculated.

j) For elimination or treatment of on-system wet weather overflow(s) from combined sewers, regardless of the approach to solving this problem or the extensiveness of the problem, the MDI for the plant currently providing service, and an F4 value of 14 (established values for primary treatment and disinfection of maximum wet weather flow) are used in the calculation of a GPI value.

k) For construction of trunk and lateral sewers where rehabilitation work not eliminate excessive infiltration/inflow, the MDI value for the plant, together with F4 and F6 values of 1, are used to determined the GPI value; therefore, GPI = MDI.

l) For construction of a complete new collection system, the GPI value will be equal to that of the proposed plant under Section 364.404(c) or intercepting sewer under Section 364.404(g).

m) For extension of service by an existing collection system, the calculation of the MDI value proceeds similarly to that in Section 364.404(d) except that in this case estimate of the existing population equivalent to be served by the sanitary sewer extension only is used in determining F1. The F4 values for this case are equal to 1, the F6 is calculated in accordance with Section 364.206. The GPI is then calculated.

n) For construction of an intercepting sewer parallel to an existing intercepting sewer, which existing sewer is capable of transporting the flows which are presently tributary to it; flood control projects; and wastewater recycling or wastewater reuse projects, the MDI value for the plant, together with an F4 value of 1 are used to determine the GPI value, therefore, GPI = MDI.

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<BSection 364.405 Additional Considerations>>

a) Effects of Overloading

1) For an overloaded facility, values from the table of F4 values for the average and maximum design flow for existing treatment processes will be assigned to the need.

2) For a facility which is not overloaded as defined above, but where sludge handling capacity is presently inadequate, 6 points for sludge handling facilities will be assigned to the need. Sludge handling will be determined to be inadequate where the connected population equivalent (for a 12 month period) exceeds the Agency approved and permitted design basis of the sludge handling units.

3) If the facility is not overloaded based on the average daily

flow, the need may receive credit for overloading on the maximum dry weather flow. Where the applicant justifies, on the basis of influent flow measurement for a 12 month period that the average of the peak dry weather flows to the plant exceeds the design peak capacity of the plant for complete treatment of dry weather flow, the need will receive credit for overloading under maximum dry weather flow conditions.

b) Ongoing Construction

1) At the time of scoring of a need for priority, in situations where other construction has been completed for expansion of capacity and/or increased degree of treatment, the priority score will not include the need for the processes which have been constructed.

2) Needs which consist of plant improvements and/or intercepting sewers, and which will be satisfied through construction in several phases (projects), will be addressed by scoring all phases (projects) with the full credit for the entire need.

c) Flow Diversion

Needs which will result in the diversion of a portion of the average dry weather flow from one plant to another plant will be scored utilizing the regionalization convention for the two plants.

d) Integrally Related Projects

1) Two or more needs of one or more applicants, which are initially ranked at different priorities, may be consolidated into one need at the higher (highest) priority, if the following conditions are satisfied:

A) The facilities plan, must conclude that the two or more needs are integrally related through the cost-effective solution; and

B) State and Federal funds must be available to permit complete funding of the consolidated need.

2) Such consolidations may include:

A) sewer rehabilitation work and sewage treatment plant improvements and/or intercepting sewer construction;

B) projects to eliminate on-system wet weather overflow and sewage treatment plant improvements and/or intercepting sewer construction;

C) projects to construct collection systems and new sewage treatment plant and/or intercepting sewer construction.

3) This provision does allow the award of grants (for projects which are integrally related to a priority project), to municipalities which had not filed an application for grant

at the time of preparation of the priority list for the fiscal year.

e) Complete Waste Treatment Systems

After Agency approval of a facilities plan, and at the time of the subsequent revision to the priority list, the Agency shall add any previously unidentified needs to the priority list if the needs are not included in the scope of work for which a grant has been offered, even if the applicant has not filed an application for such needs. Failure of the applicant to file application for such previously identified needs shall not restrict the Agency in adding the needs to the priority list.

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