

Applicant's Guide to Idaho's Public Drinking Water Facilities Planning Grant Program

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Form D:	Certificate of Negotiation	PDF format Word format
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Form G:	Checklist for Incorporated, Non-profit Applicants	PDF format Word format
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Form J:	Outline and Checklist for Environmental Information Documents	PDF format
Form K:	Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement	PDF format Word format

Introduction

DEQ's Drinking Water Planning Grant Program provides financial assistance to eligible public drinking water systems for facility planning projects in Idaho designed to ensure safe and adequate supplies of drinking water. The number of grants offered each year is limited to available funding.

Grants awarded under this program are used to develop engineering reports that identify the most cost-effective, environmentally sound method of upgrading public drinking water systems to achieve and maintain compliance with state and federal standards.

Prospective projects are assigned priority ratings, with the highest rankings given to projects that DEQ has determined will most improve the waters of the state and best protect public health. Grants cover up to 50% of eligible planning costs, with a matching share funded by local sources.

This guide provides a summary of drinking water planning grant procedures and is not intended to be all-inclusive. Detailed requirements are outlined in [Idaho Administrative Code \(IDAPA\) 58.01.22, Rules for Administration of Planning Grants for Drinking Water Facilities](#).

Part I: Eligibility

Drinking water planning grants are available to private and publicly owned community water systems and non-profit, non-community public water systems.

A *community* public water system serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

A *non-profit noncommunity* water system is a public system that is governed by Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code and includes, but is not limited to, state agencies, municipalities and nonprofit organizations such as churches and schools.

A *non-community* public water system is one that serves the public, but does not serve the same people year-round. Two types of non-community systems are:

A *non-transient non-community* water system serves the same people more than six months per year, but not year-round (e.g. a school or hospital with its own water supply).

A *transient non-community* water system serves a changing or varying public for more than six months (e.g. rest area or campground with its own water supply).

These classifications include most systems owned by Idaho municipalities, special water districts, and associations.

The following public drinking water systems are not eligible for project planning grants:

- A system that lacks the financial capability to pay the non-grant share of a planning project.
- A system that is delinquent in payment of the annual state drinking water fee assessment.

Part II: Overview of the Grant Process

Following is a step-by-step description of the process by which planning projects are placed on the state’s Drinking Water Planning Grant Priority List and subsequently receive and utilize grant funds:

Step	Description	By	Time Line
1	DEQ solicits interest from systems. Notice is mailed to all eligible community and non-profit, non-community public water system owners in the state to solicit interest in applying for a planning grant and thus be included on a Priority List. Interested owners are directed to fill out a Letter of Interest (LOI) form in this notification.	DEQ State Office	Annually
2	Indication of system interest. The LOI form is completed and returned to DEQ.	System Owner	8-9 weeks after receiving solicitation letter
3	Evaluation and prioritization of projects. Returned LOIs are reviewed, and projects are rated and ranked for inclusion on the next annual Priority List. Rating criteria focus on potential public health risks and status of system’s compliance with state and federal regulations. (See Part III for more information on the priority rating system.)	DEQ State Office	3 weeks after receipt of system LOIs
4	Solicitation of public review and comment. The Priority List is published and comments solicited from the public in major newspapers around the state and on DEQ’s Web site.	DEQ State Office	10 weeks following Step 3
5	Match of priority projects to available funding. Public comments and ratings are used to identify top-ranked priority projects for which funding is available.	DEQ State Office	During 10 days after public comment period
6	DEQ Board approval.	Board of	2 weeks after

Step	Description	By	Time Line
	Final draft Priority List and proposed fundable projects are reviewed and approved by the Idaho Board of Environmental Quality (Board).	Environmental Quality	end of public comment period
7	Invitation to submit grant application. Invitations to submit grant applications are mailed to Board approved systems with top-ranked projects for which funding is available.	DEQ State Office	Prior to start of new fiscal year that begins July 1
8	Response to grant application invitation. An application package is submitted to DEQ by top-ranked systems that wish to apply for a planning grant. Systems that fail to respond within the allotted time may be bypassed.	System	Within 30 days of receipt of invitation to apply
9	Selecting a professional engineer. If, at this point, the applicant has not acquired the services of a professional engineer, then the services of such an individual shall be arranged to assist with the completion of the facility planning document. For public agencies and municipalities, the process for selecting an engineer must be consistent with Idaho Code 67-2320. (See Part V for guidance on selecting a professional engineer.) <i>The selection process may be completed concurrent with preparation of application package.</i>	System	Upon receipt of invitation to apply
10	Preparation and submittal of application package. <i>The Idaho Municipal Drinking Water Planning Grant Application</i> and related documents, including a plan of study prepared by a professional engineer, are completed. (See Part IV for a complete listing and explanation of required application documents.) Application package is submitted to the nearest DEQ Regional Office by the scheduled target date. (A project that does not meet the target date may be bypassed and replaced by the next highest-ranking project that is ready to proceed.)	System and System's Engineer	During the fiscal year
11	Review of application. Application is reviewed for eligibility and completeness. Application packages deemed complete are forwarded to DEQ's State Office.	DEQ Regional Office	As scheduled
12	Extension of grant offer. Grant offers are prepared and signed by the DEQ Director or the Director's designee, executing a grant contract agreement subject to all applicable state laws. The offer is then sent to successful applicants by certified mail.	DEQ State Office	As needed
13	Review and acceptance of grant offer.	System Owner	Within 60

Step	Description	By	Time Line
	Grant offers are reviewed and officially accepted. To accept, the authorized representative of the qualifying entity signs and returns the grant offer to the DEQ State Office within 60 days. If the applicant does not accept the grant offer within the 60-day period, the grant offer may be withdrawn and grant funds may be offered to another applicant.	or Authorized Representative	days of receipt of grant offer
14	Consultation on drafting of engineering report and environmental information document (EID). DEQ consults with system and system's engineer on content of engineering report and EID. Consultations continue throughout preparation of engineering documents.	System, System's Engineer, DEQ Reg. Office	As needed
15	Completing the draft engineering report and draft EID. Existing condition of system is surveyed, alternatives to enable the system to meet future needs are developed and screened, a recommended alternative is selected, and the potential impact of the project on the environment is assessed. The EID should be developed as a separate chapter in the engineering report or as a separate document that is submitted jointly with the engineering report. (See Part VII for a complete description of the engineering report and EID.) Based on potential impact on the environment, an environmental impact statement may be required. (See Part VIII for an explanation of potential DEQ actions.)	System's Engineer	Within 12 months of execution of grant contract agreement
16	Solicitation of public review and comment. Public comment is solicited on the draft engineering report which includes the draft EID (or, if required, environmental impact statement (EIS)). At least one public hearing must be held within the system's jurisdiction.	System	As scheduled
17	Submittal of final engineering report and EID/EIS. After incorporating public comment, where appropriate, the final engineering report is submitted to the DEQ Regional Office engineer for review and approval. The final EID or EIS (if required by DEQ) is submitted to the DEQ State Office Environmental Reviewer for review and approval.	System	As scheduled
18	Review of final EID and environmental determination. The potentially significant environmental impacts, environmental consequences and mitigation efforts related to the selected project alternative are reviewed	DEQ State Office	As scheduled

Step	Description	By	Time Line
	and one of four (4) possible environmental determinations is issued. If a categorical exclusion is issued, or if DEQ adopts an environmental determination previously made by another agency, this constitutes the final environmental determination.		
18a.	<p>Public participation on the environmental determination.</p> <p>Each type of environmental determination has different public participation requirements. A concurrence with another agency’s finding has no public comment/notice requirement. A categorical exclusion requires a public notice to be published one time in the newspaper covering the area where the system is located. A finding of no significant impacts requires a one time publication in the newspaper in the system area and a 30 day public comment period. An EIS requires a public hearing and a 30 day public comment period as a minimum.</p>	DEQ State Office or Applicant	1 - 5 weeks
18b.	<p>Issuance of final environmental determination.</p> <p>The record of decision verifying the final environmental determination is issued following the end of the public comment period and the incorporation or consideration of substantive comments received from the public.</p>	DEQ State Office	As scheduled
19	<p>Review and approval of final engineering report and EID.</p> <p>Once the final environmental determination has been made, and the selected project alternative is reviewed and accepted, final approval is given to the engineering report, based on cost effectiveness, environmental impact, and public comment.</p>	DEQ Regional Office	As scheduled
20	<p>Request for reimbursement.</p> <p>Reimbursement may be requested anytime after entering into a grant contract agreement. Disbursement of funds is subject to a finding by DEQ that the grantee has complied with all agreement conditions and has prudently managed the project. (Part IX describes the reimbursement request process using Form K.)</p>	System	As needed

Part III: DEQ’s Priority Rating System

Prospective planning projects are evaluated, rated and ranked by DEQ for inclusion on the next annual Priority List on the basis of the following criteria:

- *Public health emergencies* related to (a) a waterborne outbreak, (b) chemical or radiological contamination levels above an unreasonable risk to health, or (c) a failed water source.

- *Public health hazards* identified and verified by DEQ.
- *Water quality violations* of maximum contaminant levels or treatment techniques identified and verified by DEQ.
- *General conditions* of existing facilities based on deficiencies of pumping, treating, storing, and delivering drinking water.
- *Overall urgency* to provide a new source of water to assure safety and adequate supply.
- Operation under a *Consent or Administrative Order* requiring remedial action.
- *Promotion* of source water protection, conservation, economy, proper operation maintenance, and monitoring.
- User charges in excess of state *affordability* guidelines.

Part IV: Application Package Requirements

Systems with fundable planning projects on the Priority List are issued invitations to apply for a grant. Invitations are normally issued shortly after Board approval of the Intended Use Plan each year.

All application packages from ***public agencies and municipalities*** shall include the following documents (if an engineer has been hired, if not, forms C through H must be provided after the engineer is hired):

- Idaho Municipal Drinking Water Planning Grant Application (Form A).
- Authorizing Resolution (Form B).
- Engineering Contract Checklist (Form C).
- Certificate of Negotiation (Form D).
- Certificate of Professional Liability Insurance (Form E).
- Certificate of Financial and Management Capability (Form F).
- Plan of Study Prepared by a Professional Engineer (Form H).

Forms A – H are to be used by potential grantees in the process of applying for a grant. The following three forms are for use by grantees after the grant has been awarded:

- Engineering Report Outline and Checklist (Form I).
- Outline and Checklist for Environmental Information Documents (Form J).
- Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement (Form K).

All application packages from ***private community and nonprofit non-community water systems*** shall include the following documents:

- Idaho Municipal Drinking Water Planning Grant Application (Form A).
- Authorizing Resolution (Form B).
- Certificate of Professional Liability Insurance (Form E).
- Certificate of Financial and Management Capability (Form F).
- Checklist for Incorporated, Nonprofit Applicants (Form G).

- Plan of Study Prepared by a Professional Engineer (Form H).

Forms C and D (Engineering Contract Checklist and Certificate of Negotiation) are not required of private community and non-profit non-community water systems but DEQ recommends their use.

Forms A – H are to be used by potential grantees in the process of applying for a grant. The following three forms are for use by grantees after the grant has been awarded:

- Engineering Report Outline and Checklist (Form I).
- Outline and Checklist for Environmental Information Documents (Form J).
- Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement (Form K).

The following directions are provided to assist systems in properly completing the documents required as part of the application package.

Idaho Municipal Drinking Water Planning Grant Application ([Form A](#))

Use Form A to provide the following information:

Part I: Project Identification

- Full name of the community or non-profit, non-community water system.
- Mailing address of the system.
- The name of a contact person in the community who is able to answer questions about the proposed project.
- Description of project tasks to be completed with grant funds.
- The area of impact including geographic boundaries of the project (e.g. city limits, district, homeowners association).
- Eligible costs of the project for the state, the system and, if applicable, other funding sources.
- Population of project area.
- Anticipated start and end dates of the project, and submittal date for draft engineering report and EID.
- Name and signature of authorized representative.

Part II: Project Funding

Section A: Grant-eligible Costs

Segregate grant-eligible costs into appropriate categories and indicate project-specific amounts in the right hand column of the budget sheet. Engineering fees generally comprise the major cost of planning grants.

- Grant-related local administrative costs incurred after the grant contract agreement is executed may be eligible for reimbursement; those incurred prior to execution of the grant contract agreement are not. Three examples of non-eligible costs are: the costs associated

with acquiring funding, the ordinary operating expenses of local government, such as salaries and expenses of a mayor, city council members, or city attorney, and the costs to prepare a grant application. See Part VI of this document for a more complete listing of eligible/non-eligible costs.

Section B: System Financing

Explain how the system's share of project costs will be financed, including financing methods and amounts. If applicable, also identify other sources of funding.

Part III: Assurances

Provide assurances by an authorized representative of compliance, legal authority, and funding.

Authorizing Resolution ([Form B](#))

Submit an authorizing resolution approved by a majority of the applicant's governing body empowering an elected official or chief financial officer to commit matching funds and to sign all documents related to the DEQ grant for the planning project. Form B is a sample authorizing resolution that may be used to meet this requirement.

Engineering Contract Checklist ([Form C](#))

Submit evidence that a competitive process was used to select a professional engineer to perform planning work funded in part with a DEQ grant. Acceptable documentation may include a letter from the authorized local official and/or a copy of the newspaper notice of the RFP. Submit general contract documents (e.g. engineering services contract negotiated with and prepared by the engineering firm).

Certificate of Negotiation ([Form D](#))

Submit a Certificate of Negotiation verifying that the scope and cost of engineering work to be performed has been negotiated with the engineering firm. Form D is a sample certificate of negotiation that may be used to meet this requirement, thereby ensuring efficient use of state planning grant funds.

Certificate of Professional Liability Insurance ([Form E](#))

Submit a Certification of Professional Liability Insurance verifying indemnification in the aggregate amount of \$100,000 or twice the amount of the engineering firm's fee, whichever is greater, and covering all services rendered for all project steps funded by the state, system, or other entity during the entire period the engineer is working for the system. Form E is a sample Certificate of Professional Liability Insurance that may be used to meet this requirement.

Certificate of Financial and Management Capability ([Form F](#))

Submit a Certificate of Financial and Management Capability verifying that the non-grant portion of the project will be funded. Form F is a sample Certificate of Financial and Management Capability that may be used to meet this requirement.

Articles of Incorporation and/or Bylaws for *Incorporated Nonprofit Applicants* [\(Form G\)](#)

Incorporated nonprofit applicants must submit Articles of Incorporation and/or Bylaws showing nonprofit and incorporated status according to Chapter 3, Title 30, Idaho Code. Form G is used to demonstrate the financial and management capability of incorporated nonprofit applicants.

Plan of Study [\(Form H\)](#)

Use Form H to provide the following information:

- Project identification and background
- Tasks to be completed, including
 - a. Determination of existing conditions;
 - b. Determination of future conditions;
 - c. Development and screening of alternatives;
 - d. Selection of final alternative;
 - e. Development of implementation plan; and
 - f. Describe expectations of future conditions based on the life of the project.

Engineering Report and EID Outlines and Checklists [\(Forms I & J\)](#)

This guidance is meant for both the Grantee and the Grantee's consulting engineer. These checklists provide a basic understanding of what DEQ project engineers will be expecting in an engineering study and an EID.

Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement [\(Form K\)](#)

This is the form by which reimbursement requests are made.

Part V: Professional Engineer Selection

Introduction

The grant applicant must select a professional engineer to conduct drinking water planning projects funded by DEQ planning grants. This section provides a summary of the procedures and requirements for selecting a professional engineer and is not intended to be all-inclusive. Detailed requirements, for public agencies and municipalities are outlined in Idaho Code 67-2320. DEQ recommends that entities not governed by Idaho Code 67-2320 utilize a competitive selection process.

Step 1: When to begin.

DEQ recommends that systems begin the engineering selection process immediately upon receipt of the invitation to submit a grant application, if they have not previously engaged the services of an engineer. It may be advantageous to complete the selection process before

submitting the application package to provide the opportunity for the selected engineer to assist in completing the application package.

Step 2: The competitive process.

The engineering selection process must be competitive (*for those entities governed by Idaho Code 67-2320*), affording all interested and qualified engineers an equal opportunity to compete for the contract. The standard method of satisfying this requirement is to develop and solicit a Request for Proposals (RFP) from qualified engineers. Describe the following in the RFP:

- Proposed project including its purpose, location, time frames and present status.
- Specific tasks the successful candidate will be required to complete. *Note:* DEQ drinking water grants are limited to the funding of planning work.
- Contract terms and conditions including the basis for payment (e.g. lump sum, cost plus fixed fee).
- Evaluation process for proposals submitted in response to the RFP.
- Minimum professional requirements the successful engineer must meet to be qualified and suggested ways candidate engineers can show they are qualified to complete the identified project. (See following step.)

Instruct engineering candidates to submit proposals directly to the system applying for the grant (applicant). To assure a competitive process, proposals from at least two engineers should be considered.

Step 3: Minimum qualifications.

The engineer selected by the grant applicant must meet **all** of the following minimum qualifications to be considered for work on a DEQ planning grant project:

- Must be registered as a professional engineer and currently licensed by the Idaho Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors; and
- Cannot be disbarred or otherwise prevented from providing services under another federal or state financial assistance program; and,
- Must be covered by professional liability insurance for errors and omissions in the aggregate amount of \$100,000 or twice the amount of the engineering firm's fee, whichever is greater, and indemnifying services rendered for all project steps funded by the state, system or other entity during the entire period the engineer is working for the system.

Systems may require prospective engineers to document compliance with the minimum qualifications by submitting photocopies of licensure documents and signed statements of professional status. The professional status of an engineer also may be verified through the Idaho Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Board.

To document liability insurance compliance, prospective engineers may provide an insurance company voucher or use Form E (Proof of Professional Liability Insurance form) to meet this requirement.

Step 4: Evaluation of proposals.

Systems must evaluate and rank proposals. Interviews should be conducted with top candidates.

Step 5: Negotiations with selected engineer.

The grant applicants/system owners are required to discuss and satisfactorily negotiate the following items with the selected engineering candidate (or top-rated candidates):

- Scope and extent of work and other essential requirements.
- Personnel and facilities necessary to accomplish the work within the required time, including employment of additional personnel when needed.
- Technical services required to complete the project in accordance with regulations and criteria established for the project.
- A fair and reasonable price for the required work.

Part VI: Project Funding (Eligible Costs)

Grants awarded under this program must be used entirely to prepare an engineering report identifying the most cost effective, environmentally sound (as determined by the environmental information document) drinking water system alternative to achieve or maintain compliance with the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems (IDAPA 58.01.08) and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Grants are limited to 50% of total eligible project costs. Eligible costs may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Salaries, benefits, and expendable material the qualified entity incurs in the project except ordinary expenses of local government such as salaries and expenses of a mayor, city council members, board, or a city, district or board attorney.
- Professional and consulting services utilizing any type of contract except cost plus percentage of construction.
- Engineering services directly related to the planning of public drinking water treatment, storage and distribution facilities including, but not limited to, preparation of an engineering report and environmental review report.
- Financial, technical and management capability analyses.
- Public participation during alternative selection process.
- Site acquisition services, which may include legal fees, appraisals and surveys for land associations, with the cost-effective alternative for future land purchases.

The following costs are ineligible for funding:

- Basin or area-wide planning not directly related to the project.
- Personal injury compensation or damages arising out of the project.
- Fines or penalties due to violations of, or failure to comply with, federal, state, or local laws.
- Costs outside the scope of the approved project.
- Ordinary operating expenses of local government, such as salaries and expenses of a mayor, city council members, or city attorney.
- Preparation of a grant application.

- All costs related to assessment, defense and settlement of disputes.
- Costs of supplying required permits or waivers.
- Costs incurred prior to award of the grant unless specifically approved in writing as eligible pre-award costs by DEQ.
- Engineering costs incurred prior to approval of the engineering contract or in excess of the contract ceiling unless pre-approval in writing by DEQ.
- Land acquisition and associated costs other than those listed as eligible above.

Part VII: Preparation of the Engineering Report and Environmental Information Document

Systems must complete an engineering report in conformance with [IDAPA 58.01.22.040](#) and Chapter 5 of the *Drinking Water Loan Account Handbook of Procedures*. The purpose of the report is to evaluate feasible treatment, storage, and distribution alternatives for the system and to determine the most cost-effective, environmentally sound alternative. Public input must be solicited during development of the engineering report, and at least one public hearing must be held before the report is finalized. The planning period must be 20 years for all facilities except distribution and transmission systems, which must be for 40 years.

At a minimum the engineering report must include:

- Description of existing conditions for the proposed project area;
- Description of future conditions for the proposed project area;
- Development and initial screening of alternatives;
- Final screening of principal alternatives and plan adoption;
- Selected plan description and implementation arrangements;
- Relevant engineering data supporting the final alternative; and
- Environmental information document as specified by DEQ and the rules.

Refer to the Engineering Report Outline and Checklist ([Form I](#)) to assure compliance.

Environmental Information Document

As part of the engineering report, systems are required to complete an EID. The purpose of the EID is to determine if construction of the project as planned is likely to negatively impact sensitive environmental resources.

Systems are advised to consult with DEQ early on in the preparation of the facility plan to determine the most likely level of environmental review that will be required for the proposed project. In assessing potential impacts, the system must consult with the appropriate state or federal agencies having official jurisdiction over the environmental resources. If negative impacts to sensitive environmental resources are identified, the level of environmental review required will increase accordingly as will the level of public participation to resolve the impacts. Adverse impacts require a system to develop and implement mitigation measures as part of the

EID to be considered prior to an environmental determination being made by DEQ. (Refer to [Part IX.](#))

At a minimum, the EID must include all of the following:

- Description of purpose and need for proposed action.
- Description of proposed construction alternative.
- Description of affected environment.
- Discussion of environmental impacts of the proposed action.
- Means to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.
- Description of public participation process.
- List of referenced documents.
- List of agencies consulted
- The findings regarding possible adverse affects and recommendations regarding resolution and mitigation as made by consulting agencies.
- Mailing list of interested parties.

Refer to the *Outline and Checklist for Environmental Information Documents* ([Form J](#)) to assure compliance.

Part VIII: Management of Engineering Report and EID

Throughout the development process, DEQ staff engineers work closely with the system and system's engineer to assure that the engineering report is of the highest quality, resolves problems with the drinking water system, and is acceptable to the public. Approval of the final alternative and approval of the final engineering report are contingent upon DEQ issuing an environmental determination in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The environmental determination consists of DEQ taking **one** of the following actions:

- [Issuing a Categorical Exclusion \(CE\) with supporting documentation.](#)
A *Categorical Exclusion* is issued when it is determined that the proposal actions individually or cumulatively will have no significant effect on the human environment and, therefore, neither a finding of no significant impact nor an environmental impact statement is required.
- [Issuing a Finding of No Significant Impact \(FONSI\).](#)
A FONSI is issued when, based on an environmental assessment, an action, not otherwise excluded, will have no significant effect on the human environment. The document explains why no significant effect is anticipated, and includes the environmental assessment or a summary of it and other related documents. An environmental impact statement is not required when a FONSI is issued.

The FONSI is a draft document, subject to a 30-day public comment period, after which it is finalized by DEQ.

- **Requiring the grantee to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).**
An *Environmental Impact Statement* is required when DEQ determined that the proposed project would significantly affect the environment. The purpose of the EIS is to describe the project's potentially significant impacts and to explain how the impacts can be either avoided or mitigated.

The EIS is a draft document, subject to a 30-day public comment period and a public hearing, after which it may be finalized by the system and submitted to DEQ for approval.

- **Adoption of an environmental determination made by another agency.**
DEQ may issue its own determination by adopting the environmental determination previously made by another state, federal or local agency on the same project. Affirmation of another agency's determination relieves DEQ from conducting a full environmental review of the project.

Part IX: Payments

Systems will use the Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement form ([Form K](#)) or other form for payment as provided by DEQ to submit requests for payment. Reimbursement is limited to eligible costs.

If actual planning costs exceed the grant award amount, systems may request a grant increase, subject to available funding. Documentation and justification for an increase must be submitted *before* additional costs may be incurred.

If actual planning costs are lower than the grant award amount, DEQ grant reimbursements will be reduced accordingly.

DEQ may conduct a final project review to determine actual eligible costs. The system's financial records may be reviewed by DEQ. The final project review may be deferred until a review of the design/construction loan has been completed.

Payment of the final installment (5% of the total grant) is subject to final DEQ approval of the engineering report, completion of the environmental review process, and finalization or deferment of the final project review.

For More Information:

- Contact Tim Wendland, DEQ's Loan Officer at 208-373-0439 or tim.wendland@deq.idaho.gov with questions about the Drinking Water Planning Grant Program.
- Contact Nancy Bowser, DEQ's Environmental Reviewer at 208-373-0406 or nancy.bowser@deq.idaho.gov for questions on environmental reviews or preparing environmental documents.

- Link to drinking water planning grant forms on DEQ's Web site at:
www.deq.idaho.gov/water/permits_forms/forms/drinking_water/forms.cfm#grants .

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