

## INTERIOR REQUESTS

- ***Blue Ridge/Knight Industrial Park Sanitary Sewer Interceptor***
  - **Organization:** City of Bixby
  - **Amount Requested:** \$311,869
  - **Purpose:** The requested funds will be used to build an industrial sewer interceptor that would provide sewer service to an industrial and commercial area. This project will also eliminate a wastewater lift station and simplify the collection system in this drainage area.
  - **Justification:** Local investment will be spurred into this corridor through this infrastructure project and increase in property that can be developed, and jobs would be created through the construction and resulting industrial and retail development.
  - **Authorization:** EPA/STAG grants - The EPA AA for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance uses the STAG program to approve assistance agreements for activities including, but not limited to, economic, social science, statistical, and other research, development, studies, surveys, demonstration, investigations, public education programs, training and fellowships to the extent authorized under the following Acts: CWA, Section 104; FIFRA, Section 20; CAA, Section 103; SWDA, Section 8001 and 1442; TSCA, Section 10; MPRSA, Section 203; CERCLA, Section 311; NEPA, Section 102(2)(F) for international awards; and Indian Environmental GAP Act. Common projects address water treatment, wastewater treatment, targeted watershed grants, and state revolving funds for water projects. There is a required matching rate of 45%.
  
- ***Dewatered Sludge Storage***
  - **Organization:** Norman Utilities Authority/City of Norman
  - **Amount Requested:** \$200,000
  - **Purpose:** The requested funds will be used for the design and construction of a new fabricated metal cover with conveyor over the existing dewatered sludge storage facility at the wastewater treatment plant.
  - **Justification:** This project will create greater efficiencies in the City's sludge management program. The current facility is uncovered and utilized when wet or freezing weather prevents land application of the sludge. Currently, sludge is dewatered with a centrifuge at the wastewater treatment plant, transported by truck to the facility, dumped, and covered with tarps to reduce water infiltration prior to land application. The new cover will allow for faster and more efficient reuse on agricultural cropland.
  - **Authorization:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was established to consolidate a variety of federal research, monitoring, standard-setting and enforcement activities to ensure environmental protection. Within the EPA, Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) consists of various program areas aimed at strategic components of EPA's mission, including Air Toxics and Quality, Compliance and Enforcement, and Geographic Programs. Authorizations for these programs include: the Air Pollution Control Act of 1955 (P.L. 84-159); the Clean Air Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-206); the Air Quality Act of

1967 (P.L. 90-148); the Clean Air Act Extension of 1970 (P.L. 91-604); the Clean Air Act Amendments in 1977 (P.L. 95-95) and 1990 (P.L. 101-549); the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500); the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217); and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-4). EPA uses EPM grants to help with salaries, travel, contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements for pollution abatement, control, and compliance activities and administrative activities of the operating programs, including activities under the Working Capital Fund.

- ***Drainage-Infrastructure Construction***

- **Organization:** City of Chickasha
- **Amount Requested:** \$1,650,000
- **Purpose:** This funding would be used to clear, grub and widen the Line Creek drainage channel and provide the area with much needed flood relief.
- **Justification:** Line Creek runs just north of downtown Chickasha and is the primary drainage channel for the north side of Chickasha, which includes the primary commercial and industrial development within the city. These funds will be used to significantly improve the drainage in the downtown area, allowing for expansion of retail businesses that have been reluctant to expand or locate in the downtown area due to flooding concerns. This project would create approximately 10 immediate construction jobs.
- **Authorization:** EPA/STAG grants - The EPA AA for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance uses the STAG program to approve assistance agreements for activities including, but not limited to, economic, social science, statistical, and other research, development, studies, surveys, demonstration, investigations, public education programs, training and fellowships to the extent authorized under the following Acts: CWA, Section 104; FIFRA, Section 20; CAA, Section 103; SWDA, Section 8001 and 1442; TSCA, Section 10; MPRSA, Section 203; CERCLA, Section 311; NEPA, Section 102(2)(F) for international awards; and Indian Environmental GAP Act. Common projects address water treatment, wastewater treatment, targeted watershed grants, and state revolving funds for water projects. There is a required matching rate of 45%.

- ***National Rural Water Association (NRWA) – Group Letter***

- **Amount Requested:** \$16,800,000
- **Purpose:** The NRWA provides rural and small communities with training, technical assistance and source water/groundwater protection programs.
- **Justification:** Small communities across the country depend on these unique rural water initiatives to protect their drinking water quality and to comply with numerous EPA environmental requirements.
- **Authorization:** Programs and assistance provided by the NRWA include: Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-182) for research technical assistance, information and training; the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171) for water and waste facilities loans and grants; and the Grassroots Source Water Protection Program (Section 12400 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb-2)).

- ***Support to State Programs on Hydraulic Fracturing, UIC, and Ground Water Protection***
  - **Organization:** Ground Water Protection Council (GWPC)
  - **Amount Requested:** \$450,000
  - **Purpose:** The requested funds would be used to assist states in addressing federal ground water, oil and gas, and, most recently, hydraulic fracturing regulatory issues.
  - **Justification:** Over twenty years ago, with assistance from the EPA, state environmental, health, and regulatory agencies formed the GWPC in order to help strengthen the state programs that are responsible for implementing federal Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations designed to protect ground water. The management of fluids returned to the surface after completion of hydraulic fracturing of a well is regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Clean Water Act. States are concerned that additional regulation will divert compliance and enforcement resources from higher priority issues that pose significant threats of endangerment to underground sources of drinking water without any additional protection of human health and the environment. The GWPC helps reduce and stabilize the costs of regulating and compliance while increasing understanding of the effectiveness of existing rules and operations. Forty states historically support the GWPC through membership dues and in-kind support services.
  - **Authorization:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was established to consolidate a variety of federal research, monitoring, standard-setting and enforcement activities to ensure environmental protection. Within the EPA, Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) consists of various program areas aimed at strategic components of EPA's mission, including Air Toxics and Quality, Compliance and Enforcement, and Geographic Programs. Authorizations for these programs include: the Air Pollution Control Act of 1955 (P.L. 84-159); the Clean Air Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-206); the Air Quality Act of 1967 (P.L. 90-148); the Clean Air Act Extension of 1970 (P.L. 91-604); the Clean Air Act Amendments in 1977 (P.L. 95-95) and 1990 (P.L. 101-549); the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500); the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217); and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-4). EPA uses EPM grants to help with salaries, travel, contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements for pollution abatement, control, and compliance activities and administrative activities of the operating programs, including activities under the Working Capital Fund.
  
- ***Tulsa Area Ozone Photochemical Modeling Project***
  - **Organization:** Indian Nations Council of Governments (INCOG)
  - **Amount Requested:** \$500,000
  - **Purpose:** This funding would be used to provide for local development of a new ozone modeling database for the Tulsa area to EPA ozone standards. Three Tulsa specific ozone meteorological episodes will be simulated and evaluated for the

purpose air quality planning, technical analysis and the development of local emission reduction strategies.

- **Justification:** Tulsa's ozone design value currently only just meets the 2008 revised standard, and the EPA has just proposed to significantly strengthen the standard as early as the summer of 2010. The Tulsa area has continued voluntary emission reduction strategies, but lacking an ozone-formation prediction model to adequately determine how best to control ozone has limited the ability to tailor strategies to meet the unique challenges of the Tulsa area, including land variations, weather, and industry. EPA guidelines define the presumptive non-attainment boundary for the Tulsa area as the Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA), which is an expansive geographic area including not only Tulsa County, but also Creek, Osage, Rogers, Wagoner, Okmulgee, Pawnee and Washington Counties as well. The regional economic impact of a non-attainment designation would be significant – to the Tulsa area and to Oklahoma. When fully implemented, an ozone photochemical model will provide a significant regional planning tool. Effective strategic air quality planning will assure compliance with the ozone standard as well as provide economic growth and vitality for the Tulsa area and the state. The initial task involving the development of the photochemical model and emission inventory inputs would require a small team of environmental modeling professionals and a project manager. The project's significance to job creation, however, is best defined by the reciprocal economic impact of not having a photochemical air shed model, since lacking an effective and appropriate emission reduction planning tool will likely result in a non-attainment designation and added hindrance to both economic growth and employment for the Tulsa area.
- **Authorization:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was established to consolidate a variety of federal research, monitoring, standard-setting and enforcement activities to ensure environmental protection. Within the EPA, Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) consists of various program areas aimed at strategic components of EPA's mission, including Air Toxics and Quality, Compliance and Enforcement, and Geographic Programs. Authorizations for these programs include: the Air Pollution Control Act of 1955 (P.L. 84-159); the Clean Air Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-206); the Air Quality Act of 1967 (P.L. 90-148); the Clean Air Act Extension of 1970 (P.L. 91-604); the Clean Air Act Amendments in 1977 (P.L. 95-95) and 1990 (P.L. 101-549); the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500); the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217); and the Water Quality Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-4). EPA uses EPM grants to help with salaries, travel, contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements for pollution abatement, control, and compliance activities and administrative activities of the operating programs, including activities under the Working Capital Fund.

- ***Wastewater Treatment Facility***

- **Organization:** City of Wewoka
- **Amount Requested:** \$1,500,000

- **Purpose:** The requested funds would be used to upgrade the city's wastewater treatment plant in order to comply with mandates from the EPA and Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality. The current facility was built in 1937.
  - **Justification:** Wewoka is a small community with 1,390 households, with an average income of \$19,000 and one third of the residents over the age of 55. Without federal funding, the city would have to more than double sewer rates and raise water rates in order to finance the project and offset any additional daily maintenance costs. This project will allow for business growth and expansion through increased wastewater capacity and competitive utility rates.
  - **Authorization:** EPA/STAG grants - The EPA AA for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance uses the STAG program to approve assistance agreements for activities including, but not limited to, economic, social science, statistical, and other research, development, studies, surveys, demonstration, investigations, public education programs, training and fellowships to the extent authorized under the following Acts: CWA, Section 104; FIFRA, Section 20; CAA, Section 103; SWDA, Section 8001 and 1442; TSCA, Section 10; MPRSA, Section 203; CERCLA, Section 311; NEPA, Section 102(2)(F) for international awards; and Indian Environmental GAP Act. Common projects address water treatment, wastewater treatment, targeted watershed grants, and state revolving funds for water projects. There is a required matching rate of 45%.
- ***Wastewater Treatment Plant***
    - **Organization:** City of Sand Springs
    - **Amount Requested:** \$650,000
    - **Purpose:** This funding would be used to help with the in-depth engineering evaluation of existing wastewater treatment plant processes and design of prioritized improvement measures to enhance efficiency and expand capacity of the treatment plant with the goal of improving discharge water quality.
    - **Justification:** It is estimated that the analysis and design phase will create 10 jobs. After implementation, hundreds of jobs are expected through construction and the development of the land for retail and commercial use. Other funding commitments have come from a county sales tax and State funds. The project will ultimately improve water quality for the cities of Sand Springs, Tulsa, Jenks, and the entire Arkansas River Corridor.
    - **Authorization:** EPA/STAG grants - The EPA AA for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance uses the STAG program to approve assistance agreements for activities including, but not limited to, economic, social science, statistical, and other research, development, studies, surveys, demonstration, investigations, public education programs, training and fellowships to the extent authorized under the following Acts: CWA, Section 104; FIFRA, Section 20; CAA, Section 103; SWDA, Section 8001 and 1442; TSCA, Section 10; MPRSA, Section 203; CERCLA, Section 311; NEPA, Section 102(2)(F) for international awards; and Indian Environmental GAP Act. Common projects address water treatment, wastewater treatment, targeted watershed grants, and state revolving funds for water projects. There is a required matching rate of 45%.

