

TITLE VII
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL STATE REVOLVING FUND
CHAPTER 90
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
SCOPE OF TITLE DEFINITIONS FORMS
[Prior to 12/3/86, Water, Air and Waste Management[900]]

~~567—90.1(455B) Scope of title.~~ The department has jurisdiction over the surface water and groundwater of the state to prevent, abate and control pollution. As a part of that general responsibility, the department and the Iowa finance authority are jointly designated to administer the clean water state revolving fund (CWSRF) pursuant to Iowa Code sections 455B.291 to 455B.299 and the federal Clean Water Act. This chapter provides the definitions and forms in the department’s administration of the CWSRF. ~~567—Chapter 91 contains the criteria for rating and ranking water pollution control projects. 567—Chapter 92 contains the general project and program administration rules. 567—Chapter 93 contains rules for the nonpoint source pollution control programs.~~ [ARC 8596B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10]

Commented [1]: Now in new 90.1(1) Statutory authority.

~~567—90.2(455B) Definitions, abbreviations, and forms.~~ The following words and terms shall have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

90.2(1) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable for this chapter and ~~567—Chapters 91, 92 and 93.~~ In addition to the definitions and references in ~~567—Chapter 40,~~ the following definitions are applicable to this chapter.

~~“Authority” or “IFA” means the Iowa Finance Authority (IFA) as established by~~ Iowa Code section 455B.291

Commented [2]: Authority - in Ch. 40.

~~“Cluster systems” means onsite wastewater treatment systems providing treatment for two or more dwellings with a combined flow not to exceed 1,500 gallons per day.~~

~~“Clean Water Act” or “CWA” means the federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, P.L. 92-500, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, as published in 33 U.S.C. 1251-1376.~~

Commented [3]: CWA - in Ch. 40.

~~“Commission” means the Iowa department of natural resources environmental protection commission.~~

Commented [4]: Commission - in Ch. 40.

~~“Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan” or “CNMP” means a conservation system that is unique to an animal feeding operation (AFO). A CNMP is a grouping of conservation practices and management activities which, when implemented as part of a conservation system, will help to ensure that both production and natural resource protection goals are achieved. A CNMP incorporates practices to use animal manure and organic by-products as beneficial resources. A CNMP addresses natural resource concerns dealing with soil erosion, manure, and organic by-products and their potential impacts on all natural resources including water and air quality, which may derive from an AFO. A CNMP is developed to assist an AFO owner/operator in meeting all applicable local, tribal, state, and federal water quality goals or regulations. For nutrient-impaired stream segments or water bodies, additional management activities or conservation practices may be required by local, tribal, state, or federal water quality goals or regulations.~~ [From proposed Natural Resources Conservation Service Environmental Quality Incentives Program (NRCS EQIP) rules.]

~~“CWSRF” means the clean water state revolving fund, also known as the water pollution control works revolving loan fund as defined in~~ Iowa Code section 455B.291.

~~“Department” or “DNR” means the Iowa department of natural resources.~~

Commented [5]: Department - in Ch. 40.

~~“Director” means the director of the Iowa department of natural resources.~~

Commented [6]: Director - in Ch. 40.

~~“Eligible cost” means the cost of all labor, material, machinery, equipment, loan initiation and service fees, facility planning, design and construction engineering services, legal fees and expenses related to the project; capitalized interest during construction of the project; and construction and rehabilitation of all or part of a project included in the funding request placed on the draft IUP as a fundable project, subject to approval by the commission.~~

Commented [7]: Eligible cost - in Ch. 40.

~~“Eligible entity” means a person eligible under the provisions of the~~ CWA Clean Water Act, the SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act, and the commission rules to receive loans for projects from either of the revolving loan funds.

~~“Eligible project” means, in the context of the water pollution control~~ WPC facilities, the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, extension, equipping, improvement, or rehabilitation of any works and facilities

useful for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage and industrial waste in a sanitary manner including treatment works as defined in [Section 212 of the CWA](#) Clean Water Act, and including construction and undertaking of NPS WPC projects and related development activities authorized under the CWA. ~~or the implementation and development of management programs established under Sections 319 and 320 of the Clean Water Act, including construction and undertaking of nonpoint source water pollution control projects and related development activities authorized under those Sections. Only projects classified under one of the following needs categories are eligible for loan assistance: I, II, III A, III B, IV A, IV B, V, VI, all subcategories of VII, X and XII. Projects for the primary purpose of speculative growth are considered ineligible.~~

"Energy conservation" means renewable energy construction projects such as wind, solar, etc.

"Facility plan" means a report certified by a professional engineer licensed to practice in Iowa and prepared in conformance with Chapter 14 of the IWFDS Iowa Wastewater Facilities Design Standards ~~(567 paragraph 64.2(9)"b"). This report shall be prepared to include an evaluation of the facility, identify problems, provide alternatives and a recommended solution, outline financing options and project time-line, and address other applicable issues ensuring the viability of the project and the facility to meet project goals and discharge requirements.~~

~~"Federal cross cutters" means the federal laws and authorities that apply to projects funded through CWSRF.~~

~~"Financial agent" means the entity or entities that have entered into a contract with the department to carry out the financial administration of the nonpoint source set aside programs.~~

"Fiscal year" means the state fiscal year starting July 1 and ending June 30.

"Fundable applicant" means an eligible entity that meets the following criteria:

1. Appears on the state project priority list;
2. Has submitted a complete application for a water pollution control project with eligible costs;
3. Will be in a state of readiness to proceed with construction and use loan payments in a timely manner;

and
4. Has been included on the state's intended use plan as a proposed loan recipient or is otherwise eligible as described in 567 paragraph 93.5(1)"c," 93.6(1)"c," or 93.7(1)"c."

"Intended use plan" or "IUP" means a plan identifying the intended uses of funds available for loans in the WPCSRF State Revolving Fund for each fiscal year as described in Section 606(c) of the CWA Clean Water Act.

"IWFDS" means the Iowa Wastewater Facilities Design Standards, effective Month Day, 2024, located on the department's website at www.iowadnr.gov.

"Municipality" means the city, county, sanitary district, state agency, or other governmental corporation or body empowered to provide sewage collection and treatment services, or any combination of two or more such governmental bodies, or corporations acting jointly, in connection with a project.

"Project Needs category" means identified categories of projects which comprise mutually exclusive classes of facilities. Each category and the types of projects included in the category are listed below.

1. Category I. ~~Standard~~ Secondary wastewater treatment. ~~This category includes~~ wastewater treatment costs necessary to meet the minimum level of treatment defined by the CWA federal Clean Water Act.

2. Category II. ~~Advanced~~ wastewater treatment. ~~This category includes the~~ wastewater treatment costs necessary to attain a level of treatment that is more stringent than standard secondary treatment or to produce a significant reduction in nonconventional or toxic pollutants present in the treated wastewater treated by a facility.

3. Category III-A. Infiltration/inflow (I/I) correction. ~~This category includes~~ costs for correction of sewer system I/I infiltration/inflow problems. Infiltration includes controlling the penetration of water into a sanitary or combined sewer system from the ground through defective pipes or manholes. Inflow includes controlling the penetration of water into the system from drains, storm sewers, and other improper entries. This category also includes costs for preliminary sewer system analysis and detailed sewer system evaluation surveys.

4. Category III-B. Sewer system replacement/rehabilitation. ~~This category includes~~ costs for the reinforcement or reconstruction of structurally deteriorating sanitary or combined sewers. The corrective actions must be necessary to maintain the structural integrity of the system. Rehabilitation is considered to be extensive repair of existing sewers (collector and interceptor) beyond the scope of normal maintenance programs, when sewers are collapsing or structurally unsound. "Replacement" is defined as the construction of parallel sewer or

sewers which perform the function of existing sewers where existing sewers are to be abandoned. Sewer work associated with ~~I/infiltration/inflow~~ elimination is considered a Category III–A need. Relief sewers do not fall within this category since they are newly constructed sewers with a function beyond that of existing sewers.

5. Category IV–A. New collector sewers and appurtenances ~~-- This category includes~~ costs of new pipes used to collect and carry wastewater from a sanitary or industrial wastewater source to an interceptor sewer that will convey the wastewater to a treatment facility. The collection system is considered as those public sewers which have a principal purpose of providing service for individual users in existing residential and commercially developed areas to enable collection of wastewater in a centralized system. Pumping stations, ~~and~~ force mains, and other related appurtenant structures are considered part of the collection system if their primary mechanical function relates to the collection system.

6. Category IV–B. New interceptor sewers and appurtenances ~~-- This category includes~~ costs for constructing new interceptor sewers and pumping stations to convey wastewater from collection sewer systems to a treatment facility or to another interceptor sewer. Relief sewers are included in this category where additional sewer capacity is required to accommodate all wastewater in a separate sewer system to ensure that it is transported to a wastewater treatment plant for adequate treatment, and to prevent public health hazards within the service area. Relief sewers may include parallel sewers. Pumping stations and force mains and other related appurtenant structures are considered in this category if their primary mechanical function relates to the interceptor's principal purpose. Equalization basins are included in this category.

7. Category V. ~~Correction of~~ Combined sewer overflows (CSO) correction ~~-- This category includes~~ costs to prevent or control the periodic discharges of mixed storm-water and untreated wastewater (~~CSOs combined sewer overflows~~) that occur when the capacity of a sewer system is exceeded during a wet weather event. This category does not include costs for overflow control allocated to flood control, drainage improvement, or the treatment or control of storm-water in separate storm systems.

8. Stormwater management project categories. The following categories include costs to address the described stormwater management program activities.

- Category VI. ~~Stormwater management program~~ Grey infrastructure ~~-- This category includes~~ costs to plan and implement structural and nonstructural measures to control the runoff of water resulting from precipitation (storm-water) with the purpose of improving and protecting water quality. This category includes controlling storm-water pollution from diffuse sources by reducing pollutants ~~in from~~ runoff from commercial and residential areas ~~that are~~ served by the storm sewer, detecting and removing illicit discharges and improper disposal into storm sewers, monitoring pollutants in runoff from industrial facilities that flow into municipal separate storm sewer systems, and reducing pollutants in construction site runoff discharged to municipal separate storm sewers.

- Category VI–A. Storm-water conveyance infrastructure ~~-- This category includes costs to address the storm water management program activities associated with the~~ planning, design, and construction ~~costs associated with~~ of conveying storm-water ~~conveyances including~~ via pipes, inlets, roadside ditches, and other similar mechanisms. These costs will be eligible if they are combined with practices described in Categories VI–B or VI–C in order to achieve water quality protection or improvement.

- Category VI–B. Storm-water treatment systems ~~-- This category includes costs to address the storm water management program activities associated with the~~ planning, design, and construction ~~costs associated with~~ of stormwater treatment ~~menting storm water with~~ including wet ponds, dry ponds, manufactured devices, and other similar means. These costs will be eligible if these activities are implemented in order to achieve water quality protection or improvement.

- Category VI–C. Green infrastructure ~~-- This category includes costs to address the storm water management program activities associated with the~~ planning, design, and construction ~~costs associated with~~ of low impact development and green infrastructure, such as bioretention, constructed wetlands, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, cisterns, rain barrels, vegetated swales, ~~or~~ and restoration of riparian buffers and flood plains. Projects in this category can be both publicly owned and privately owned.

- Category VI–D. General storm-water management ~~-- This category includes costs to address the storm water management program activities associated with~~ implementing a storm-water management program, such as Geographic Information Systems ~~or~~ and tracking systems, equipment such as street sweepers and vacuum

trucks, storm-water education program startup costs, and storm-water management plan development.

9.13 NPS project categories. The following categories include costs to address NPS project categories associated with certain activities, as described.

- Category VII-A. ~~Nonpoint source (NPS) control: agriculture (cropland) .- This category includes costs to address NPS pollution control needs~~ associated with agricultural activities related to croplands, such as plowing, pesticide spraying, irrigation, fertilizing, planting, and harvesting.
- Category VII-B. ~~NPS control: agriculture (animals) .- This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs~~ associated with agricultural activities related to animal production, such as confined animal facilities, open feedlots, and grazing.
- Category VII-C. ~~NPS control: silviculture .- This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs~~ associated with forestry activities such as removal of streamside vegetation, road construction and use, timber harvesting, and mechanical preparation for ~~tree~~ the planting of trees.
- Category VII-E. ~~NPS control: groundwater protection (unknown source) .- This category includes costs associated with that address groundwater protection NPS pollution control needs~~ such as wellhead and recharge protection activities.
- Category VII-F. ~~NPS control: marinas .- This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs~~ associated with boating and marinas, such as poorly flushed waterways, boat maintenance activities, ~~discharge of sewage~~ discharge from boats, and the physical alteration of shoreline, wetlands, and aquatic habitat during the construction and operation of marinas.
- Category VII-G. ~~NPS control: resource extraction .- This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs~~ associated with mining and quarrying activities.
- Category VII-H. ~~NPS control: brownfields .- This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs~~ associated with abandoned industrial sites which might have residual contamination (brownfields).
- Category VII-I. ~~NPS control: storage tanks .- This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs~~ associated with tanks designed to hold gasoline, other petroleum products, or chemicals. The tanks may be located above or below ground level.
- Category VII-J. ~~NPS control: landfills .- This category includes costs that address NPS pollution control needs~~ associated with sanitary landfills.
- Category VII-K. ~~NPS control: hydromodification .- This category includes costs to address the degradation of water resources as a result of altering the hydrological characteristics of noncoastal waters, including channelization and channel modification, dam, and streambank and shoreline erosion. Work involving wetland or riparian area protection or restoration is included in this category.~~

2310. Category X. Recycled water distribution ~~.- This category includes costs associated with conveyance of treated wastewater that is being reused (recycled water), including associated rehabilitation/replacement needs.~~

1124. Category XII. Decentralized sewage treatment ~~.- This category includes costs associated with the rehabilitation or replacement of PSDS onsite wastewater treatment systems or clustered (community) systems. This category also includes the treatment portion of other decentralized sewage disposal technologies.~~

“New AFO” means an animal feeding operation that meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. It was constructed after January 1, 2006.
2. Animal production at the site was resumed after being discontinued for at least 12 months.
3. Production facilities were altered in order to house a different animal species than was produced previously.

“Nontraditional project” means a project where the primary purpose of the project is not to protect or improve water quality. A secondary purpose of the project does include water quality improvement or protection.

“NPS” means nonpoint source pollution which does not have a single point of origin and/or is not introduced into a receiving stream from a specific outlet. NPS pollution sources are diffuse and may be a result of runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, drainage, seepage, or hydrological modification.

~~“Onsite wastewater treatment system,” “onsite treatment system” or “onsite system” means the same as “private sewage disposal system” as defined in 567 – subrule 69.1(2).~~

“POTW” means publicly owned treatment works as defined in Section 212 of the CWA Clean Water Act.

Commented [8]: Onsite system definition has been replaced with PSDS definition.

“Private sewage disposal system” or “PSDS” is defined in 567—subrule 69.1(2). For the purposes of this chapter, “PSDS” means the same as “onsite wastewater treatment system” or “onsite system.”

“Project completion” means the date the final loan certificate is signed by the recipient.

“Quasi public agency” means an agency that provides public services and is under private ownership or control.

“Sponsored project” is defined in 567—subrule 69.1(2) to mean a water resource restoration project pursuant to 2009 Iowa Code Supplement section 455B.199.

“State project priority list” or “(PPL)” means the list of projects in priority order that may qualify for CWSRF loan assistance. The list is developed in accordance with 567—Chapter 91.

90.3(2) Abbreviations. In addition to the abbreviations in 567—Chapter 40, the following abbreviations are applicable to this chapter:

Abbreviation	Meaning
AFO	animal feeding operation
BMP	best management practice
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GNS	general nonpoint source
LWQP	livestock water quality linked-deposit program
LWWP	local water protection project linked-deposit program
MMP	manure management plan
NRCS	USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service
NMP	nutrient management plan
OSWAP	onsite wastewater assistance linked-deposit program
SWCD	soil and water conservation district
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
WPC	water pollution control

[ARC 8596B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10]

567—90.3(455B)-90.2(3) Forms. The following forms are used to apply for assistance and to provide required documentation. All CWSRF forms may be obtained from the department’s State Revolving Fund section and Department of Natural Resources, 401 SW 7th Street, Suite M, Des Moines, Iowa 50309. Forms may also be downloaded from www.iowasrf.com. Recipients of assistance shall also comply with the applicable requirements of the department’s rules.

90.3(1) POTW water pollution control project forms.

a. Application package—Form 542-1320.

b. Reserved.

90.3(2) General nonpoint source project forms.

a. Application form for loan assistance—Form 542-8156.

b. Reserved.

90.3(3) Onsite wastewater treatment assistance forms.

a. Application form for loan assistance—Form 542-8045.

b. Reserved.

[ARC 8596B, IAB 3/10/10, effective 4/14/10]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 455B.291 to 455B.298 and ~~2009 Iowa Code Supplement section 455B.199~~

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