

# **FUNDING STORMWATER MANAGEMENT WITH THE CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (CWSRF)**

## **ACWA 2022 National Stormwater Roundtable**

**October 19, 2022**



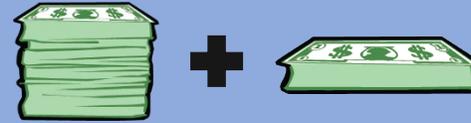
# What are the SRFs?

- Mission: federal-state partnership to reduce costs of public health and environmental infrastructure
- Every state has a Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)
- CWSRF: provides funding and financing for wastewater and storm water infrastructure
- DWSRF: provides funding and financing to public water systems for drinking water infrastructure



# 51 state-level infrastructure “banks” that make loans for water quality projects

- EPA funds state CWSRFs each year with 20% state match



- All 50 states and Puerto Rico have CWSRF programs
- Apply for financing through state CWSRFs



EPA’s list of state CWSRF websites: <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/forms/contact-us-about-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf#state>



# Who is eligible for CWSRF assistance?

- Municipalities, intermunicipal, interstate, or state agencies.
- Nonprofit entities\*
- Private, for-profit entities\*
- Watershed groups\*
- Community groups\*
- Homeowner's associations\*
- Individuals\*



*\*Some states do not fund private systems/private entities.*

# CWSRF Statutory Project Eligibilities

- Construction of publicly owned treatment works
- Nonpoint source projects
- National estuary program projects
- Decentralized wastewater treatment systems (i.e., septic systems and tanks)
- **Stormwater projects (gray and green infrastructure)**
- Water conservation and efficiency
- Watershed pilot projects
- Energy efficiency projects
- Water reuse projects
- Security measures at POTWs
- Planning
- Technical assistance

A full listing of CWSRF eligibilities including examples of eligible projects can be found in the “Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities,” which can be downloaded from our website at: <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/overview-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-eligibilities>



# Stormwater Projects

## Gray Infrastructure

- Traditional pipe, storage, and treatment systems
- Real-time control systems for CSO management
- Sediment controls including:
  - Filter fences
  - Storm drain inlet protection
  - Street sweepers
  - Vacuum trucks

## Green Infrastructure

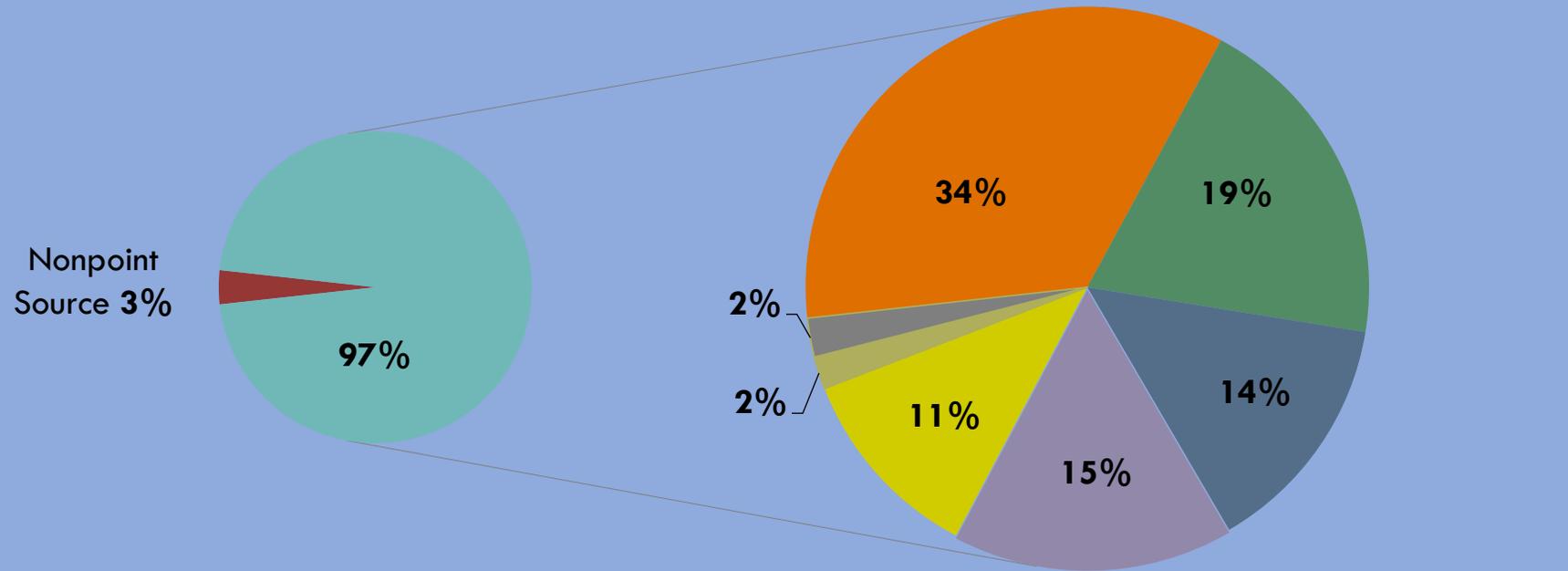
- Green roofs, green streets, and green walls
- Rainwater harvesting collection, storage, management, and distribution systems
- Real-time control systems for harvested rainwater
- Infiltration basins
- Constructed wetlands, including surface flow and subsurface flow (e.g., gravel) wetlands
- Bioretention/bioswales (e.g., rain gardens, tree boxes)
- Permeable pavement
- Wetland/riparian/shoreline creation, protection, and restoration
- Establishment/restoration of urban tree canopy
- Replacement of gray infrastructure with green infrastructure including purchase and demolition costs

# Planning and Assessment Projects

## Planning/Assessment

- Asset management/fiscal sustainability plans
- Cost and effectiveness analyses
- Capital improvement plans
- Integrated planning
- Long term control plans
- Water/energy audits and conservation plans
- Wastewater and stormwater management plans
- Facility plans
- Treatment works security plans/safety plans
- Planning activities that assess a POTW's vulnerability to extreme weather and climate change
  - Risk/vulnerability assessments
  - Emergency preparedness, response, and recovery plans
  - Drought management plans
  - Climate adaptation plans
- Environmental management systems
- Watershed management plans
- TMDL implementation plans
- Assessment of project effectiveness:
  - Equipment (e.g., sensors, meters, gauges, hardware and software used to store and interpret data)
  - Activities (e.g., sampling, lab work, data analysis)<sup>16, 17</sup>

# CWSRF Funds Many Types of Projects



**Total: \$153.6 Billion**  
**NPS: \$5.4 Billion**

- Secondary Treatment (\$51.3 Billion)
- Advanced Treatment (\$29.2 Billion)
- New Collector Sewers and Interceptor (\$20.8 Billion)
- Infiltration/Inflow and Sewer Rehabilitation (\$23.9 Billion)
- Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction (\$16.9 Billion)
- Stormwater (\$2.8 Billion)
- Other (\$3.3 Billion)

**Note:** Other includes Water and Energy Conservation, Desalination, and Planning and Assessment Projects

# What is the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law?

- \$50 billion appropriation to EPA for water – single largest federal investment in water ever
- Large amount of funding will be grants/principal forgiveness for “disadvantaged communities” – can help communities better afford necessary infrastructure upgrades
- Five-year appropriation timeline
- EPA implementation goals include:
  - Targeting resources to disadvantaged and underserved communities
  - Making rapid progress on lead-free water for all
  - Tackling forever chemicals
  - Supporting resilience (including climate resilience) & One Water Innovation
  - Creating good jobs



# Bipartisan Infrastructure Law SRF Funding

BIL SRF Funding Program	New BIL SRF Funding Over Next 5 Years	Purpose
Clean Water SRF General	\$11,713,000,000 (49% available as grants for disadvantaged communities)	Wastewater and stormwater projects
Drinking Water SRF General	\$11,713,000,000 (49% available as grants for disadvantaged communities)	Drinking water projects
Clean Water Emerging Contaminants	\$1,000,000,000 (100% grants)	PFAS and other “emerging” contaminants
Drinking Water Emerging Contaminants	\$4,000,000,000 (100% grant, at least 25% for disadvantaged communities or systems serving <25,000 in population)	PFAS and other “emerging” contaminants
Lead Service Lines	\$15,000,000,000 (49% available as grants for disadvantaged communities)	Lead service line replacement

# CWSRF Emerging Contaminants Fund Overview

- New appropriation under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), enacted on November 15, 2021
- Appropriates \$1 billion over the next five years to address emerging contaminants
  - FY2022: \$100 M
  - FY2023 to FY2026: \$225 M each year
- Funding issued to states as CWSRF Emerging Contaminants Capitalization Grant based on the current CWSRF distribution percentages
- All funds are to be awarded to funding applicants as 100% forgivable loans or grants
- No state match required



# CWSRF Emerging Contaminants Funding Eligibilities

- For a project or activity to be eligible under this appropriation, it must be otherwise eligible under section 603(c) of the CWA and the primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants
- Can only fund portion of the project specific to emerging contaminants
- Only capital costs are eligible
- Can include planning and design (including monitoring) that is integral to the development of an eligible capital project



# What is a CWSRF Emerging Contaminant?

- Substance or microorganism, including manufactured or naturally occurring physical, chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear material, which is known or anticipated in the environment, which may pose newly identified or re-emerging risks to human health, aquatic life, or the environment
- Can include many different types of natural or manufactured chemicals and substances – such as those in some compounds of personal care products, pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals, pesticides, and microplastics



# What is a CWSRF Emerging Contaminant?

- Examples: PFAS, antimicrobial resistant bacteria, 6PPD-quinone (from tires), microplastics
- Contaminants with water quality criteria recommendation published by EPA under CWA section 304(a), except for PFAS, are **not** considered emerging contaminants
  - Includes nutrients (e.g., ammonia, nitrogen, and phosphorus), certain organics, and certain metals.
- Definition only for the purpose of CWSRF financing
  - Separate definition for DWSRF emerging contaminants
  - See Appendix B of EPA's March 2022 memo for more detail, [https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-03/combined\\_srf-implementation-memo\\_final\\_03.2022.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-03/combined_srf-implementation-memo_final_03.2022.pdf)



# Stormwater Emerging Contaminant Project Ideas and Examples

- Stormwater project examples:
  - Construction of storm-resistant shelters at industrial facilities to cover EC-containing materials to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or stormwater/runoff
  - Development of a stormwater plan to address emerging contaminants as part of the stormwater management plan (SWMP)
  - Sampling equipment and any associated equipment installation costs for industrial and municipal stormwater
  - Purchase and installation of mesh screens and containment systems designed to capture and remove microplastics from industrial and municipal stormwater
  - Installation of stormwater controls designed to filter and remove microplastics from stormwater
  - Purchase of a vacuum or vacuum-type system to pick up microplastics to prevent flushing into stormwater
  - Installation of stormwater controls designed to collect and capture emerging contaminants like 6PPD-quinone in stormwater discharges



# Coordination with State SRF Programs

- Get to know your state SRF team
  - <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/state-cwsrf-program-contacts>
- Learn about the state-specific funding process
- Help bring projects to the SRF and build the project pipeline
  - <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-12/cwsrf-nps-best-practices-guide.pdf>
- For additional questions contact:
  - Kelly Tucker, EPA CWSRF: [tucker.kelly@epa.gov](mailto:tucker.kelly@epa.gov)

