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Jon Bernstein, P.E., Chief, Division of Environmental & Financial Assistance Jerry Rouch, Deputy Director for Infrastructure Funding



Agenda

- Introductions
- Brief Review of the SRF Programs
- Brief Review of IIJA Basic Information
- Summary of U.S. EPA Guidance
- Preliminary Implementation Thoughts and Timelines
- Next Steps/How to Stay Engaged
- Questions and Answers



Review of Ohio's State Revolving Funds (SRFs)

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), created in the Clean Water Act. In Ohio, called the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF).

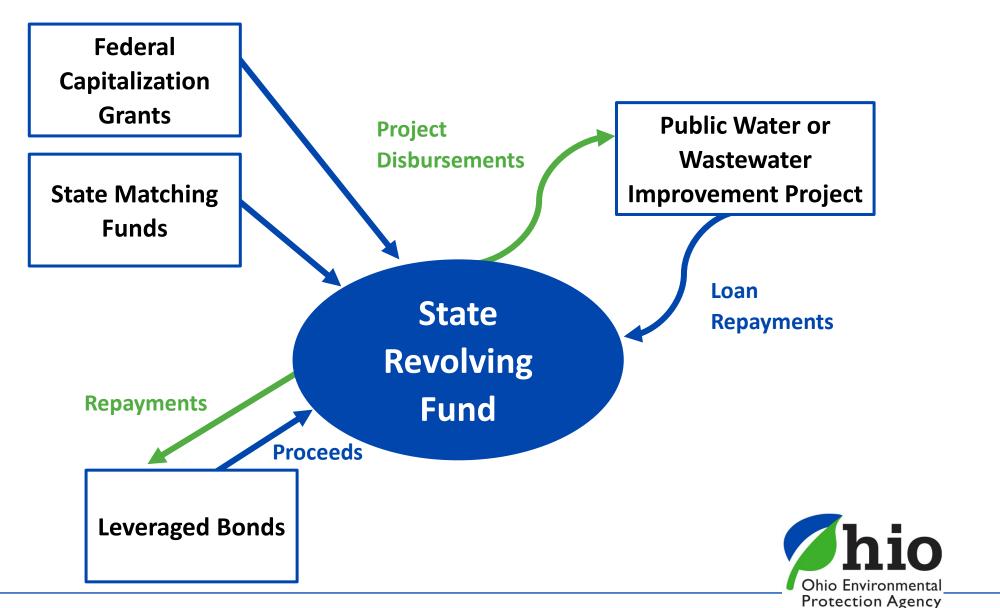
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), created in the Safe Drinking Water Act. In Ohio, called the Drinking Water Assistance Fund or the Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA).



	Water Pollution Control Loan Fund	Water Supply Revolving Loan Account	
Authorization (year)	CWA 1987	SDWA 1996	
First Loan	Sept. 1989	Feb. 1999	
Total Projects	2,896 loans - \$11.2 billion	998 loans - \$2.2 billion	
Federal Seed Money	\$2.56 billion	\$674 million	
State Matching Funds	\$513 million	\$135 million	
Annual Capacity	\$695 million/year	\$170 million/year	



How State Revolving Funds Operate



Water and Wastewater Funding Ohio EPA Updates on the Federal Infrastructure Bill Eligible Wastewater Project Examples (funded in 2021)

- New regional WWTPs
- WWTP renovations
- Sanitary sewer extensions to unserved areas on septic tanks
- Sanitary sewer rehabilitations
- Large diameter deep tunnels
- Combined sewer separation
- Storm sewer construction with a water quality benefit

- Pump station upgrades
- Sludge digestion and storage
- WWTP odor control project
- Back-up generator installation
- Home sewage treatment system repairs and replacements
- Stream and wetland restoration
- Planning, design, and construction



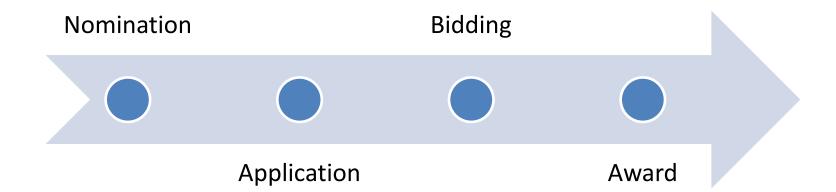
Water and Wastewater Funding Ohio EPA Updates on the Federal Infrastructure Bill Eligible <u>Drinking Water</u> Project Examples (*funded* in 2021)

- Water storage tank replacements
- WTP improvements for HAB, disinfection byproducts, etc...
- WTP rehabilitation projects
- New waterlines to unserved areas
- Water main replacements
- New WTPs and wells
- Interconnections with another PWS

- Water masterplan update
- WTP generator improvements
- Water meter replacements
- Lead service line replacements
- Consolidation projects
- Pump station replacements
- Planning, design, and construction



Water and Wastewater Funding Ohio EPA Updates on the Federal Infrastructure Bill SRF Funding Process





SRF Principal Forgiveness – What is it?

- Principal forgiveness has been a component of the SRFs since 2009.
- Congress controls the minimum and maximum amount. Typically, about \$35M/year WPCLF and \$13M/year WSRLA.
- Priorities include:
 - Disadvantaged communities that are "ready to proceed"
 - Water/wastewater infrastructure, HSTS repair and replacement
 - Regionalization
 - Lead service line replacement



Example of a
Typical Funding
Year for the WPCLF

Annual Loan Volume (\$700M)

Annual Cap Grant (\$90M)

> Allowed PF (\$35M)



Basic Information on the IIJA Overall, \$60 billion administered through U.S. EPA

- \$44 billion through the State Revolving Fund programs
- \$5 billion for Clean School Buses
- \$3.5 billion for Superfund Remedial Cleanups
- \$1.5 billion Brownfield Redevelopment
- \$1 billion for Great Lakes Restoration
- \$100 million Pollution Prevention Grants
- \$50 million Underground Injection Control Grants
- \$25 million for Battery Recycling



Basic Information on the IIJA

- **Two Programs** funding will be routed through:
 - Water Pollution Control Loan Fund
 - Water Supply Revolving Loan Account
- Three Purposes funding is intended for three main areas:
 - More funds for the core SRF programs
 - Projects addressing emerging contaminants
 - Lead service line replacement projects
- Five+ years Appropriations spread over a five-year period
 - Federal appropriations 2022 2026
 - Awarding of funds could stretch to 2028



Clean Water SRF – General \$11.7 B Drinking Water SRF – General \$11.7 B

Clean Water SRF –
Emerging
Contaminants
\$1 B

Drinking Water SRF –
Emerging
Contaminants
\$4 B

Drinking Water SRF – Lead Service Lines \$15 B



Clean Water SRF – General \$11.7 B Drinking Water SRF – General \$11.7 B

Clean Water SRF –
Emerging
Contaminants
\$1 B

Drinking Water SRF –
Emerging
Contaminants
\$4 B

Drinking Water SRF – Lead Service Lines \$15 B



Increased Capitalizations to the Base SRF Programs

- \$11.7 billion each for CWSRF and DWSRF
- Spread over a five-year period 2022 2026, with slight increases each year
- Allocations based on the respective allotment formulas
- 10% State Match required 2022 2023; 20% for 2024 2026
- Funds can be used for any SRF-eligible project
- Mandated "additional subsidy" of 49% of the capitalization grant
- All SRF requirements apply



Clean Water SRF – General \$11.7 B Drinking Water SRF – General \$11.7 B

Clean Water SRF – Emerging Contaminants

\$1 B

Drinking Water SRF – Emerging Contaminants

\$4 B

Drinking Water SRF – Lead Service Lines \$15 B



New SRF funding for "emerging contaminants" to both SRFs.

- \$1 B for CWSRF and \$4 B for DWSRF
- Spread evenly over a five-year period 2022-2026
- Allocations based on the respective allotment formulas
- No state matching funds required
- Funds can only be used for projects that address emerging contaminants
- Mandated "additional subsidy" of 100% of the capitalization grant
- All SRF requirements apply



Clean Water SRF – General \$11.7 B Drinking Water SRF – General \$11.7 B

Clean Water SRF –
Emerging
Contaminants
\$1 B

Drinking Water SRF –
Emerging
Contaminants
\$4 B

Drinking Water SRF – Lead Service Lines \$15 B



New funding for LSL replacements to the DWSRFs.

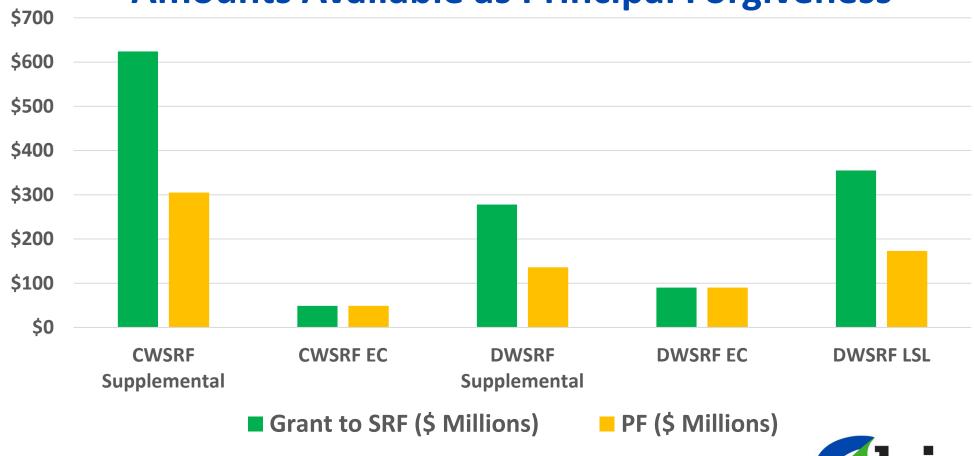
- \$15 billion for DWSRF
- Spread evenly over a five-year period 2022-2026
- Allocations based on the respective allotment formulas
- No state matching funds required
- Funds can only be used for design and construction of lead service line replacement projects
- Mandated "additional subsidy" of 49% of the capitalization grant
- Potential for reallotment of unawarded grants beginning in 2025
- All SRF requirements apply



Rough Estimates of Ohio's Portion of IIJA Funds for the SRF Programs

Year	Ohio's CWSRF Portion for Base Program	New! Ohio's CWSRF Portion for Emerging Contaminants	Ohio's DWSRF Portion for Base Program	New! Ohio's DWSRF Portion for Emerging Contaminants	New! Ohio's DWSRF Portion for Lead	Estimated Total
2022	\$102 M	\$5 M	\$45 M	\$18 M	\$71 M	\$241 M
2023	\$118 M	\$11 M	\$52 M	\$18 M	\$71 M	\$270 M
2024	\$128 M	\$11 M	\$57 M	\$18 M	\$71 M	\$285 M
2025	\$138 M	\$11 M	\$62 M	\$18 M	\$71 M	\$300 M
2026	\$138 M	\$11 M	\$62 M	\$18 M	\$71 M	\$300 M
Total*	\$624 M	\$49 M	\$278 M	\$90 M	\$355 M	\$1.396 B

Expected Ohio Funding from the IIJA and Amounts Available as Principal Forgiveness





Hypothetical Funding Year for the WPCLF with IIJA Funds

Annual Loan Volume (\$900M)

Annual Cap Grants (\$175M)

Allowed PF (\$81M)

*Numbers approximate the expectations for 2022 but are not exact.



Hypothetical Funding Year for the WSRLA with IIJA Funds

Annual Loan Volume (\$300M)

Annual Cap Grants (\$154M)

Allowed PF (\$83M)

*Numbers approximate the expectations for 2022 but are not exact.



Highlights from U.S. EPA Implementation Memo

- Review of IIJA provisions, funding, timing, restrictions
- Clarification on eligible recipients for additional subsidy (principal forgiveness)
- Focus on disadvantaged communities and how they are defined
- Provides a definition of CWSRF emerging contaminants
- Provides a detailed list of DWSRF emerging contaminants
- Provides a detailed list of DWSRF lead service line replacement project examples
- Guidelines for applying and administering IIJA funds



Water and Wastewater Funding Ohio EPA Updates on the Federal Infrastructure Bill Highlights from U.S. EPA Implementation Memo – Additional Subsidy

- Additional subsidy is the generic term for principal forgiveness
- PF is generally restricted to "disadvantaged communities" (SDWA) or those meeting "affordability criteria" (CWA)

Form of IIJA Funding	Percentage Additional Subsidy	Additional Subsidy Restrictions	Annual \$ Amount of Additional Subsidy
CWSRF Supplemental	49%	Must meet Afford. Criteria	\$50 - \$65 million
CWSRF Emerging Cont.	100%	Any Eligible Applicant	\$5 - \$11 million
DWSRF Supplemental	49%	Must be Disadvantaged Comm.	\$22 - \$30 million
DWSRF Emerging Contaminant	100%	25% to Disadvantaged Comm.	\$18 million
DWSRF LSL Replacement	49%	Must be Disadvantaged Comm.	\$35 million

Highlights from U.S. EPA Implementation Memo – Disadvantaged Communities

Current WPCLF Affordability Criteria

- Population < 10,000
 and 3/4 of the following
- Median Household Income (MHI)
- Unemployment Rate
- Per Capita Income (PCI)
- Percent Population Change

Current WSRLA Disadvantaged Community Loan Program

- Population < 10,000
- Human-health factors
- MHI or Poverty Rate
- Sewer/water rate benchmarks



Highlights from U.S. EPA Implementation Memo – Disadvantaged Communities

• Ohio EPA is considering modifications to modernize the criteria, more closely align them, and to expand the definitions to include larger communities.

Proposed WPCLF Affordability Criteria

Criteria	Program Value	
Median Household Income (MHI)	≤ \$58,116	
Unemployment Rate	≥ 3.3%	
Individuals with Poverty Rate below 200% of Poverty Level	≥ 30.4%	
Percent Population Change	≤ 50% Increase	
	3/4 Criteria	

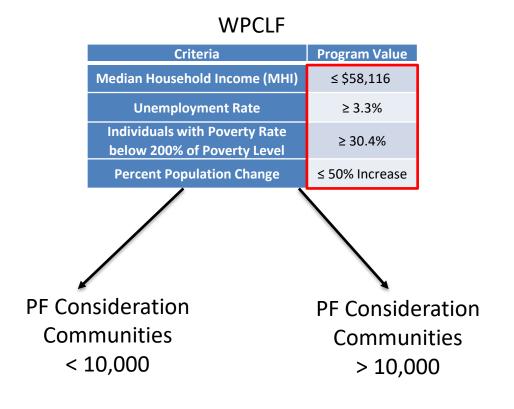
Proposed WSRLA Disadvantaged Community Criteria

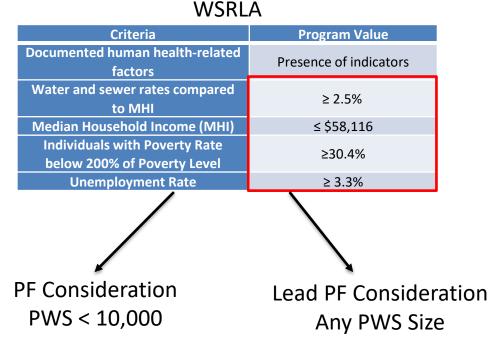
Criteria	Program Value	
Documented human health-related factors	Presence of indicators	
Water and sewer rates compared to MHI	≥ 2.5%	
Median Household Income (MHI)	≤ \$58,116	
Individuals with Poverty Rate below 200% of Poverty Level	≥30.4%	
Unemployment Rate	≥ 3.3%	

3/4 Criteria



Highlights from U.S. EPA Implementation Memo – Disadvantaged Communities







Highlights from U.S. EPA Implementation Memo – Definitions for EC and LSL

- The IIJA provides new funding assistance in three areas: CWSRF emerging contaminants, DWSRF emerging contaminant, and DWSRF LSL replacements.
- These new areas have been clarified/defined via the U.S. EPA implementation memo
 - CWSRF EC Definition of what is included as an "emerging contaminant"
 - ➤ DWSRF EC Detailed list of project and activity examples
 - ➤ DWSRF LSL Detailed list of project and activity examples
- "Handout" from the implementation memo is provided with this webinar
- Questions about specific projects? Let's talk!



Highlights from U.S. EPA Implementation Memo – How the State Applies for IIJA Funds

- Some of this is familiar/some is new
- WPCLF and WSRLA have annual cycles produce an intended use plan (IUP)
- WPCLF = Calendar year (Jan. Dec.): WSRLA = state fiscal year (July June)
- Everything revolves around project lists and intended use plans
- Applications = IUPs + detailed project lists + grant applications + multiple assurances
- This will be an annual process



Water and Wastewater Funding Ohio EPA Updates on the Federal Infrastructure Bill Timeline – Drinking Water

Protection Agency

- WSRLA program year = July June; Developing PY 2023 materials now.
- WSRLA draft PMP and IUP = mid- to late-May; public hearing = mid-June
- WSRLA final PMP and IUP = July 1
 - Apply for base capitalization grant
 - Apply for BIL supplemental grant
 - Apply for BIL LSL grant (partial)
- WSRLA supplemental call for nominations LSL and EC projects (August 2022)
- Amend WSRLA PMP/IUP and apply for EC grant
 - Finalize amended WSRLA PMP/IUP October/November
 - Apply/receive EC capitalization grant January
- Resume "normal" cycle for PY 2024 and onward; apply for grants annually

Timeline – Wastewater

- WPCLF program year = January December (currently in program year 2022)
- Accelerate application for "base" capitalization grant = July
- WPCLF "call for nominations" (all projects + EC projects) = August
- WPCLF draft PMP and IUP = October
- WPCLF final PMP and IUP = December;
 Initiate cap grant applications for supplemental + emerging contaminant (January)
- Receive capitalization grants and begin to administer funds
- Continue normal cycles for PY 2024 and onward; apply for grants annually



Water and Wastewater Funding Ohio EPA Updates on the Federal Infrastructure Bill Summary of Capitalization Grant Schedule

	Grant Amount	Amount Principal Forgiveness	Application to U.S. EPA	Estimated Grant Awarded to State
Drinking Water				
Base	\$18M	\$8M	July	September
Supplemental	\$45M	\$22M	July	September
Emerging Contaminant	\$18M	\$18M	October	December
Lead Service Lines	\$71M	\$35M	July	September
Wastewater				
Base	\$60M	\$24M	July	September
Supplemental	\$102M	\$49M	January	March
Emerging Contaminant	\$5M	\$5M	January	March



Key Points for Infrastructure Bill Funds

- Funds will be routed through the SRF programs
- Infrastructure bill funds are combination of loans and principal forgiveness
- Federal focus is on disadvantaged communities
- Core SRF programs will get stronger; new funds targeted for Lead and emerging contaminants projects
- Project readiness will be a key factor
- Funds are available for planning and design



Moving Forward...What to watch for

- WSRLA draft PMP and IUP May 2022
- WSRLA supplemental call for nominations August 2022
- WPCLF call for nominations August 2022
- Webinar update in summer 2022



Moving Forward...How to Participate and Stay Engaged

- Comments and questions to: infrastructurefunding@epa.ohio.gov
- Materials will be posted on Ohio EPA website
- Follow DEFA newsletters
- Follow Ohio EPA on social media
- Follow SRF program announcements
- Webinar update in summer 2022



Discussion and Questions

Jon Bernstein, DEFA Chief

614-644-3715

Jonathan.Bernstein@epa.ohio.gov

Jerry Rouch, Deputy Director

614-644-3660

Jerome.Rouch@epa.ohio.gov

