

February 26, 2021 UNC-EFC 2021 Finance Strategies Workshop

Division of Water Infrastructure Funding Programs Environmental Quality Division of Water Infrastructure



Division of Water Infrastructure Funding Programs

- Funding source for water & wastewater projects
- Eligible to Local Government Units (counties, cities, towns, sanitary districts, etc.)
- Loan / principal forgiveness / grant programs
- Pure grant programs
 - Community Development Block Grant Infrastructure (construction only)
 - Viable Utility Reserve



Overview

- One project application for all programs
 - Same application for consideration across all programs
 - Considered at same time (usually)
 - Applicant indicates their grant requirements for project to move forward, and willingness to accept federal condition.
- Two funding rounds per year
 - Spring (~April 30) SRF and State loans
 - Fall (~Sept. 30) all funding sources available

State Reserve

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State Reserve Program

- Annual appropriations (\$10M per year)
 - Water and wastewater projects grants
 - Asset Inventory and Assessment grants
 - Merger / Regionalization Feasibility grants
 - Fall Funding round
- Revolving funds
 - Some historic funds do revolve back into program or become avaible when projects funds are not utilized. (i.e. NC Connect Bond loans and grants)
 - Spring and/or Fall as funds are available

State Reserve – Construction

- •Loans \$3M max per applicant per system type
 - ¹/₂ market rate

- Target interest rate available every 3 years
- Grants \$3M max per applicant per system type every 3 years
- Construction project grant percentages are determined by affordability criteria

State Program Funding – Non-Construction

- Asset Inventory and Assessment (AIA) grants
 - \$150,000 max per applicant per system type over a 3-year period
 - < 10,000 residential connections (some exceptions for partners)
 - Match is required

- Eligible activities include:
 - Identify system components and location
 - Determine condition of critical components
 - Risk analysis to establish critical components
 - Establish costs for replacement/repairs/upgrades and continuous operations and maintenance
 - Create prioritized list of projects to be completed
 - Prepare realistic Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that includes critical projects
- SWIA funded ~ 30 per year over last 4 years

State Program Funding – Non-Construction

- Merger / Regionalization Feasibility (MRF) grants
 - \$50,000 per applicant per system type over a 3-year period
 - Moving toward resiliency:

- Evaluate the feasibility of water or wastewater systems merging or consolidating
- Evaluate shared management and other types of partnerships
- Evaluate the current situation
- All eligible applications have been funded since 2016.



Viable Utility Reserve

- Grant funds
- Limited to "distressed" units
- \$9M one time appropriation
- Eligible Projects
 - Water and Wastewater Construction
 - Planning and assessment
 - Emergency Operation (only if LGC has taken over)
- May include grant conditions
- Must be approved by SWIA and LGC
- Application priority/process in development,



Federal Funding Programs

- State Revolving Fund
 - Clean Water SRF (\$120-\$130M/year)
 - Drinking Water SRF (\$90-\$100M/year)
 - Spring and Fall funding rounds
- Community Development Block Grants Infrastructure (CDBG-I)
 - \$21-\$25M in grants per year
 - Fall funding round

State Revolving Fund

Eligibility

- Local Government Units (counties, cities, towns, sanitary districts, etc.)
- Non-profit water corporations
- Investor-owned drinking water corporations (DW only)



State Revolving Fund

Types of projects

- Source water or water storage
- Water transmission or distribution
- Wastewater and Water treatment
- Wastewater collection
- Reclaimed water
- Stormwater BMPs
- Stream restoration
- Energy efficiency at treatment works or collection systems



General Information – SRF

• Percentage rate

- ¹/₂ market rate
- 1% interest rate reduction or 0% interest rate loans based on affordability criteria
- 1% interest rate reduction for green projects
- Principal Forgiveness (PF)
 - 100% PF for elimination of failing public system
 - Up to \$500k per applicant per round based on affordability criteria
- Loan limit
 - \$20 million limit (DWSRF)
 - \$30 million limit (CWSRF)
- Federal conditions apply including Davis-Bacon, American Iron and Steel, NEPA-like environmental review

Stretching Funding Resources & Affordability

4 Elements of Affordability Criteria





Eligibility for Percentage of Grant Funds

WATER OR SEWER MONTHLY BILL FOR 5,000 GALLONS	LOWER-THAN-MEDIAN PROJECT COST PER CONNECTION	HIGHER-THA PROJECT COST PE		
>\$58	100%	100%	100%	
>\$47 TO ≤ \$58	75%	75%	100%	
>\$40 TO ≤ \$47	50%	50%	75%	
>\$33 TO ≤ \$40 NC	25%	25%	50%	HIGHER- THAN- MEDIAN BILL FOR 5,000 GALLONS
MEDIAN ≤ \$33	0%	25%	25%	LOWER- THAN- MEDIAN BILL FOR 5,000 GALLONS
	≤ \$1,150	> \$1,150 TO _≤ \$4,750	> \$4,750	

PROJECT COST PER CONNECTION

¹⁵ Federal Community Development Block Grants – Infrastructure (CDBG-I)

- Comprehensive community development program overseen by HUD
- •\$21-\$25M in grants per year
- Water and wastewater projects may include
 - new service into low-mod income areas,
 - Work must be in residential areas; we cannot fund infrastructure in business districts
- Cannot fund infrastructure for job creation



Federal Community Development Block Grants – Infrastructure (CDBG-I)

- Eligibility:
 - Must be a minimum of 51% low-to-moderate income population in the service area
 - Excludes 24 "entitlement cities"
- Many layers of Federal Requirements
 - DBW, AIS, environmental review,
 - Must determine the income levels in the community by either survey or by ACS statistics
 - Focus on comprehensive community development

Equal Employment Opportunity	Residential Anti-Displacement and Relocation	
Procurement Plan	Citizens Participation Plan	
Section 3 Plan	Fair Housing Plan/Analysis	
Language Access Plan		

¹⁷ Federal Community Development Block Grants – Infrastructure (CDBG-I)

- Typically, grantees will hire a grant administrator to assist the town with the development and implementation of these plans, and to conduct the worker interviews to demonstrate Davis-Bacon compliance
- Ultimately, however, it is the local government who is responsible

Overview

- Staff are available to meet to discuss projects / applications
 - Unique or large projects
 - Design-build
 - Accelerated schedule
- Two funding rounds per year
 - Spring (~April 30) SRF and State loans
 - Training starts next week!
 - Fall (~Sept. 30) all funding sources available

Ongoing efforts

- Intended Use Plan (IUP) updates
- Review of prioritization system
 - Construction
 - AIA
 - MRF
- Review of affordability calculation
 - Combined vs. sperate utility rates
 - Projection of rates including proposed project.
- Viable Utility Program synchronization with other funding sources.



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