




Session 2: Changes to SRF with Additional BIL Money

Thursday, February 16, 2023

Logistics

Using the control panel

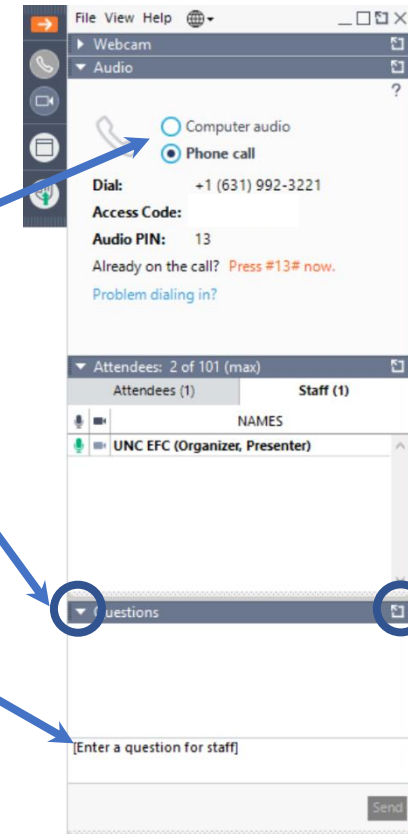
Opening the control panel

- 
- Show your control panel
 - All phones/microphones are muted for the duration of the webinar
 - Toggle between full screen/window screen view

Audio: please choose between computer audio or phone call
If you do not hear audio right now, please check your speaker volume or enter #[your Audio PIN]# if using phone

Click  to open in Control Panel

Submit **questions** in the Questions box at any time, and press [Send]



Click  to open in separate box and resize

About Us

The Environmental Finance Center Network (EFCN) is a university- and non-profit-based organization creating innovative solutions to the difficult how-to-pay issues of environmental protection and environmental infrastructure.

The EFCN works collectively and as individual centers to address these issues across the entire U.S, including the 5 territories and the Navajo Nation. The EFCN aims to assist public and private sectors through training, direct professional assistance, production of durable resources, and innovative policy ideas.



About Us

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EFCN members and Partners Participating in this Project



SOUTHWEST
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Environmental Finance Center



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MISSISSIPPI WATER RESOURCES
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

About Our Partners



“We are committed to serve as trusted peer advisors to transform the water sector, ensuring the delivery of clean water and to protect the environment and public health in an affordable way.”



“The **WRRI** goals are to serve public and private interests in the conservation, development, and use of water resources; to provide training opportunities whereby skilled professionals become available to serve the private sector; and to communicate research findings to potential users in a form that encourages quick comprehension and direct application to water related problems.”

CW SRF Series

- **January 19, 2023** | What is the CWSRF?
- **February 16, 2023** | Changes to the SRF with additional BIL money
- **March 16, 2023** | Economics and affordability of low interest rate loans
- **April 20, 2023** | Why use SRF funds?
- **May 18, 2023** | What types of projects are eligible for CW SRF funding?
- **June 15, 2023** | Assessing Financial Condition to prepare for SRF Application
- **July 20, 2023** | Applying for SRF Funding
- **August 17, 2023** | Documents needed to apply for SRF Funding (PER, EID, etc.)
- **September 21, 2023** | What happens after the application is submitted?
- **October 19, 2023** | Analyzing and Adjusting Rates to Manage SRF Debt Service
- **November 16, 2023** | Navigating Federal Regulations
- **Tuesday, December 19, 2023** | How do I manage my grant after award?

Intended as a series, but we welcome you to any and all trainings you can attend. You can view recordings of any trainings you miss.

You can share with others on your staff if you think they would benefit from attending live or watching the recordings.



Poll Question

Changes to SRF with Additional BIL Money

And implications for small, rural, and disadvantaged systems.

Quick intro to the CWSRF:
What is it and who is it for?

Why an SRF (State **Revolving** Fund)?

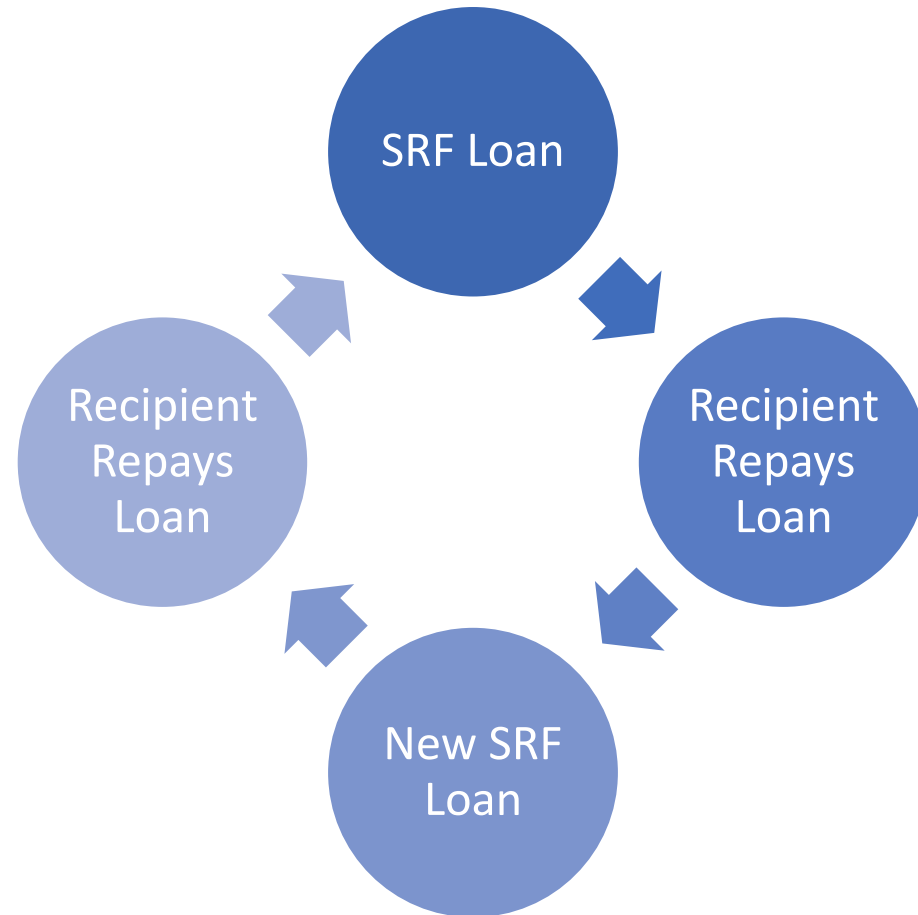
WW infrastructure
costs a lot of
money

EPA Construction
Grants Program
to the rescue

~~Not sustainable!!!~~

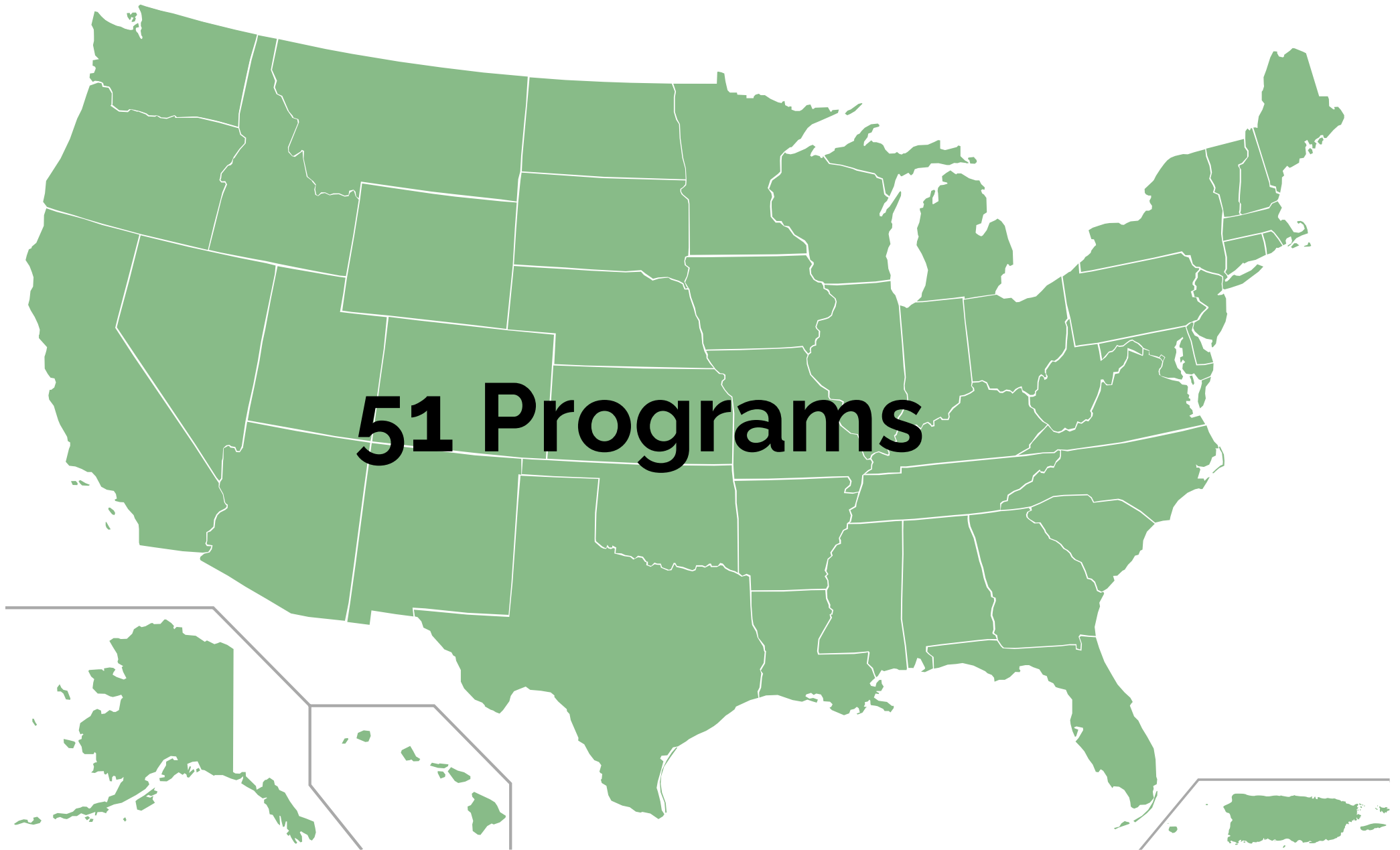
Need a revolving
loan fund to have
sustainable funds
– The SRF is born

The 51 CWSRF programs function like environmental infrastructure banks by providing low interest loans to eligible recipients for water infrastructure projects.



Money grows in the fund over time

Low interest rates due to grants for each state/territory from the federal government



51 Programs

Started with Clean
Water Act Amendments
of 1987



Over the years, various laws have modified the CWSRF

2014
WRRDA

2016
WIIN

2018
AWIA

2021
IIJA,
aka BIL

Changes to CWSRF with BIL

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)
aka Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
(IIJA)

Signed into law **November 15, 2021**

\$50 billion total investment in water and wastewater infrastructure projects through DWSRF and CWSRF

BIL CWSRF: \$11.7 billion to distribute amongst each state/territory CWSRF programs (of which there are 102 total, including all 50 states and Puerto Rico)

CWSRF By the Numbers – Pre BIL

\$153.6

Billion in Funding

44,555

Loan agreements through 2021

CWSRF By the Numbers - **with BIL**

\$11.7

Billion in additional “general”
funding through BIL over 5 years

\$1

Billion for emerging contaminants

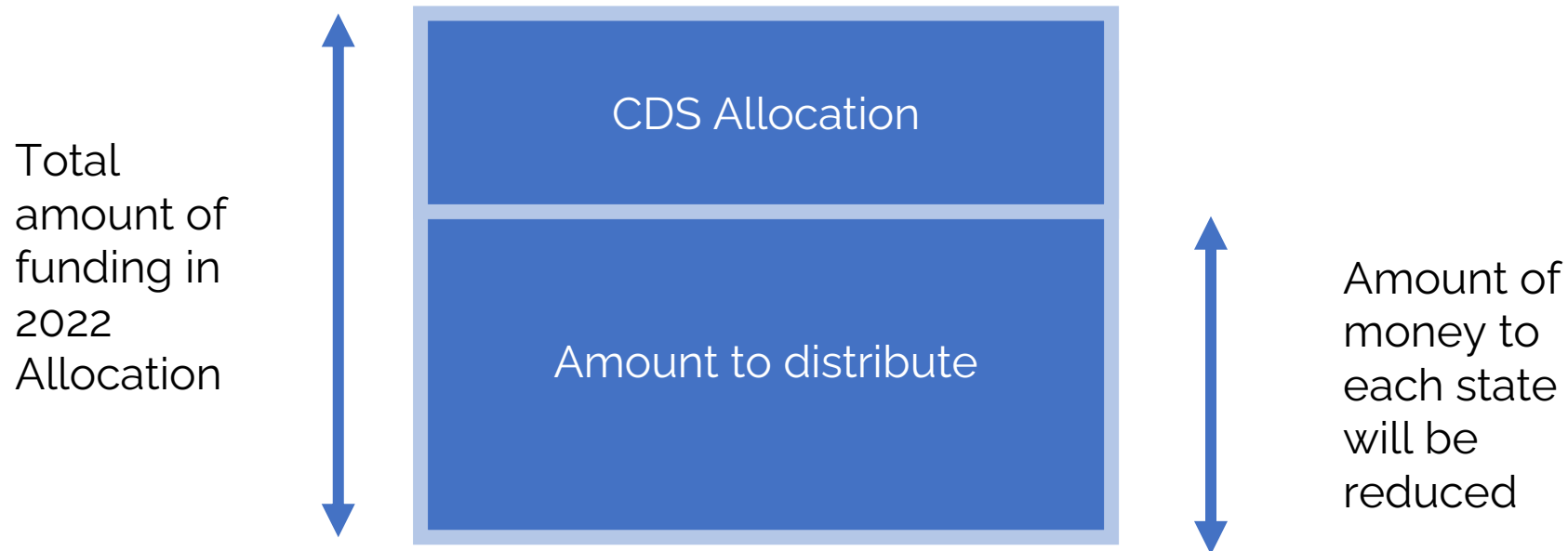
49%

of state capitalization grants set
aside for small and disadvantaged
communities

Congressionally-Directed Spending (Often referred to as “Earmarks”)

Ex: FY 2022, CDS was 27% or \$443.6 M

Congressionally-Directed Spending comes off the top



Congressionally-Directed Spending Examples

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AK	Kenai Peninsula Borough for Central Peninsula Landfill Leachate Volume Reduction Project	3,360,000		Murkowski	S
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AK	Municipality of Skagway for Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	10,200,000		Murkowski	S
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AK	The City and Borough of Juneau for Mendenhall Wastewater Treatment Plant improvements	800,000	Young	Murkowski	H/S
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AL	Lowndes County for Septic Tank Installations	700,000	Sewell		H
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AZ	Mohave County for Bank Street Channel Stormwater Project	1,000,000		Kelly, Sinema	S
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	AZ	Town of Hayden for Sewer Line Replacement	2,000,000		Kelly	S
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of East Palo Alto for O'Connor Stormwater Station improvement	800,000	Speier		H
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of Madera for Sewer Trunk Main Rehabilitation Project	3,500,000	Costa		H
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of Maywood for Sewer Improvement Project	1,000,000	Roybal-Allard	Feinstein	H
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water SRF	CA	City of Millbrae for Water Recycling Project	800,000	Speier		H



Key priorities for BIL funding

Key priorities for BIL SRF

Provide flexibility to meet local water needs

Increase investment in Disadvantaged Communities

Make rapid progress on lead service line replacement

Address PFAS and emerging contaminants

Support resilience and One Water innovation

Support American Workers and Renew the Water Workforce

Cultivate domestic manufacturing

Fully enforce Civil Rights

Refine State SRFs to build the pipeline of projects

Key priorities for BIL SRF

Provide flexibility to meet local water needs

- Increase investment in Disadvantaged Communities
- Make rapid progress on lead service line replacement
- Address PFAS and emerging contaminants
- Support resilience and One Water innovation
- Support American Workers and Renew the Water Workforce
- Cultivate domestic manufacturing
- Fully enforce Civil Rights
- Refine State SRFs to build the pipeline of projects

The F word.....

No, not that one,

FLEXIBILITY

States have LOTS of flexibility

States may provide various types of assistance, including

Loans

Refinancing

Purchasing

Guaranteeing
local debt &
purchasing
bond insurance

States may set specific loan terms, including

Interest Rates
from 0 to
market rate

Payment
periods up to
30 years

States have flexibility to...

target financial resources to their specific community and environmental needs

customize loan terms to meet the needs of small and disadvantaged communities, or to provide incentives for certain types of projects

provide further financial assistance through **additional subsidization**, such as:
grants,
principal forgiveness,
and negative interest rate loans

target critical green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency improvements, and other environmentally innovative activities through the **Green Project Reserve**

Choose **emerging contaminant** projects according to state-determined guidelines

Flexibility is a



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Focus on Environmental Justice & Equity

49%

of funds provided through the CWSRF General Supplemental Funding must be provided as grants and forgivable loans to entities that...

- ✓ meet the state's **affordability criteria**,
- ✓ seek additional subsidization to benefit individual ratepayers in the residential user rate class, or
- ✓ implement a **process, material, technique, or technology** that addresses **water or energy efficiency goals; mitigates stormwater runoff**; or encourages **sustainable project planning, design, and construction**.

Define: Small and Rural

Wastewater systems that

“treat up to 1 million gallons per day (MGD) of wastewater or serve a population of less than 10,000 persons and may also serve operations including, but not limited to, hospitals, schools, and restaurants.”



Poll Question

Define: Disadvantaged Community (DAC)

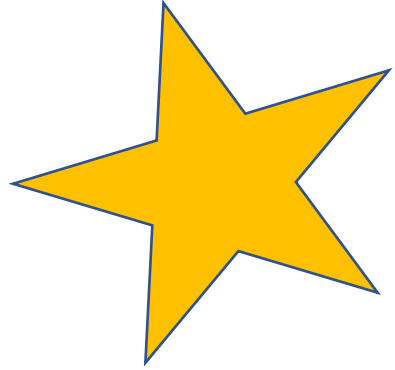
In CWSRF, the word is **Affordability**

WRRDA (2015):

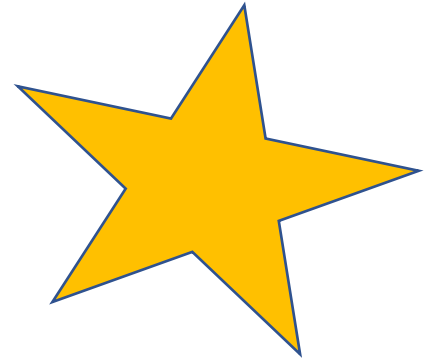
“... a State shall establish affordability criteria to assist in identifying municipalities that would **experience a significant hardship raising the revenue necessary to finance a project or activity eligible for assistance** if additional subsidization is not provided.

The criteria shall be based on **income** and **unemployment data, population trends**, and **other data determined relevant by the State.**”

Again...



Each State Decides!



Where can I find my state's
Affordability/Disadvantaged
Community criteria?

**Priority/Project/Loan
Ranking Criteria**



**Other State statute or
legislation**



Affordability Criteria Example: New Mexico

<https://www.env.nm.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/2023-01-26-NMED-CWSRF-Affordability-Criteria-Draft.pdf>

AFFORDABILITY CRITERIA SYSTEM (DRAFT February 2023)

Category	Criteria	Points
Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service area of project has a per capita income of 80% or less than the national average. 	50
Population OR Population Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Population is less than 200,000 or County Population is greater than 200,000 but the population has declined in the previous 5 years. Municipality/service area population is less than 20,000 or the population is greater than 20,000 but the population has declined in the previous 5 years. 	50
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality/county/service area unemployment is higher than the national average 	50
Eligibility for Additional Subsidy: All public entities receiving 50 points or higher are eligible to receive additional subsidy.*		TOTAL POSSIBLE: 150

*Actual award of additional subsidization is based on availability.

Affordability Criteria Example: New Jersey

From New Jersey's IUP (2021):

In New Jersey, those applicants where the following income, unemployment data, and population trends exist, based upon the sources below for each factor, are considered to have satisfied the State's CWSRF affordability criteria:

- Median household income of \$90,000 or less;
- County-wide unemployment of 5% or higher; and
- Population trend of 2% or lower.

Affordability Criteria Example: Oregon

(c) Affordability Criteria. DEQ will use the following criteria to determine affordability, with the most weight added to paragraph (c)(A) of this section of the rule:

(A) Distressed as calculated by the Oregon Business Development Department's Oregon Distressed Index using the methodology described in OAR 123-024-0031; and

(B) Negative population trends as calculated by the annual United States' Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

Oregon Oregon Business Development Department

Rule 123-024-0031

Methodology for Determining Distressed Areas

The department will consider a county, City, or other geographic area to be a distressed area under one of the following methods:

- (1) Using the most recent data available on the date of calculation, a county is considered distressed when, an index is calculated as the product of the values calculated using four composite factors. It is distressed if its index is less than 1.0. If the index is more than 1.0 the county is considered non-distressed. The following are the four factors used to determine a distressed county:
 - (a) The state's unemployment rate divided by the county's unemployment rate;
 - (b) The county's per capita personal income divided by the state's per capita personal income;
 - (c) The change in the county's average covered payroll per worker over a two year period;
 - (d) The sum of the change in the county's employment over a two year period; or
- (2) A city outside of a county identified as a distressed area under subsection (1) of this section may be designated as distressed when its variable values are below the designated threshold value as determined by at least three of the four indicators listed below. The threshold values for each of the four indicators shall be determined by using reliable data from each of the distressed counties based on a demonstrated methodology, as approved by the director of the department. Threshold values are calculated using the most recent 5 year American Community Survey data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

- (a) Percentage of city population 25 years old and over with a bachelor's degree or higher. The threshold value for variable A is the percentage of Oregon population 25 years old and over with a bachelor's degree or higher. If the percentage of city population 25 years old and over with a bachelor's degree or higher is higher than the percentage of Oregon population 25 years old and over with a bachelor's degree or higher, this value is above the threshold and not distressed.
- (b) The city's unemployment rate. The threshold value for variable B is Oregon's unemployment rate. If the city's unemployment rate is lower than Oregon's unemployment rate, this value is below the threshold and not distressed.
- (c) Percentage of the city population 3 years of age and over, excluding those enrolled in college undergraduate and graduate or professional school, below the poverty level. The threshold value for variable C is the percentage of Oregon population 3 years of age and over, excluding those enrolled in college undergraduate and graduate or professional school, below the poverty level. If the percentage of the city's population 3 years of age and over, excluding those enrolled in college undergraduate and graduate or professional school, below the poverty level is lower than the percentage of Oregon population below the poverty level, this value is below the threshold and not distressed.
- (d) The city's per capita personal income. The threshold value for variable D is Oregon's per capita personal income. If the city's per capita personal income is higher than Oregon per capita personal income, this value is higher than the threshold and not distressed.

- (3) A county, City, or other geographic area that has demonstrated in writing, through a Temporary Distressed Petition, to the satisfaction of the director of the department, that it is suffering or is likely to suffer economic distress equal to or greater than those counties and cities qualifying as distressed areas under subsections (1) and (2) of this section. The director shall have the authority to declare counties, cities, and other geographic areas distressed as allowed under the Temporary Methodology for Determining Distressed Areas, [OAR 123-024-0046 \(Temporary Methodology for Determining Distressed Areas\)](#).

Key priorities for BIL SRF

Provide flexibility to meet local water needs

Increase investment in Disadvantaged Communities

Make rapid progress on lead service line replacement

Address PFAS and emerging contaminants

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Refine State SRFs to build the pipeline of projects

Lead service lines (LSLs) are a Safe Drinking Water SRF, rather than a Clean Water SRF issue. EPA is dedicating a lot of money and effort to the removal of LSLs

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BIL Clean Water SRF includes \$1 B for emerging contaminants in....

Wastewater

Stormwater

Non-point
Sources

What is an emerging contaminant?

PFAS & other persistent organic pollutants

Biological contaminants and microorganisms (e.g., resistant bacteria)

Some compounds of pharmaceuticals and personal care products (e.g., endocrine disruptors, cosmetics, veterinary medicines)

Nanomaterials (e.g., carbon nanotubes)

Microplastics/Nanoplastics

What is **NOT** an emerging contaminant?

Contaminants with Water Quality Criteria established under CWA Section 304(a) except PFAS. This includes nutrients

What kind of project can you do under emerging contaminants?

WWTP: Install removal technologies

Water Reuse: Removal technologies

Stormwater: Projects to trap or treat contaminants prior to reaching water bodies

Other Non-Point Source Projects that support implementation of a current EPA-approved state non-point source management plan or watershed based plan under Section 319 of CWA

Planning and assessment if the project has a reasonable chance of resulting in a capital project

Monitoring is generally not eligible, but can be if it is integral to the planning and design process

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Supporting Resilience

Resilience to natural disasters and extreme weather events

Resilience projects can be part of a larger water infrastructure project

Examples

Prevent interruption of collection system operations in the event of a flood or natural disaster

Maintain the operation of a treatment works and treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster

Preserve or protect treatment works in the event of a natural disaster

Enhance community resilience through gray or green stormwater infrastructure

Assessment of water system vulnerability (energy audits, AM plans) if these are reasonably expected to result in a project

What states can do

Use priority point systems that encourage resilience

Provide additional subsidies for projects that include resiliency measures

Use administrative resources to provide TA services for resiliency projects

Use marketing strategies to share information with borrowers

The concept of **One Water**

Managing all water in an
integrated, inclusive and
sustainable manner

Some principals of One Water

A mindset that **ALL**
water has value

Right-sized solutions

A systems approach

Partnerships for
progress

Watershed scale
thinking and action

Inclusion and
engagement of all

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Water workers are needed across all sectors

Jobs are
everywhere
at all skill
and
education
levels



—

BIL Funds will add to this need

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Build America Buy America (BABA)

Expands on existing American Iron & Steel (AIS) requirements

Requires iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials to be American-made
(only spares: cement, aggregate products)

Applies to items consumed in, incorporated into, or affixed to an infrastructure project

BABA Waivers for...

- ✓ Public interest
- ✓ Nonavailability
- ✓ Unreasonable cost

BABA Waivers for...



Public interest

Where domestic preference would go against what public wants



Nonavailability

Where domestic materials are not readily available or of poor quality



Unreasonable cost

Where using BABA-compliant domestic materials would increase cost of project by at least 25%

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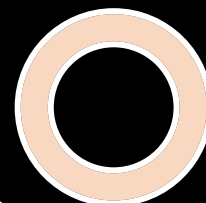

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EPA intends to
use its
“affirmative
authorities” under
Title VI of the
Civil Rights Act

Prioritize environmental justice

Address disparate impacts

Ensure EPA funding recipients
comply with Civil Rights Act
(bars discrimination)

Use enforcement to ensure that
federal fund recipients don't
continue decisions that
exacerbate racial inequities



January 2021: Executive
Order 14008 announced
Justice40

Justice40

At least 40% of the benefits
of federal programs flow to
disadvantaged
communities



January 2021: Executive Order 13985

Jus

CWSRF is one of EPA's Pilot Programs for Justice40

disadvantaged communities
programs flow to



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A large yellow excavator is positioned on a dirt embankment at a construction site. In the background, a city skyline is visible under a clear sky. The excavator's arm is extended, and its bucket is resting on the ground. The overall scene is a mix of natural earth tones and the bright yellow of the machinery.

“Project Pipeline”:

Making sure the money goes where it's needed most

CWSRF Options for Small/ Rural/Disadvantaged Communities

Types of CWSRF Assistance

Loans

Purchase of
Debt or
Refinance

Guarantees
and
Insurance

Guarantee
SRF Revenue
Debt

Provide Loan
Guarantees

Additional
Subsidization

Earn Interest

Additional Subsidy can mean

(Works like a grant)

grants,
principal forgiveness,
and negative interest
rate loans

Additional Subsidies

Clean Water Act says that states can offer additional subsidies for:

Entities that meet that
State's Affordability
Criteria

Entities that show
ratepayers will experience
"significant hardship" if
rates must increase to
fund the proposed project

Stormwater runoff
mitigation projects

Energy or water efficiency
projects

Implementation of
"sustainable project
planning, design, and
construction."

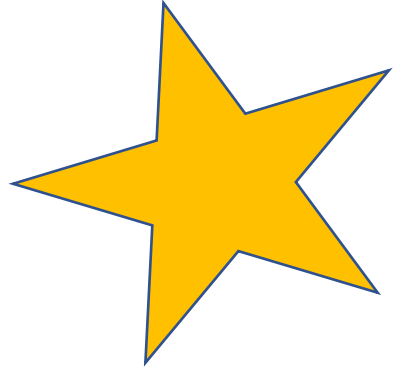
Technical Assistance Grants



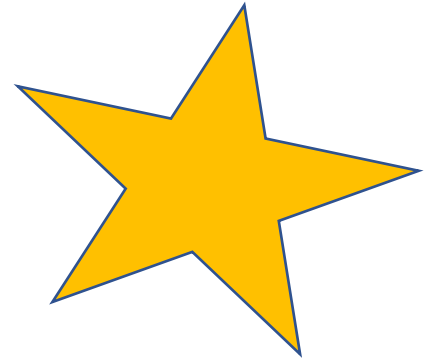
Many states offer funding for technical assistance to get applicants "Ready to Proceed" with their projects

This could include \$ for

- An Asset Management plan or fiscal health checkup
- Outside help with SRF application
- Project planning and design
- Help navigating federal requirements (aka "cross-cutters")
- Or whatever the state decides



Each State Decides!



Other CWSRF Resources

Contact lists

State contacts

<https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/state-cwsrf-program-contacts>

Also available in the downloads

Regional office information is also available

<https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/epa-regional-office-cwsrf-contacts>

Funding Tables by State

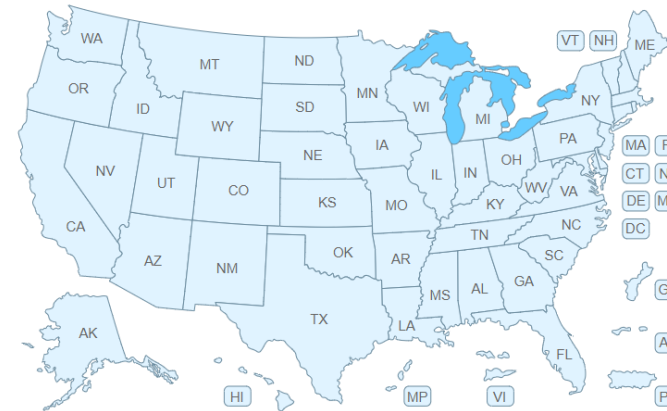
<https://efcnetwork.org/resources/funding-tables/>



About Us ▾ Training & Events Resources ▾ Our Initiatives Contact [Get Help](#) 🔍

Funding Sources By State Or Territory

We work with state and federal agencies to make sure that current funding opportunities are consolidated in one place. Click the map below to find water and wastewater infrastructure funding sources for your state or territory.



New York Water and Wastewater Funding Sources

Compiled by the Environmental Finance Center Network, July 2022

Organization	Program (key words)	Gov. Entity	Non- Profit	For- Profit	Purpose or Use of Funds	How to Apply	Website	Contact
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC)	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) (water)	✓			The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) provides financial assistance for drinking water projects. Examples include treatment plants, distribution mains and storage facilities. EFC provides both short and long-term financings to accommodate communities of all population sizes with varying financial needs. Interest-free financing and grants may be available to qualifying communities with demonstrated financial hardship. The DWSRF is administered jointly by EFC with the State Department of Health. EFC administers the financial aspects of the DWSRF.	To be considered, projects need to be listed on the Annual List of the DWSRF Intended Use Plan. This is done by completing a Project Listing Form and submitting it along with a Smart Growth Assessment Form and Engineer's report. Projects are typically listed each October 1st with the release of the Intended Use Plan. Once listed, applicants can submit a DWSRF Financing Application. Listing and application information can be found here: https://efc.ny.gov/dwsrf-apply	www.efc.ny.gov/dwsrf	Chief, Design Section Bureau of Water Supply Protection NYS Department of Health bpwsp@health.ny.gov 518-402-7650 or 1-800-458-1158 Corning Tower, Empire State Plaza Albany, New York 12237
	Emergency Financial Assistance (water, wastewater)	✓			Emergency financial assistance is available to municipalities for wastewater and drinking water system issues that pose hazards to public health, public welfare or the environment. The amount is based on the reasonable costs immediately necessary to address the emergency. The financial assistance is to be repaid within one year.	Assistance can be provided within two business days of a determination by the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) or Department of Health (DOH). Your will have to formally declare an emergency and submit an application.	https://www.efc.ny.gov/emergency	Edward Hampston, P.E. Director, Bureau of Water Compliance Division of Water New York State Department of Environmental Conservation 518-402-9660 edward_hampston@dec.ny.gov
	Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) (wastewater, sewer, stormwater)	✓			The Clean Water State Revolving Fund provides interest-free or low-interest rate financing for wastewater and sewer infrastructure projects to municipalities throughout New York State. A variety of projects are eligible for financing, including construction or restoration of sewers and wastewater treatment facilities, stormwater management, landfill closures, as well as habitat restoration and protection projects.	To be considered for CWSRF financing, applicants will need to complete a Project Listing Form, a Smart Growth Assessment Form, and a CWSRF Financing Application. Application information can be found at https://efc.ny.gov/cwsrf-apply	www.efc.ny.gov/cwsrf	Dwight Brown Division of Operations & Program Mgmt
	Water Infrastructure Improvement Act (WIIA) (water, wastewater)	✓			EFC is offering \$400 million in grants for clean and drinking water projects during the 2021-2022 state fiscal year to municipalities with infrastructure projects that protect public health and/or improve water quality. Various types of clean and drinking water infrastructure projects are eligible, including critical water infrastructure projects that combat emerging contaminants (EC), such as PFOA, PFOS and 1,4 dioxane with system upgrades and innovative pilot technologies, along with those that address combined and/or sanitary sewer overflow impacts from sustained rain events.	Clean Water: Limited to \$5 million per year per municipality. Drinking Water: Limited to \$3 million per year. Deadline for 2022 is September 9th. Specific requirements and application procedures for each offering of WIIA and IMG grants are posted on EFC's website when the application period is open.	https://www.efc.ny.gov/WIIA	NYSWaterGrants@efc.ny.gov 518-402-6924 625 Broadway Albany, New York 12207

CW SRF Resources

- EPA's CW SRF Factsheets
 - <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf-factsheets>
- EFC's SRF Infohub
 - <https://swefcsrfswitchboard.unm.edu/srf/>



Southwest EFC Home Document Types ▾ Documents by State ▾ Additional Funding Sources Switchboards ▾ 🔍

STATE REVOLVING FUND SWITCHBOARD

The [Southwest Environmental Finance Center](#) has partnered with [Spring Point Partners](#) to create a repository of documentation and tools related to State Revolving Funds.

The
Funding
Navigator
Model

🔍 Funding Navigator Video

🔍 Funding Navigator Concept – 1 page

(Click on a state to navigate to its resources)



Click on whatever state you want to get the relevant documents

Iowa Department of Natural Resources / Iowa Finance Authority



IOWA FINANCE
AUTHORITY

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources and the Iowa Finance Authority jointly administer the State Revolving Fund.

Iowa's [Drinking Water State Revolving Fund \(DWSRF\)](#) is the best choice to finance the design and construction of drinking water systems to help ensure public health and provide safe drinking water for Iowans.

Iowa's [Clean Water State Revolving Fund \(CWSRF\)](#) is the best choice to finance publicly owned wastewater treatment, sewer rehabilitation, replacement, and construction, and storm water quality improvements. Since 1989, the CWSRF has provided more than \$1.4 billion in financing assistance for water pollution control.



Click on the link of the
CWSRF to get to the
State's program website

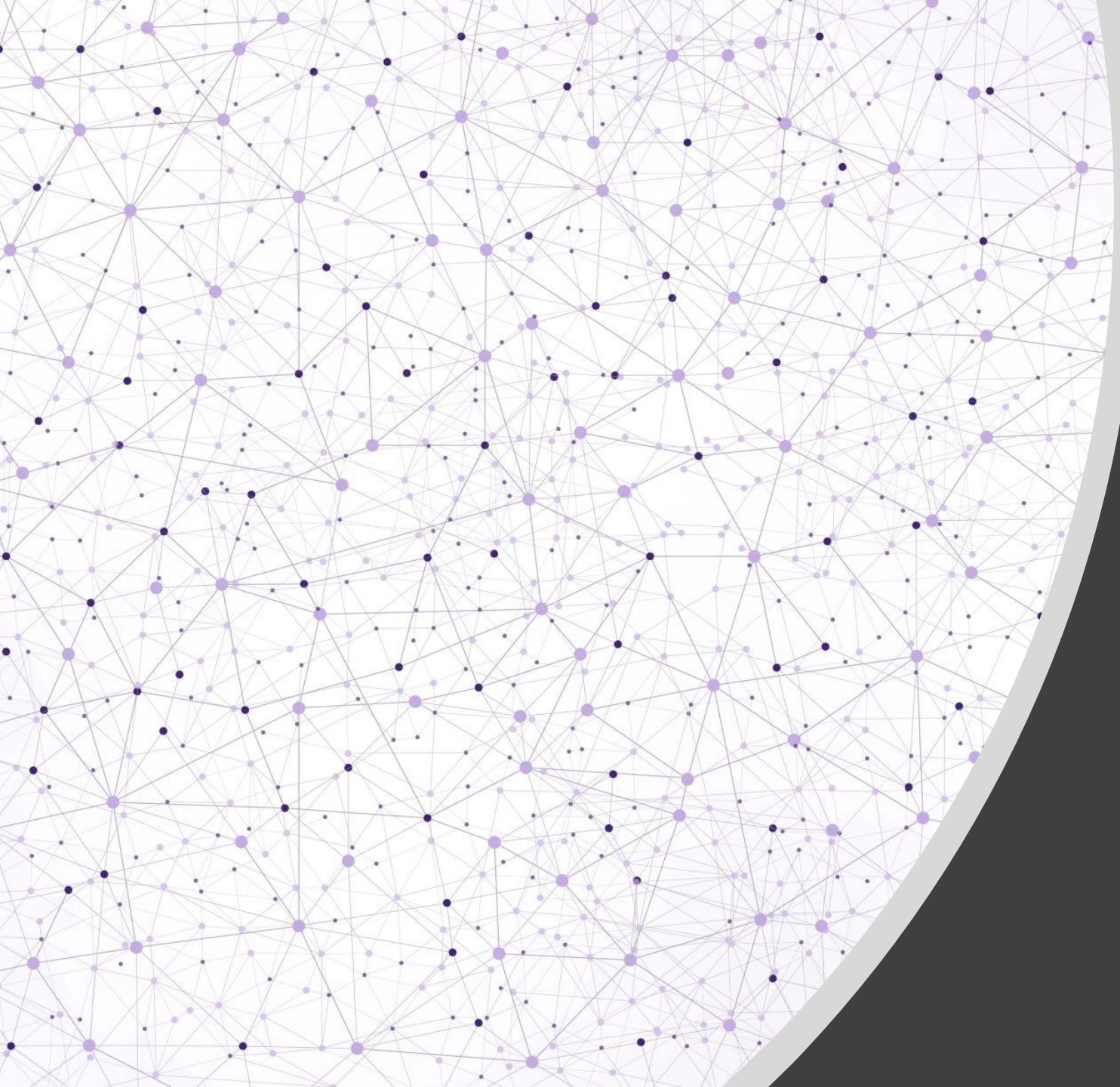
https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-07/documents/overview_of_cwsrf_eligibilities_may_2016.pdf

What Type of Projects Can Be Funded by the CWSRF?

- 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

For the CWSRF Emerging Contaminants Funding

These types of projects can be funded if they address emerging contaminants – defined in the memo!



Free assistance is available to help throughout this process

We will be able to answer any questions that arise from the sessions or in between sessions



Technical Assistance: Remote or In-Person

We can provide assistance on a full array of T, M, & F Topics such as:

Regulatory Compliance

Operator Certification & Education

Asset Management

Effective Utility Management

Workforce Development

Rates and Fiscal Sustainability

Affordability

Operation and Maintenance

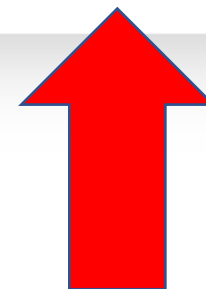
Resilience and Planning for an Uncertain Future

Green and Natural Infrastructure

Water Efficiency (I/I)

Access to Funding Sources

Request assistance now or contact us for more information.



Technical Assistance Request Form

The EFCN offers no cost assistance to drinking water systems serving 10,000 or fewer people and wastewater systems that treat 1 million gallons per day or less. Examples of assistance we can provide include:

- Conducting a water loss audit
- Assessing options for lowering energy use
- Starting an asset management plan
- Identifying next steps in your asset management process
- Creating an asset inventory
- Mapping your water system
- Rate setting
- Near-term financial & long-term capital planning
- Analyzing your revenues and expenses
- Resiliency planning
- Preparing for an operator certification exam
- Helping understand water/wastewater math
- Integrating green infrastructure into your gray asset management plant

To request assistance, please fill out the form below. You will be asked a few questions to help us understand your system and what kind of assistance you need.

Name *

Title/Position *

<https://efcnetwork.org/get-help/>

CW SRF Series

We will take it step by step throughout the year a little bit of information at a time. We are available to answer any questions at the webinars or in between please reach out

- **CWSRF Series Calendar:**
- **January 19, 2023** | What is the CWSRF?
- **February 16, 2023** | Changes to the SRF with additional BIL money
- **March 16, 2023** | Economics and affordability of low interest rate loans
- **April 20, 2023** | Why use SRF funds?
- **May 18, 2023** | What types of projects are eligible for CW SRF funding?
- **June 15, 2023** | Assessing Financial Condition to prepare for SRF Application
- **July 20, 2023** | Applying for SRF Funding
- **August 17, 2023** | Documents needed to apply for SRF Funding (PER, EID, etc.)
- **September 21, 2023** | What happens after the application is submitted?
- **October 19, 2023** | Analyzing and Adjusting Rates to Manage SRF Debt Service
- **November 16, 2023** | Navigating Federal Regulations
- **Tuesday, December 19, 2023** | How do I manage my grant after award?

CW SRF Series

Completed.

Recording available:

https://youtu.be/O_Z7YxdU8VU

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Today's Webinar

Recording will be posted.

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CW SRF Series

Next Up

Please register

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Questions



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