Introduction to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)

Agenda Item I
State Water Infrastructure Authority Meeting
January 2014

Outline

- History
- Similarities to CWSRF
 - Differences in red
- Eligible and ineligible projects & applicants
- Money



History & Fundamentals

- Established with 1996 Amendments to Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
- Funded mandate
- Capitalization grants began in 1997
 - Setaside component funds implementation of SDWA by Public Water Supply Section of DWR
 - DWSRF loan component funds construction by public water systems to protect public health – especially compliance with SDWA

Similarities to CWSRF Program

- Capitalized by:
 - Federal <u>Capitalization Grant</u> to NC that requires a 20% State match
 - Revolved loan repayments
- Some Principal Forgiveness available
- Low-interest Loan Program

More similarities to CWSRF Program

Similar Program Documents with EPA

- Operating Agreement long-term agreement about things that don't change often
- Grant Agreement annual terms & conditions of the grant imposed by EPA
- Intended Use Plan (IUP) detailed annual proposal to use funds and includes:
 - Things that change periodically
 - Comprehensive Project Priority List (CPPL)

Loan Terms – Set by Statute

- Interest rate is one half Bond Buyers 20-Bond Index up to maximum of 4%
 - Department can recommend lower "targeted" rate
 - Currently zero interest
- Loan repayment period maximum is useful life of infrastructure up to max of 20 years
 - Five years for planning loans by rule
- Loan Fee of 2%

DWSRF Eligible Projects

Capital projects needed to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act or otherwise protect *public health:*

- Drinking Water Source
- Drinking Water Treatment
- Drinking Water Transmission & Distribution
- Drinking Water Storage
- Planning and Design
 - "reasonably likely" to generate an eligible capital project

DWSRF Ineligible Projects

- Ineligible because of type-of-expense
 - Dams or impoundments*
 - High costs would crowd out other projects
 - Acquiring legal rights to use water**
 - Capital costs / controversial / slow pace

DWSRF Ineligible Projects

- Ineligible (not related to SDWA) purposes:
 - Projects to promote economic development
 - Projects to provide fire protection
 - Projects to serve future population growth*
- Most projects serve multiple purposes
 - Application must highlight eligible purposes and not ineligible purposes

DWSRF Eligible Applicants

- Federal rule expansive (systems)
- Set by NCGS 159G-31
 - Local Government Units
 - Nonprofit water corporations
 - For many years
 - Investor-owned drinking water corporations
 - Amendment in 2012

Money – How NC's share is determined

- DWSRF allocation proportional to state share of national need
- National "Needs Survey" conducted every 4 years
 - By states / overseen by EPA
- 2011 Survey \$ 10 Billion in need for NC
 - Determines <u>2014-2017</u> Allocations
 - 2.34% of nationwide allocation
 - (Compare to 1.8% for CWSRF)

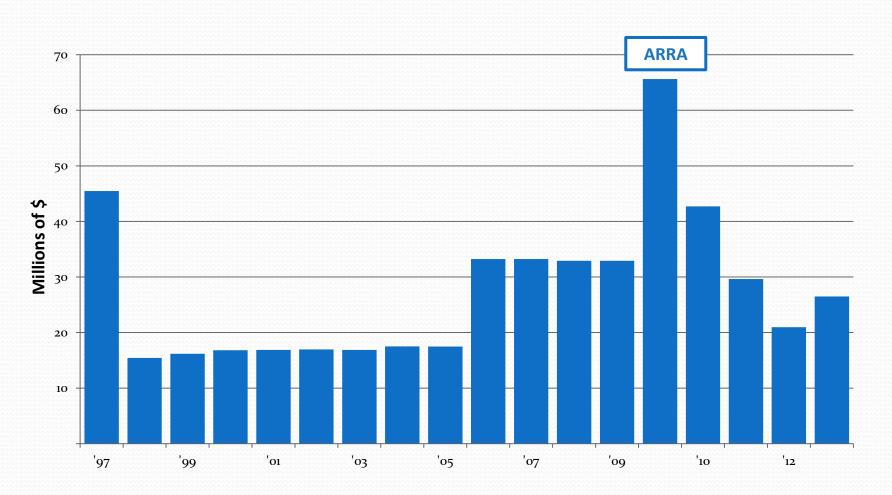
Money – What is NC's share?

- 2013 Federal Capitalization Grant to NC – \$22 million
- State Match at 20% − \$4.4 million

Where does NC's share go?

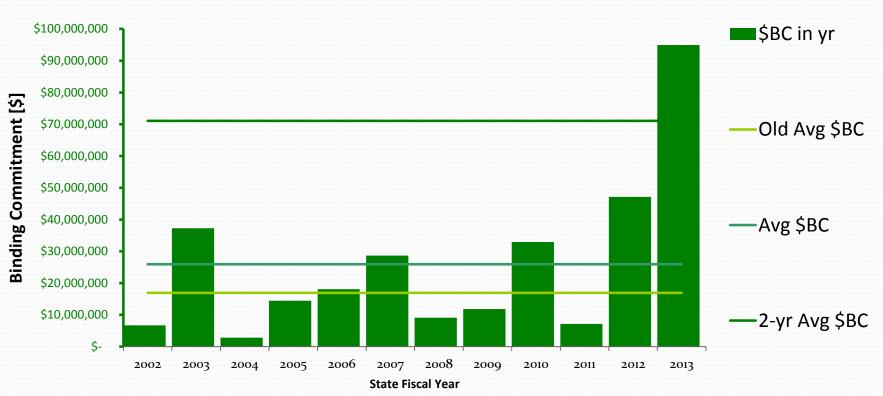
- At least 69% for Project Loans
 - \$19.6M for Project Loans
- **Up to** 31% for SDWA implementation / primacy
 - **Up to** \$6.8M for setasides
 - DWSRF Administration up to 4%
 - DW Program Management up to 10%
 - DW Capacity Development Program up to 10%
 - Technical & Local Assistance and Other State Programs up to 7%
 - In practice setaside ~17%
 - So expect ~\$3.8M in setasides

DWSRF Capitalization (including Setasides)

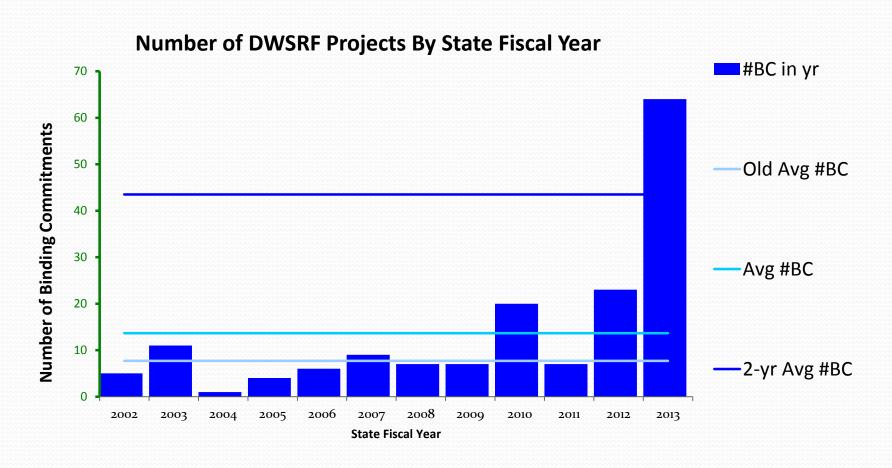


Binding Commitments since 2002 – Dollars

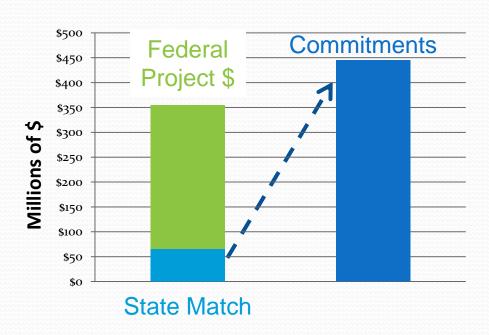
NC DWSRF Dollars Awarded By State Fiscal Year



Binding Commitments since 2002 – Number of Projects



Capitalization and Match



\$66M in state match resulted in:

- > \$445M in commitments over the life of DWSRF in NC
- Over 6:1 return counting only commitments

Questions