



Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

EPA's State Revolving Funds



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

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Office of Water

EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

51 state-level
infrastructure "banks"
that make loans for
water quality projects

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



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



Available State Revolving Fund (SRF) Funding in the BIL

Appropriation	FY 2022 (\$)	FY 2023 (\$)	FY 2024 (\$)	FY 2025 (\$)	FY 2026 (\$)	Five Year Total (\$)
CWSRF General Supplemental	1,902,000,000	2,202,000,000	2,403,000,000	2,603,000,000	2,603,000,000	11,713,000,000
CWSRF Emerging Contaminants	100,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	225,000,000	1,000,000,000
DWSRF General Supplemental	1,902,000,000	2,202,000,000	2,403,000,000	2,603,000,000	2,603,000,000	11,713,000,000
DWSRF Emerging Contaminants	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	4,000,000,000
DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	15,000,000,000

CWSRF Funding in the BIL: Overview

- EPA is making \$12,713,000,000 in **additional** capitalization grants available to the state CWSRFs over the next five years.
- Most of this money may fund any project eligible under the CWSRF; some funding is targeted towards projects focused on “emerging contaminants.”
- **States have the authority to waive repayment on some of this new funding** (e.g., forgive some or all of the loan’s principal or provide grants).

Clean Water for Communities	\$12.7 billion
General: Clean Water State Revolving Funds	\$11.7 billion
Addressing Emerging Contaminants: Clean Water SRFs	\$1 billion

CWSRF BIL Fund Eligibilities

Emerging Contaminant Funds

- Eligible: CWSRF-eligible projects that address substances and microorganisms, including manufactured or naturally occurring physical, chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials, which are known or anticipated in the environment, that may pose newly identified or re-emerging risks to human health, aquatic life, or the environment.
- Not Eligible: Projects that address contaminants with water quality criteria established by EPA under CWA section 304(a), except for PFAS.

What Projects are Eligible for CWSRF Assistance?



Squalicum Creek, Washington Stream Re-Route, Washington

Clean Water Act

- 603(c)(1) Construction of publicly owned treatment works (POTW)
- 603(c)(2) Implementation of a nonpoint source management program
- 603(c)(3) Implementation of a national estuary program CCMP
- 603(c)(4) Decentralized systems
- 603(c)(5) Stormwater management
- 603(c)(6) Projects that reduce the demand for POTW capacity through water conservation, efficiency, and reuse
- 603(c)(7) Watershed pilot projects
- 603(c)(8) Projects that reduce the energy consumption needs for POTWs
- 603(c)(9) Reuse of wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water
- 603(c)(10) Security measures at POTWs
- 603(c)(11) Technical assistance to small and medium POTWs
- 603(c)(12) Assistance to a qualified nonprofit entity to provide assistance to an eligible individual for the repair or replacement of household decentralized treatment systems

DWSRF Funding in the BIL: Overview

- EPA is making \$30,713,000,000 in **additional** capitalization grants available to the state DWSRFs over the next five years.
- Some of this money may fund any project eligible under the DWSRF; some funding is targeted towards projects focused on PFAS and “emerging contaminants;” some funding is targeted towards the identification and replacement of lead service lines.
- **States have the authority to waive repayment on some of this new funding** (e.g., forgive some or all of the loan’s principal or provide grants).

Safe Drinking Water	\$30.7 billion
Lead Service Line Replacement: Drinking Water SRF	\$15 billion
General: Drinking Water SRF	\$11.7 billion
Addressing Emerging Contaminants: Drinking Water SRF	\$4 billion

Who is Eligible to Use the DWSRF?

- Public or private* community water systems
 - A system serving at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents, or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents
- Nonprofit non-community water systems
 - Including schools, publicly-owned campgrounds, parks, churches

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

What Type of Projects Can Be Funded by the DWSRF?

- Drinking water treatment projects
- Drinking water transmission and distribution projects
- Drinking water source projects
- Storage projects
- Consolidation of water systems
- Creation of new systems
- Planning and design projects
- Technical Assistance

For the DWSRF Emerging Contaminants Funding

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

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2019-10/documents/dwsrf_eligibility_handbook_june_13_2017_updated_508_versioni.pdf

DWSRF BIL Fund Eligibilities

Emerging Contaminant/PFAS Funds

- Eligible: DWSRF-eligible projects for which the primary purpose is to address PFAS or contaminants on any of EPA's Contaminant Candidate Lists (CCL).
- Not Eligible: Projects for which the primary purpose is to address contaminant(s) with a [National Primary Drinking Water Regulation](#) (with PFAS exception).

Lead Service Line Replacement Funds

- Eligible: lead service line inventories; removal and replacement of lead service lines, galvanized service lines (currently or previously downstream of lead components), lead goosenecks, pigtails, and connectors; planning and design for those infrastructure projects.
 - Any project involving the replacement of a lead service line must replace the entire lead service line, not just a portion, unless a portion has already been replaced.



Increasing Investment in Disadvantaged Communities

- **Use of Additional Subsidy (forgiveness of principal or grants)**
 - 49% must go to disadvantaged communities/address affordability (DWSRF + CWSRF Supplemental, DWSRF Lead Service Line Funding)
 - At least 25% must go to disadvantaged communities or public water systems serving less than 25,000 people (DWSRF Emerging Contaminants)
- **Disadvantaged Community Definition and Affordability Criteria**
 - Each state is responsible for setting the definition of disadvantaged community definition and affordability criteria
 - EPA provides recommendations for revising these definitions in the memo
- **Technical Assistance funding**
 - Utilize full 2% set-aside in DWSRF and CWSRF for TA



What Next?

How Can Communities Help Implement the BIL?

- Share ideas for **getting SRF funding to disadvantaged communities and environmental justice communities.**
- Provide recommendations for **what type of technical assistance is needed** to help communities prepare and apply for SRF assistance.
- Develop capital development plans to **address critical infrastructure needs.**
- Work early with your state to **get projects on the Intended Use Plan.**
- Participate in state public process for developing SRF Intended Use Plans.

SRF and BIL Information

- **CWSRF:** <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf>
 - [State CWSRF contacts](#)
- **DWSRF:** <https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf>
 - [State DWSRF contacts](#)
- **BIL:** <https://www.epa.gov/infrastructure>
- More engagements, trainings, and webinars on this important funding source will be coming soon! Please check back for more information.