

Florida Department of Environmental Protection



Overview of the Division of Water Restoration Assistance Programs





Division of Water Restoration Assistance

- Grant and loan programs – projects that improve the quality and quantity of water:
 - Reducing pollutants that enter surface water and groundwater
 - Improving stormwater quality
 - Collecting and treating sanitary wastewater
 - Producing and distributing drinking water
 - Beach nourishment and reclaiming mined land
- More effective coordination between programs
 - Nonpoint Source Programs
 - State Revolving Funds
 - Beach Management Funding Assistance
 - Deepwater Horizon programs
- Opportunities to leverage programs to fund innovative projects



EPA 319(h) Nonpoint Source Grant

Clean Water Act Federally Funded Grant

- \$5-6 million Florida
- Nonpoint source pollution abatement
 - Critical to restoring Florida's waters and meeting TMDLs and BMAPs.
- Once stormwater enters a major conveyance system EPA considers it a point source and may not be eligible for the 319(h) Grant
- Be prepared to document project construction and results, monitor effectiveness
- Minimum 40% non-federal match
- Projects are evaluated on a number of criteria





319(h) Timeframe

- **PLAN AHEAD:** Can take up to two years from application to ability to expend funds
- Have land acquisition & liability issues resolved
- When possible, finalize design and permitting prior to receiving 319 grant
- Annual awards
- Project duration 3 years
- Left-over funds from earlier grant years – short turn around time





319(h) Eligible Projects

- Stormwater treatment
- Low impact development
- Erosion and sediment control
- Nonpoint source education
- Agricultural BMPs Demonstration
- Silvicultural BMPs Demonstration
- Septic tank pollution abatement
 - case by case basis eligibility
 - currently primarily impact analysis and education





TMDL Water Quality Restoration Grant

State grant for projects that reduce stormwater pollutant loadings from urban areas in verified impaired waterbodies

- ~\$3 million annually
- Evaluated 3X per year: March, July and November
- Project duration should be no more than 3 years
- Match amount must be equal to or greater than grant amount.
- At least 25% of the match must be provided by local government
- “Shovel ready” projects with water quality monitoring
- Projects are evaluated on a number of criteria



Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Florida's largest financial assistance program for water infrastructure, capitalized by federal grants through EPA

- Provides low-interest loans to local governments to plan, design, and build or upgrade wastewater and stormwater facilities
- ~\$200 million annually, currently a \$30 million segment cap
- Certain agricultural best management practices may also qualify for funding
- Revolves using state and federal appropriations, loan repayments, investment earnings, and bond proceeds
- Interest rates on loans are below market rates and vary based on the economic wherewithal of the community



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Provides low-interest loans to local governments and certain private utilities to plan, design, and build or upgrade drinking water systems.

- ~\$70 million annually, with a \$25 million segment cap
- Discounted assistance and partial principal forgiveness for small communities may be available
- Interest rates on loans are typically 40% below market rates, however the rule is being revised so that the interest rate will be a sliding scale based on affordability factors.



State Revolving Fund Requirements

- Planning
 - http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff/docs/facilities_planning_requirements.pdf
- Readiness to Proceed
 - <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff/docs/readiness.pdf>
- Davis Bacon
 - <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff/wages.htm>
- American Iron and Steel
 - http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/aisrequirement.cfm
- Fiscal Sustainability Plan (CWSRF Only)



Beaches and Mines Funding Assistance

Beach Management Funding Assistance

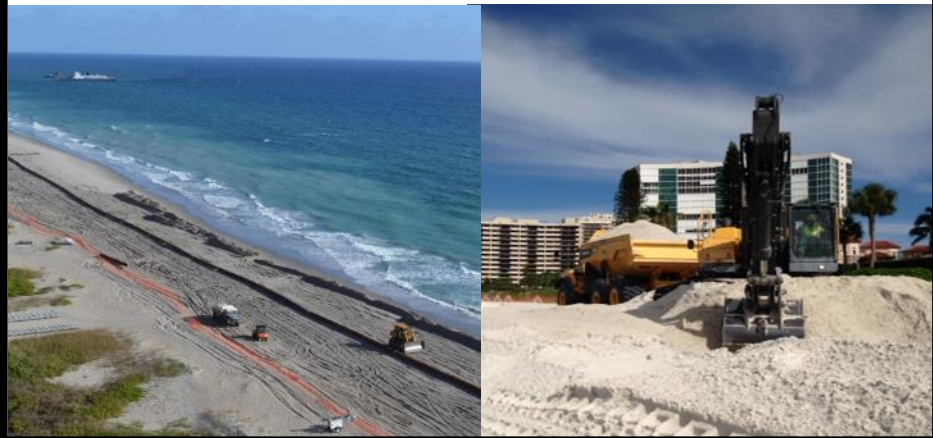
Who: Local coastal governments

What: Beach Nourishment and Inlet Management/Sand bypassing

Where: Critically eroding shorelines and altered inlets

Why: Provides storm protection for

- Upland development and infrastructure
- Critical habitat for protected species
- Economic/ recreational interests



Nonmandatory Land Reclamation

Who: Private Land owners of lands mined prior to regulatory requirement

What: Voluntary reclamation where costs often exceed land value

Where: Eligible phosphate mines disturbed between 1910 and 1975

Why: Improves environmental and economic utility of lands by removing safety hazards and improving water quality and quantity.



Deepwater Horizon

3 Funding Streams

- Natural Resource Damage Assessment Early Restoration Funding
- RESTORE Act Funding
- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund

Project stats to date

- 57 projects
- Approximately \$175 million in project funding
- 49% ecological projects
- 51% recreational projects





For More Information

319(h) Grant: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/319h.htm>

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TMDL Grant: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/watersheds/tmdl_grant.htm

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State Revolving Funds: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wff/>

Clean Water Loans: Tim Banks, 850-245-2969, timothy.banks@dep.state.fl.us

Drinking Water Loans: Paul Brandl, 850-245-2986, paul.brandl@dep.state.fl.us

Beaches and Mining: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/beaches/programs/becp/index.htm>

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Water Project Funding in Florida:

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/waterprojectfunding/>

Questions?

