# CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

## INTENDED USE PLAN FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR HURRICANES HELENE AND MILTON AND THE HAWAI'I WILDFIRES

## AMERICAN RELIEF ACT

**Submitted to the**

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**
**Region IV**

**By the**

**Florida Department of Environmental Protection**

**November 2025**

**Revised February 2026**

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Appendices

# 1. Introduction

On December 21, 2024, the President signed P.L. 118-158, the American Relief Act, 2025, ("the Act") into law. The funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Title VII of the Act includes $3 billion in disaster relief supplemental funding for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs: $1.23 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) programs and $1.77 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs, available only to states or territories in EPA Regions 3, 4, and 9 for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton and the Hawai'i wildfires. The Act also appropriated an additional $85 million in supplemental funding for the CWSRF program to improve the resilience of decentralized wastewater treatment systems, available only to states or territories in EPA Regions 3 and 4 impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton. For ease of reference, this supplemental appropriation will be referred to as the SA-HMW (Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Helene and Milton and Hawai'i Wildfires). Only Hurricanes Helene and Milton are relevant for Florida; therefore, the Hawai'i Wildfires will not be included in this plan.

The EPA has allotted supplemental funding for the Florida CWSRF program. This Supplemental Intended Use Plan (IUP) serves to explain how the SA-HMW capitalization grants will be used within the CWSRF program. See **Appendix E** for EPA's Implementation Memorandum.

The State of Florida will receive an EPA CWSRF SA-HMW Capitalization Grant for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2026 in the full allotment of $806,392,000 and an EPA CWSRF SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grant for SFY 2026 in the full allotment of $35,950,000 that will be used to provide financial assistance for the CWSRF program. No state match is required for the projected grants. The capitalization grants funds for the CWSRF SA-HMW funds will be distributed as outlined by this plan.

For projects to be eligible for the $806,392,000 SA-HMW funds, they must be CWSRF eligible, have the purpose of reducing flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or enhancing resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster, and the wastewater treatment works must have been impacted by Hurricane Helene or Milton. A comprehensive eligibility list is included as **Appendix C**. For projects to be eligible for the $35,950,000 SA-HMW decentralized funds, they must be CWSRF eligible, have the purpose of connecting homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems, and the sponsor must have been impacted by Hurricane Helene or Milton. For the SA-HMW decentralized funds, an eligible project is an otherwise CWSRF-eligible project for the planning, design, or construction of a project to connect homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater treatment systems. Installation/construction of collection system components and equipment in the public right of way is eligible. Work on private property is not eligible.

## 2. Program Goals

### A. Short Term Goals

1. To provide CWSRF loans with additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness for not less than 50% ($403,196,000) of the CWSRF SA-HMW Capitalization Grant and principal forgiveness for not less than 100% ($35,950,000) of the CWSRF SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grant. For state-defined disadvantaged communities, funding will be provided with 100% principal forgiveness.
2. Prioritize subsidization to state-defined disadvantaged communities, as well as municipalities that do not meet the State definition of disadvantaged but seek to benefit disadvantaged ratepayers.

### B. Long Term Goals

1. To finance projects that will contribute to improved water quality in the areas impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton.
2. To increase the State's resiliency to climate change and extreme weather events.

## 3. Program Changes

To successfully implement the SA-HMW Capitalization Grant, CWSRF, in accordance with Chapter 62-503.850, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), the Department made exceptions to the following rules:

A. 62-503.300(1)(b) – Readiness-to-proceed criteria for the documentation to be timely submitted to compete for funding at a project priority list meeting.
B. 62-503.300(1)(d) – Readiness-to-proceed deadline for the submittal and response to Department comments of documentation to appear on the project priority list.
C. 62-503.500 – Funds reserved for specific purposes, and allocations of principal forgiveness percentage based on loan agreement.
D. 62-503.300(2) – Allowable project costs.
E. 62-503.300(5) – Calculation of financing rate and the minimum rate.
F. 62-503.300(1)(e) – Sponsor may have only one active grant under Chapter 62-505, F.A.C., or one active State Revolving Fund loan with principal forgiveness under Chapter 62-503, F.A.C.
G. 62-503.200(34) – Segment cap determination

Allowable project costs are amended to include an additional requirement that projects must have the purpose of reducing flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability of enhancing resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster or, for decentralized projects, connecting homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems to meet the intent of P.L. 118-158, the American Relief Act. Projects that do not have such a purpose will be excluded.

Allocations of principal forgiveness were adjusted to meet the requirement that not less than 30% of the SA-HMW CWSRF Capitalization Grant and not less than 100% of the SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grant provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients. The CWSRF program will provide no less than

50% of the SA-HMW CWSRF Capitalization Grant as principal forgiveness with state-defined disadvantaged communities receiving 100% principal forgiveness.

The minimum financing rate for SA-HMW projects administered by Florida's CWSRF program is amended and set to 0 %. The determination of the segment cap is also amended to allow the cap to be more than 25% of the funds available for decentralized projects.

Allowable grant and principal forgiveness funding for projects administered by Florida's CWSRF program is amended to allow an eligible project sponsor to have a SA-HMW project and SA-HMW Decentralized project in addition to other current or future CWSRF projects with grant or principal forgiveness. A sponsor may have one grant or principal forgiveness project from any one funding source (e.g., Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Fiona and Ian (SAHFI); Chapter 62-505, F.A.C., Small Community Wastewater Facilities Grant, CWSRF Base Capitalization Grant, CWSRF Infrastructure Investment Jobs Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminant Capitalization Grant; etc.).

These exceptions apply only to SA-HMW funding. Any other funding needs for the project sponsor must comply with applicable rules of Chapters 62-503 and 62-505, F.A.C.

Additionally, costs for planning, design, and construction are listed together so as to best determine the use of the SA-HMW Capitalization Grant and SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grant funds. Funding will be available incrementally as the project meets the requirements of Rule 62-503.700, F.A.C., Planning, Design, Construction and Procurement. Design funding will only be available after the planning document has been approved and construction funding will be available after the plans and specifications are approved.

## 4. SRF Data System

The CWSRF will enter required data into EPA's OWSRF data system to track clean water projects and report quarterly to the EPA.

## 5. Operating Agreement

The CWSRF shall comply with all of the requirements of the CWSRF March 2016 Operating Agreement made with EPA, including the assurances contained therein. The Operating Agreement is incorporated by reference.

The Department agrees to comply with all Title VI requirements of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Section 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, which prohibit activities that are intentionally discriminatory and/or have a discriminatory effect based on race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), age, disability, or sex.

## 6. Public Notice and Public Meetings

To ensure interested parties were made aware of the public meeting, notice of the public meeting for the CWSRF project priority list adoption and CWSRF SA-HMW project lists was published in the Florida Administrative Register, Volume 51, Number 216, on November 5, 2025 (**Appendix D**). To ensure the public has an opportunity to review a draft version of the Intended Use Plan (IUP) for SA-HMW, the IUP will be presented to the public prior to the November 12, 2025, public meeting. Additionally, agency action on the recommendations will not be finalized until 30 days after the IUP was presented to the public.

The meeting provides a forum for discussing the overall purpose, format, and content of the IUP including the types of assistance being provided through the CWSRF project account, the long- and short-term goals of the program, the priority system used to rank individual projects, and the proposed list of SA-HMW and SA-HMW Decentralized projects to receive funding.

## 7. Program Evaluation Report

CWSRF anticipates receiving and responding to Program Evaluation Report (PER) for FFY 2025-2026 funding in calendar year 2027, during and following the Annual Review/PER.

## 8. Sources and Use of the Funds

CWSRF is anticipating funding State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2025-2026 SA-HMW projects using the SA-HMW

Capitalization Grant and SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grant. No state match is required for the SA-HMW Capitalization Grants. No set-asides are allotted from the CWSRF SA-HMW Capitalization Grants.

The estimated source and uses of the SA-HMW funds in the CWSRF Program are as follows:

| SOURCE OF FUNDS | AMOUNT |
|---|---|
| **FEDERAL FUNDS** | |
| EPA CWSRF SA-HMW Capitalization Grant | $806,392,000 |
| **STATE FUNDS** | |
| SFY 2026-2027 Matching Funds Appropriated by the FL Legislature | $0 |
| SFY 2026-2027 Loan Repayment | $0 |
| Interest on Idle SRF Funds | $0 |
| **PRIOR YEARS' BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD** | |
| De-obligated Loan Funds | $0 |
| Recaptured Funds from Unused Previously Encumbered Money | $0 |
| **Total Available Funds** | **$806,392,000** |

| USE OF FUNDS | AMOUNT |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| **PROJECTS** (See Appendix A) | |
| SA-HMW Projects (Loan) | $806,392,000 |
| SA-HMW Projects (Subsidization) | $561,995,467 |
| **Total Available Funds** | **$0** |

One hundred percent of the funding from the SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grant ($35,950,000) will be used to fund projects as subsidy. Additional prioritization will be given to state-defined disadvantaged communities. The State definition of a small community is a municipality or unincorporated community with a total service area population of less than 10,000 as of the most recent decennial census. A financially disadvantaged small community is defined as a county, municipality, or special district that has a population of 10,000 or fewer, according to the latest decennial census, and a per capita annual income less than the state per capita annual income as determined by the United States Department of Commerce.

No funds from the SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization grant will be recaptured through investment earnings, loan repayments, or service fees.

The estimated source and uses of the SA-HMW Decentralized funds in the CWSRF Program are as follows:

| SOURCE OF FUNDS | AMOUNT |
|---|---|
| **FEDERAL FUNDS** | |
| EPA CWSRF SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grant | $35,950,000 |
| **STATE FUNDS** | |
| SFY 2026-2027 Matching Funds Appropriated by the FL Legislature | $0 |
| SFY 2026-2027 Loan Repayment | $0 |
| Interest on Idle SRF Funds | $0 |
| **PRIOR YEARS' BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD** | |
| De-obligated Loan Funds | $0 |
| Recaptured Funds from Unused Previously Encumbered Money | $0 |
| **Total Available Funds** | **$35,950,000** |

| USE OF FUNDS | AMOUNT |
|---|---|
| **PROJECTS** (See Appendix A) | |
| SA-HMW Decentralized Subsidy (100% of SA-HMW Decentralized Cap Grant) | $35,950,000 |
| **Total Available Funds** | **$0** |

It is not anticipated the source of funds will exceed the use of funds. Should projects not move forward expeditiously CWSRF will utilize the bypass procedure to reallocate funds, up to the amount of funds available, to ensure that the SA-HMW Capitalization Grants are utilized expeditiously.

The CWSRF will not use the capitalization grant funds for CWSRF administration or technical assistance, including hiring staff, nonprofit organizations, or regional, interstate, or municipal entities to assist rural, small, and tribal publicly owned treatment works. All SA-HMW funds will be used for project loans.

## 9. Cash Draw

The Automated Clearing House payment schedule for FFY 2026-2027 funding identifies the timing of the cash outlays by the Federal government. The anticipated cash draw is for 12.5% of the CWSRF SA-HMW grant and 25% of the Decentralized SA-HMW grant on a quarterly basis. As there is no state match, there will be no match drawdown.

| ACH PAYMENT SCHEDULE AND CASH DRAWS<br>SA-HMW GRANTS, AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE (ACH), PAYMENT SCHEDULE, AND CASH DRAWS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payment Quarter | Payment Date | SA-HMW Grant | SA-HMW Decentralized Grant |
| FFY2026 Quarter 2 | 3/1/2026 | $100,799,000 | $8,987,500 |
| FFY2026 Quarter 3 | 6/1/2026 | $100,799,000 | $8,987,500 |
| FFY2026 Quarter 4 | 8/1/2026 | $100,799,000 | $8,987,500 |
| FFY2027 Quarter 1 | 10/1/2026 | $100,799,000 | $8,987,500 |
| FFY2027 Quarter 2 | 1/1/2027 | $100,799,000 | |
| FFY2027 Quarter 3 | 4/1/2027 | $100,799,000 | |
| FFY2027 Quarter 4 | 7/1/2027 | $100,799,000 | |
| FFY2028 Quarter 1 | 10/1/2027 | $100,799,000 | |
| TOTAL | | $806,392,000 | **$35,950,000** |

*No state match is required for the SA-HMW Grants.

## 10. Loan Agreements and Binding Commitments

CWSRF will assure that all funds are expended in an expeditious and timely manner, by executing binding agreements in an amount equal to not less than 100 percent of the amount of each SA-HMW and SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grant payment within 1 year after the receipt of such capitalization grant payment.

No additional binding commitments are anticipated with the SA-HMW Capitalization Grants.

## 11. Assistance, Terms, and Fees

The assistance to be provided by the SA-HMW CWSRF Capitalization Grant is loan agreements with 50% subsidization for planning, design, and construction, with 100% subsidization for state-defined disadvantaged communities. The assistance to be provided by the SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grant is loan agreements with 100% subsidization for planning, design, and construction.

SA-HMW CWSRF and SA-HMW Decentralized projects are listed for multiple phases (planning, design, and construction). As a project progresses to design and the facilities plan is submitted, reviewed, and approved, disbursement requests may be made by the sponsor for design activities. Once the design is complete and the design package is submitted, reviewed, and approved, disbursement requests may be made by the sponsor for construction activities. Project sponsors are at risk of losing funding if they proceed with a project prior to receiving CWSRF approval of project planning, design, and procurement.

The SA-HMW CWSRF and SA-HMW Decentralized fundable project priority lists for the funds are included as **Appendix A**. Projects are listed based on the information provided before the priority list meeting. Final project eligibility will be determined once the facilities plan is received and reviewed. Projects that are determined not to meet SA-HMW eligibility requirements will not be funded beyond the planning phase.

As the SA-HMW Decentralized Grant is to be provided as 100% subsidization, no use of market rate determination and calculation of a loan interest rate is conducted. The SA-HMW Grant is to be provided with 0% interest.

A loan service fee is assessed on each loan agreement. The loan service fee ranges from 2% to 4% of the total loan amount less the portion of the loan for capitalized interest and is not included in the principal of the loan. No fees will be assessed by the CWSRF on assistance recipients for processing and managing SA-HMW loans with 100% principal forgiveness.

## 12. Transfer of Funds

CWSRF does not anticipate a need to transfer funds to or from the DWSRF. However, the Florida SRF program reserves the right to transfer in the future as needed.

## 13. Cross-Collateralization

CWSRF funds will not be used for debt security. There is no cross-collateralization of programs.

## 14. Selection of Projects

CWSRF is anticipating funding SFY 2025-2026 projects using the SA-HMW CWSRF and SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grants. No state match is required for the SA-HMW Capitalization Grants. One hundred percent of the funding from the SA-HMW Decentralized Capitalization Grant ($35,950,000) will be used as subsidy. For the SA-HMW CWSRF Capitalization Grant ($806,392,000), no less than 50% of

the Capitalization Grant will be used as subsidy. For the SA-HMW CWSRF Capitalization Grant, all communities will receive 50% subsidization, and disadvantaged communities will receive 100% subsidization. A provision of SA-HMW is that Florida prioritizes disadvantaged communities with the funding available.

The State definition of a small community is a municipality or unincorporated community or other identifiable entity with a total service area population of less than 10,000. A financially disadvantaged community is defined as a county, municipality, or special district (such as a county-wide department) per capita Income of less than the statewide average.

FDEP will also provide disaster supplemental funding to non-disadvantaged communities. Based on the hurricanes' paths it is determined that these non-disadvantaged communities also sustained severe damage. The systems that receive SA-HMW funding must demonstrate that they were impacted by Hurricane Helene or Milton.

A funding cap has been established to maximize the benefit to Florida residents based on demand and funding available. The projects will meet SRF requirements for review and therefore eligible for funding through the standard CWSRF process if additional funding is needed. Re-allocation of unused funds will go first to the higher priority scoring projects.

For an activity to be eligible under the SA-HMW, it must be otherwise SRF eligible and serve one or more of the following purposes:

- Reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability at treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Clean Water ACT (CWA) or any eligible facilities under Section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).
- Enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster at treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the CWA or any eligible facilities under Section 1452 of the SDWA.

For an activity to be eligible under the SA-HMW Decentralized, it must be otherwise SRF eligible and serve the purpose of connecting homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems.

Both federal and state law require that a project priority ranking system be developed to determine the priority order of projects to be funded through the CWSRF program. The priority system, which is set forth in the SRF Program Rule, is designed to give priority to projects based on the following criteria: reduce public health hazards, protect groundwater or surface water, promote reclaimed water or residuals reuse, enable compliance with other pollution control requirements such as toxics control and nutrient removal, enable compliance with laws requiring elimination of discharge to specific water bodies, restore wetlands, and contribute to compliance with enforceable pollution control requirements.

Projects are identified by systems through a Request for Inclusion (RFI) submittal process. A Request for Inclusion is provided in **Appendix F.** Once an RFI form is received, the sponsor's project is placed on a comprehensive list of projects. FDEP project engineers review the form and assign points to projects based on the information provided by the project sponsor. All project sponsors submitting an RFI are contacted, and the program requirements are discussed. Sponsors that complete all readiness requirements are then eligible to compete for funding.

### Priority system

Timely submitted projects shall be given priority according to the extent each project is intended to remove, mitigate, or prevent adverse effects on surface or ground water quality and public health. The final priority score for each project shall be determined as described below.

### Base priority score

Each project shall receive a base priority score (BPS) based on the weighted average of its components or facilities. The BPS shall be determined based on the following formula where CPS means the component priority score and CCC means component construction cost or:

$$\text{Base Priority Score} = (CPS \times CCC_1 + \ldots.. CPS_n \times CCC_n) / \text{Total Construction Cost}$$

Project components shall be assigned component priority scores according to categories as follows:

1. **500 points** - Eliminate a documented acute or chronic public health hazard. Examples include elimination of sanitary sewer overflows.
2. **450 points** - Implement a project included in, or to be implemented as a direct result of, an adopted Basin Management Action Plan or a Reasonable Assurance Plan approved pursuant to Section 403.067, F.S.
3. **400 points** - Protect surface or ground water by preventing or reducing a documented source of pollution, pollution reductions necessary to meet regulatory requirements.
4. **375 points** - Address a compliance problem documented in an enforcement action where the Department has issued a notice of violation or entered into a consent order with the project sponsor.
5. **350 points** - Meet the criteria for a Green Project; correct excessive inflow/infiltration or other issues within the collection and transmission system that cause sanitary sewer overflows.
6. **340 points** - Planning and design loans.
7. **300 points** - Projects that construct other reclaimed water systems or residuals reuse systems that do not meet the criteria of component 5.
8. **200 points** - Ensure compliance with other enforceable standards or requirements.
9. **100 points** - Timely submitted project that otherwise meets the requirements of the Act.

### Special waters of the state factor

A project base priority score assigned shall be multiplied by 1.2 if the project is a construction project that will assist in the restoration or protection of Outstanding Florida Waters (pursuant to Section 403.061, F.S.), a water body identified under the National Estuary Program (pursuant to the Act); a federally designated Wild, Scenic or Recreational River Area; or an impaired water body on the State's adopted verified list of impaired waters.

Construction projects that result in the elimination of ocean outfalls or are identified in a regional water supply plan developed pursuant to Section 373.709, F.S., shall have 15 bonus points added to the priority score.

### Economic hardship

The extent of the economic hardship existing in a small community to be served by the project shall be reflected in the priority score. For a sponsor that qualifies as a small community with financial hardship, points shall be added to the priority score, using the formula 1000 divided by the Affordability Index. Affordability Index is defined in Rule 62-503.200, F.A.C., and is an empirical number generated for a sponsor using a computer model and is based on a combination of median household income, poverty, and unemployment census statistics for local governments.

### Priority List Development

The priority list is developed at the public meeting and includes the fundable projects that submitted Request for Inclusions, including project descriptions and verification of Hurricane Helene or Milton impacts to the Clean Water SRF components of the utility. A segment cap has been determined based on the available funds and the project demands. The unfunded balance is then placed on the waiting list by priority score order. Funds may be reallocated at future priority list hearings.

Funds are assigned to projects within the funding of the SA-HMW Capitalization Grants, until the funds are exhausted. Projects that are incompletely funded are eligible to compete for funding in the base CWSRF program at the next priority list hearing.

If a sponsor fails to execute an assistance agreement or the project fails to progress in a timely manner, it is subject to be bypassed at a subsequent project priority list hearing and funds reallocated using the waiting list projects.

The fundable project priority lists for the SFY 2025-2026 SA-HMW and SA-HMW Decentralized funds are included as **Appendix A**.

## 15. Project Description

Lists of the CWSRF and Decentralized SA-HMW projects together with a description of the projects are included as **Appendix B**. Projects on the fundable portion of the SA-HMW and SA-HMW Decentralized priority lists and the waiting lists are included.

## 16. Green Project Reserve

The Department agrees to the extent practicable that the funds provided by the SA-HMW Capitalization Grants shall be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.

## 17. Equivalency Projects

As no state match is required, all projects listed on the SA-HMW project priority lists are equivalency projects.

A. Federal Requirements for Equivalency projects

The federal requirements apply in an amount equal to the capitalization grant. The requirements are:

- Single Audit Act (OMB A-133)
- Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) compliance
- Federal environmental crosscutters
- Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) reporting
- Public Awareness Enhancement (Signage)
- Telecommunications Prohibitions
- Davis-Bacon Wage Rates
- American Iron and Steel
- Fiscal Sustainability
- Cost and Effectiveness
- A/E Procurement Requirements

Davis-Bacon and American Iron and Steel had been added in previous appropriations and amendments have made these requirements permanent.

## 18. Bypass Procedure

If a sponsor fails to execute an assistance agreement or the project fails to progress in a timely manner it is subject to be bypassed at a subsequent project priority list hearing, up to the amount of funds available.

## 19. Amending the Project Priority List

CWSRF will continuously amend the project priority list through the course of the year. CWSRF anticipates amending the project priority list quarterly as needed. Amending the project priority list will be conducted through public noticing and public meetings. Adjustment of funding may be conducted should projects not move forward expeditiously. CWSRF will utilize the bypass procedure to reallocate funds, up to the amount of funds available, to ensure that the SA-HMW Capitalization Grants are utilized expeditiously.

## 20. Disadvantaged Communities

Priority will be given from the CWSRF SA-HMW Capitalization Grants funds to subsidize the state-defined disadvantaged communities.

Disadvantaged communities were solicited by:

1. Industry conference attendance and presentations of the overall SRF program. Meetings with individuals at these conferences.
2. Meetings with Florida Rural Water Association (FRWA) and Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project (SERCAP) management and staff to encourage them to make the disadvantaged communities they interact with on a daily basis aware of funding availability. FRWA is a big part of the Florida hurricane emergency response. These providers serve primarily small disadvantaged rural communities.
3. Florida Department of Environmental Protection sent a mass email to subscribers of the Water Restoration Assistance program detailing the funding availability and how to apply. (**Appendix G**)
4. The CWSRF and DWSRF programs held "SA-HMW office hours" on May 8 and 22 and June 5, 12, and 19 to discuss the SA-HMW funding.

# Appendix A

# CWSRF and Decentralized SA-HMW Project Priority Lists

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**
**2026 STATE REVOLVING FUND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION**
**FOR**
**HURRICANES HELENE AND MILTON (CWSRF)**

DRAFT FOR:
11/12/2025

**CWSRF MAXIMUM AVAILABLE PER SPONSOR:** **$19,166,503**

**CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

| PRIORITY SCORE | APPLICANT/ PROJECT NBR | Project Description | ADOPTION DATE | APPLICATION DEADLINE | AGREEMENT DEADLINE | AUTHORIZED LOAN AMT | PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMT | AMOUNT TO BE REPAID | AWARDED FUNDS | UNAWARDED FUNDS | POPULATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 641 | Arcadia**<br>WW14016 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $15,400,000 | $15,400,000 | $0 | $0 | $15,400,000 | 7,420 |
| 615 | Sanford*<br>WW5901C | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 55,296 |
| 615 | St. Petersburg<br>WW52065 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 267,102 |
| 610 | Everglades City**<br>WW11095 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,000,000 | $19,000,000 | $0 | $0 | $19,000,000 | 500 |
| 600 | Bartow*<br>WW53024 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 44,132 |
| 600 | Clearwater<br>WW52090 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 134,000 |
| 600 | Daytona Beach*<br>WW6409E | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 90,000 |
| 600 | Edgewater*<br>WW64056 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 23,097 |
| 600 | Longboat Key<br>WW58061 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 7,505 |
| 600 | Orange Park<br>WW10013 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $13,325,000 | $6,662,500 | $6,662,500 | $0 | $13,325,000 | 9,064 |
| 600 | Palmetto*<br>WW41024 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 13,323 |
| 600 | Polk County*<br>WW5316B | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $14,712,500 | $14,712,500 | $0 | $0 | $14,712,500 | 818,330 |
| 600 | Port St. Joe<br>WW23018 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 12,812 |
| 600 | Winter Garden<br>WW48015 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 49,000 |
| 600 | Winter Park<br>WW4802F | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 60,000 |
| 600 | Winter Springs<br>WW59063 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 18,650 |
| 540 | Fort Myers*<br>WW3604M | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 97,372 |
| 540 | St. Lucie County*<br>WW56021 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $15,000,000 | $15,000,000 | $0 | $0 | $15,000,000 | 329,226 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 514 | Bunnell**<br>WW18055 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $13,100,000 | $13,100,000 | $0 | $0 | $13,100,000 | 4,027 |
| 514 | Dade City**<br>WW51045 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $7,088,000 | $7,088,000 | $0 | $0 | $7,088,000 | 8,049 |
| 513 | Quincy**<br>WW20014 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $11,960,092 | $11,960,092 | $0 | $0 | $11,960,092 | 8,122 |
| 511 | Eagle Lake**<br>WW53095 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $3,000,500 | $3,000,500 | $0 | $0 | $3,000,500 | 3,008 |
| 511 | Fort Meade**<br>WW53117 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 8,172 |
| 511 | Havana**<br>WW20056 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $7,436,144 | $7,436,144 | $0 | $0 | $7,436,144 | 1,818 |
| 500 | Bradenton*<br>WW4103C | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 57,076 |
| 500 | DeLand*<br>WW64114 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $7,600,000 | $7,600,000 | $0 | $0 | $7,600,000 | 97,372 |
| 500 | Englewood Water District<br>WW58034 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 40,000 |
| 500 | Flagler Beach<br>WW18014 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 5,568 |
| 500 | Mount Dora*<br>WW3514E | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 15,000 |
| 500 | Punta Gorda<br>WW08035 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $10,280,000 | $5,140,000 | $5,140,000 | $0 | $10,280,000 | 38,197 |
| 500 | Wildwood<br>WW60024 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $10,000,000 | $5,000,000 | $5,000,000 | $0 | $10,000,000 | 20,000 |
| 472 | Gainesville*<br>WW01020 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 34,598 |
| 462 | Crystal River**<br>WW09025 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 3,514 |
| 450 | FGUA (MacDill AFB)<br>WW29071 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 26,900 |
| 450 | Orange City*<br>WW6420B | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $7,581,430 | $7,581,430 | $0 | $0 | $7,581,430 | 10,968 |
| 444 | Holly Hill*<br>WW6410D | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 13,002 |
| 439 | Largo*<br>WW5202J | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 121,000 |
| 389 | Mulberry**<br>WW53124 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 3,952 |
| 385 | Monticello**<br>WW33023 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $12,887,000 | $12,887,000 | $0 | $0 | $12,887,000 | 2,714 |
| | Perry**<br> | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | | | | | | | | | |

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| 375 | WW6202B | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 7,342 |
| 369 | Madison**<br>WW40042 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $1,090,250 | $1,090,250 | $0 | $0 | $1,090,250 | 2,960 |
| 364 | Bowling Green**<br>WW2502D | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 2,405 |
| 364 | Lake Placid**<br>WW28024 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $2,914,000 | $2,914,000 | $0 | $0 | $2,914,000 | 6,896 |
| 362 | Wauchula**<br>WW25018 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $15,719,000 | $15,719,000 | $0 | $0 | $15,719,000 | 4,900 |
| 352 | Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District**<br>WW62032 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 1,430 |
| 351 | Lake Hamilton**<br>WW5316D | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 1,767 |
| 350 | Apopka*<br>WW4082D | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 54,873 |
| 350 | Davenport**<br>WW53075 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $4,970,000 | $4,970,000 | $0 | $0 | $4,970,000 | 9,043 |
| 350 | Sebring*<br>WW28037 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $19,166,503 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 10,729 |
| 340 | Seminole County<br>WW59024 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,503 | $9,583,252 | $9,583,252 | $0 | $19,166,503 | 131,573 |
| 320 | Cross City**<br>WW15032 | Wastewater/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $19,166,491 | $19,166,491 | $0 | $0 | $19,166,491 | 2,280 |
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|---|---|
| ***Financially Disadvantaged Community Total =** | **$306,018,561** |
| ****State Defined Small Disadvantaged Community Total =** | **$255,936,906** |
| **Project Total =** | **$806,392,000** |

* - Per capita income less than the State average

** - Community population less than 10,000 and per capita income less than the state average

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**
**2026 STATE REVOLVING FUND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION**
**FOR**
**HURRICANES HELENE AND MILTON (DECENTRALIZED)**

DRAFT FOR:
11/12/2025

**DECENTRALIZED MAXIMUM AVAILABLE PER SPONSOR:** **$13,080,900**

**DECENTRALIZED**

| PRIORITY SCORE | APPLICANT/ PROJECT NBR | ELIGIBILTY | ADOPTION DATE | APPLICATION DEADLINE | AGREEMENT DEADLINE | AUTHORIZED LOAN AMT | PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMT | AMOUNT TO BE REPAID | AWARDED FUNDS | UNAWARDED FUNDS | POPULATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 540 | Hernando County* WW27016 | Decentralized/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $13,080,900 | $13,080,900 | $0 | $0 | $13,080,900 | 33,524 |
| 540 | Wakulla County* WW65034 | Decentralized/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $13,080,900 | $13,080,900 | $0 | $0 | $13,080,900 | 13,522 |
| 500 | FGUA (Seven Springs) - Riverside Village* WW51070 | Decentralized/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $4,388,200 | $4,388,200 | $0 | $0 | $4,388,200 | 12,510 |
| 490 | Everglades City** WW11096 | Decentralized/Plan/Design/Construction | 11/12/2025 | 3/12/2026 | 6/10/2026 | $5,400,000 | $5,400,000 | $0 | $0 | $5,400,000 | 500 |
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| *** Financially Disadvantaged Community Total =** | **$30,550,000** |
| **** State Defined Small Disadvantaged Community Total =** | **$5,400,000** |
| **Project Total =** | **$35,950,000** |

* - Per capita income less than the State average

** - Community population less than 10,000 and per capita income less than the state average

# Appendix B

# CWSRF and Decentralized SA-HMW Project Descriptions

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Apopka | WW4082D | $ 38,000,000 | Rehab West WRF ($25M), which is currently offline, to address excessive flow to impacted WWTP; L.S. generators or bypass pumps ($1.0M) to equip lift stations; Vitrified Clay Pipe (VCP) replacement ($12M) to address I/I. | Key Storm Impacts:<br>· Power failure causing service interruptions all over the City<br>· Wastewater treatment daily capacity threatened by the inflow surges caused by thestorms<br>· Infrastructure vulnerabilities exposed during two back to back hurricanes. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |
| Arcadia | WW14016 | $ 15,400,000 | The project (Phase-3) will expand capacity of WWTP from 1.4 to 2.0mgd to address usage spikes caused by heavy rainfall/storms to prevent overflow into Peace River. Project will add 3rd bioreactor tank, EQ tanks, and hydraulic system upgrades to increase capacity. | During Hurricane Milton the city experienced heavy rain and power outages at the WWTP, which led to a spike in usage and a sanitary sewer overflow. | III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |
| Bartow | WW53024 | $ 71,099,600 | Project includes 1) 700 lf concrete flood wall & pumping station to prevent flooding of critical structures. 2) rehab lift stations w/scada. 3) construct unloading station for vac truck. 4) headworks equalization tank. 6) SBR #6 Basin for increased capacity. | Hurricane Milton caused a 20,000 gallon SSO of untreated wastewater. All 43 lift stations lost power during Hurricane Milton, and a power surge damaged equipment at some lift stations. The Douglas H. Allen WRF, which is partially located within the Peace River regulatory floodway, has expreienced flooding. An earthen berm constructed to reduce stormwater intrusion has proven to be inadequate during extreme weather events. Prior to Hurricanes Helene and Milton, the Florida Division of Emergency Management deployed emergency Tiger Dams and extensive sandbag barriers to prevent facility flooding and protect critical infrastructure. | II.a - Installation of physical barriers around a facility<br>II.c - Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the treatment works<br>I. a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations<br>I - Projects that prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster (vac truck, skid steer tractor)<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Bowling Green | WW2502D | $ 22,805,650 | Project #1 ($10M) includes repair/ replace critical components of collection system. Project #2 ($1.7M) includes rehab/hardening of two lift stations with generators. Project #3 ($3.5M) includes construction of flood infrastructure at WWTF. Project #4 ($2.2M) includes construction of redundant mechanical screens at WWTF headworks. | Excessive I/I occurs in the City as a result of significant rain events including as observed during Hurricane Milton. WWTF influent flows were approximately 2.7 times normal average daily flows during Hurricane Milton. The City of Bowling Green was out of power for 75 hours as a result of Hurricane Milton including at their WWTF. | I. a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>II.a - Installation of physical barriers around a facility<br>II.c - Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the treatment works<br>III.g. - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |
| Bradenton | WW4103C | $ 273,739,500 | 1-Lift Station Upgrades and Waterproofing, 2-SCADA System Enhancements, 3-Permanent Backup Generators at lift stations that do not have permanent backup generators, 4-Treatment Plant Capacity and Infrastructure Upgrades (construction of additional permanent Equalization tanks, expanding headworks, and adding a third oxidation ditch to increase hydraulic and treatment capacity), 5-Headworks Upgrade (second train), 6-New Reject and Reuse Pond and Sludge Dewatering Improvements, and 7-Master Lift Station upgrade and Forcemain modification (Construct and relocate a master lift station, expand filtration capacity and add chlorine contact basin infrastructure). | Bradenton experienced elevated wastewater demands, collection infrastructure inundation, and operational strain. The City experienced approximately three times the average daily influent flow. High flows die to Hurricanes Helene and Milton resulted in bypass of some treatment systems and the release of raw and partially treated wastewater. The WRF also ran out of some treatment chemicals. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.d - Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations<br>II.b - Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |
| Bunnell | WW18055 | $ 13,100,000 | Expansion of WWTP from 0.6mgd to 1.2mgd to meet immediate capacity needs, reduce SSOs during emergency weather events, provide redundancy and enhance operational flexibility, and improve existing facility deficiencies. | As a result of Hurricane Milton, the plant had an active sewer spill occurring for about four and a half days continuously (2.2 MG of raw sewage). During and after the hurricane, the WWTP influent flows more than doubled. At the time of initial overflow, the plant was also on generator power but without internet. | II.b - Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |
| Clearwater | WW52090 | $ 149,000,000 | Proposed project will expand the NEWRF to replace the MSWRF and EWRF and includes: 1) construction of an additional treatment train. 2) upgrades to hydraulic and biological nutrient removal systems. 3) upgrade instrumentation, controls, and energy systems. | During Hurricanes Helene and Milton in 2024, MSWRF and EWRF facilities experienced significant inundation. | II.b - Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Cross City | WW15032 | $ 24,819,795 | The proposed projects include sewer I&I work, pump station upgrades, portable generators, portable bypass pumps, scada system, vac-truck, skid steer tractor, and screw press sludge dewatering system. | Several lift stations lost power, leading to sewage backups in low-pressures zones. The collection system experienced high I/I. Portable bypass pumps were deployed to maintain limited flow-through, but full treatment capacity was not resptored until a week after Hurricane Helene passed through the area. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>I - Projects that prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster (vac truck, skid steer tractor)<br>II.b - Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment<br>III.h - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations |
| Crystal River | WW09025 | $ 23,618,860 | Improve/expand the existing WWTP to include elevated headworks, convert surge tank to equalization tank, new screens at headworks, aeration, pump station, new membrane, convert clarifier for MBR tankage, new digester, etc. | The WWTP experienced excessive inflow at a rate well above the permitted capacity and experienced flooding that impacted the facility and caused damage to the two blower rooms and electrical systems controlling the front gate. | III.c - Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at treatment works through upgrade or replacement<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>IV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures |
| Dade City | WW51045 | $ 7,088,000 | Project #2-install generators at lift stations. Project #3-, hardening and waterproofing lift station #1. Project #4-correct significant inflow and infiltration. | During Hurricane Milton, extreme and prolonged flooding resulted in excessive inflow and infiltration (I&I), leading to unprecedented flows to the WWTP. The City’s WWTP is rated for 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) and typically receives an average daily flow of 0.721 MGD. Following Hurricane Milton, peak daily flow surged to 2.565 MGD, with flow averaging 1.675 MGD for more than 20 consecutive days. In addition to excessive flows, widespread SSOs occurred throughout the collection system due to loss of power at multiple lift stations, many of which lack backup generators. | I. a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works |
| Davenport | WW53075 | $ 4,970,000 | Project #1 (0.8M) includes installation of (2) 300 kW Generators (in parallel) for Main Plant Backup Power and (1) 60 kW Generator for the Operations Building. Project #2 ($4M) includes construction of a 2nd redundant mechanical screen and grit removal system at WWTF headworks. | The City was renting a generator in preparation for the hurricanes. The rented generator has no automatic transfer switch so operators must manually switch over to generator power during power outages with no notification of alarms, which is dangerous for City operations staff to perform during storm events. The WWTP also experienced high flows during Hurricane Milton. | III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Daytona Beach | WW6409E | $ 81,965,000 | Upgrade Bethune Point WRF to include electrical, influent pump station, UV System, force main to divert flow, correct I/I problems, rehab lift stations, force main critical valve. | Bethune Point WRF is located adjacent to the Halifax River and is surrounded by a berm that is 6 ft above mean sea level (msl). However, most critical components are at an elevation of 3-5 ft above msl. During Hurricane Milton 15 in of rain fell at the WRF, flooding buildings and coming within inches of key structures such as the electrical rooms. A TigerDam had been installed along a portion of the berm that prevented the river from overtopping the berm, but the TigerDam has been determined not to be a longterm solution due to anchoring requirements. Storm surge caused dmage to the UV disinfection system. The WRF experienced high flows and a partial bypass was carried out in order to avoid a spill. The collection system also experienced extreme inundation during Hurricane Milton due to rainfall, storm surge, and tidal flooding, whch resulted in over a dozens of SSOs. | I.i - Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services<br>III.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at treatment works through upgrade or replacement<br>IV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures |
| Deland | WW64114 | $ 7,600,000 | Lift Station no.1 and Water Reclamation Facility Headworks Floodproofing. DeLand is upgrading, replacing, and/or relocating Lift Station no.1 and the WRF headworks. | The headworks of the Wiley M. Nash Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) were inundated with flood waters and became inoperable. Many of DeLand's lift stations switched to emergency power, but others were submerged and inoperable, including Lift Station no.1. | I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.d - Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas<br>III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at treatment works through upgrade or replacement |
| Eagle Lake | WW53095 | $ 3,000,500 | Project to construct wastewater generators with automatic transfer switches for 14 of Eagle Lake's lift stations to prevent interruption of collections system during a flood. | SSOs due to Hurricane Milton. The City currently only has one portable generator, which must be moved around to lift stations without power by City utilities staff during power outages to keep up with sewage flows. These activities are dangerous to conduct during inclement weather. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities |
| Edgewater | WW64056 | $ 21,320,800 | Headworks project #1 ($4.8M), the influent pump station project #2 ($5.4M), and reclaimed water storage & pumping project #8 ($4.1M) | Hurricane Milton caused excessive I/I issues for the City, which impacted the LOS the plant was able to provide and stressed existing infrastructure. Flooding damaged electrical gear and compromised the only emergency generator. | III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>IV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Englewood Water District | WW58034 | $ 31,200,000 | Installation of new booster pump station and forcemain. | Due to Hurricane Helene, vacuum systems became waterlogged and the stations went into lock out. Some lift station panels were damaged. Due to Hurricane Milton, most lift station panels were damaged. Most of the sewer system was without power. Hurricanes Helene and Milton exacerbated existing I/I issue. System experienced SSOs. | I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works |
| Everglades City | WW11095 | $ 19,000,000 | Projects include deep injection well (DIW)for effluent disposal ($16.5M), sludge dewatering at WWTP ($1.5M), grinder P.S. panel replace and portable generators ($1.5M), and gravity sewer rehab throughout the city ($1M). | The WWTP experienced excessive flow due to Hurricane Helene and the overloading of the headworks caused issues downstream, including damaged equipment. Hurricane Milton caused power failure at the WWTP and an overflow event. Additionally, pump stations and gravity sewers were flooded. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.b - Replacement of damaged equipment with equipment that can reduce the energy consumption needs for publicly owned treatment works (§1383(c)(8)) or reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse (§1383(c)(6))<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment<br>III. Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster (switch to processes that are less impacted by extreme weather) |
| FGUA - MacDill AFB | WW29071 | $ 42,296,000 | Construction of new Deep injection well and resileincy componenets at the Treatment plant. | High tidal surges during Hurricane Helene damaged numerous wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) components beyond repair and interrupted process flows which temporarily stopped the ability to process wastewater. S spill also occurred at the WWTP. The wastewater collection system was also inundated with floodwater from heavy rain and tidal surge that occurred along the coastline and stretched to inland areas via tidally connected stormwater drainage canals. Hhigh winds from Hurricane Milton damaged the commercial power grid across the base, which interrupted WWTP operations and normal wastewater lift station pumping from the collection system. | III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment<br>III. Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster (switch to disposal system that is less impacted by extreme weather) |
| Flagler Beach | WW18014 | $ 19,250,000 | Lift stations 3, 6, 7, and 8 will be modified and will include stormwater management work around lift stations 3, 7, and 8 ($19.3M). The stormwater projects ($4.9M + $1.2M +$1.9M) includes construction of stormwater inlets and conveyance pipes to direct runoff to a new outfall pipe, with roadside swales added to reduce roadway flooding and improve surface drainage and to protect the collection system from inflow and infiltration. | Due to Hurricane Milton, the collection system experienced excessive I/I and an SSO. | I.c - Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>I.k - Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the collection system |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Fort Meade | WW53117 | $ 25,534,860 | Rehabilitation and sealing of 143 poor and failing brick manholes structures with known infiltration, and acquisition of portable generators and bypass pumps. | During Hurricane Milton, the excessive rainfall and localized flash flooding led to overwhelmed sewer conveyance systems, power outages, and mechanical failures across critical infrastructure components, including prologed power outages at lift stations. The WWTP was inundated with excessive I/I. The WWTP was operated under emergency conditions, utilizing backup generators and implementing manual operations to maintain compliance with permit discharge limits. Staff reported difficulties with remote telemetry systems, limiting their ability to monitor conditions in real time. Numerous gravity sewer lines were compromised due to saturated soils and storm surge infiltration, particularly in low-lying areas west of the city core. Manholes were submerged, and access roads to key infrastructure became impassable during the storm. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations |
| Fort Myers | WW3604M | $ 60,000,000 | WWTP is being expanded/upgraded to 100% reclaimed water production thus eliminating all non-emergency discharge into the Caloosahatchee River. Project will increase existing 6 MGD high level disinfection facilities to 11 mgd, matching current plant capacity. Includes an elevated filter feed P.S., new disc filters, replace current disinfection method with high level disinfection, upgrade chlorine contact basins, expand existing inplant reuse system, new electrical building, expand onsite stormwater management, and replace current outfall pumps with effluent transfer pumps. | During Hurricanes Helene and Milton, water and debris inundated the CAWWTF facility, damaging equipment and structures, and causing power outages. | II.c - Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the treatment works<br>III.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at treatment works through upgrade or replacement<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment<br>IV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Gainesville | WW01020 | $ 80,079,840 | Construction of force main improvements ($62M) totaling approximately 67,000 ft to increase flow capacity and reduce backpressures and bolster the ability of GRU to transfer raw wastewater between the Main Street Water Reclamation Facility (MSWRF) and KWRF (Kanapaha). Backup electric feed to MSWRF and KWRF and purchase generators to be located at MSWRF. Creek bank stabilization that could impact MSWRF treatment processes. New low pressure sewer system to replace an existing gravity sewer risk of being undermined and washed out due to creek bank erosion from high creek flows. | During Hurricane Helene, an electric pole at the MSWRF site broke, resulting in the loss of one of GRU's power circuits. The GRU electric distribution system sustained significant damage from high winds causing 68 circuit breaker lockouts, which interrupted power to a significant number of customers. GRU has 176 lift stations of which 24 are equipped with fixed generators. Staff were utilized to position 11 portable generators at several lift stations in order to maintain uninterrupted operations during power outages. In addition, GRU used tanker trucks to haul a total of approximately 1 million gallons of excess flow from 20 lift stations to the two reclamation plants and other lift stations within the system. Due to the extent of the power outages across GRU's service area, most of the UPS batteries supporting lift station communications were depleted. This resulted in 140 communications-related alarms for the lift stations, which had to be checked manually. Crews conducted rounds to check on all of the stations until temporary or permanent power was restored to each station. An SSO was documented at Lift Station 103 which had lost power and could not be accessed to set a portable generator due to debris on the power line and the station itself. | I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>I.i - Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services<br>I.k - Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the collection system<br>II.c - Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the treatment works<br>III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III. - Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster (electrical feed projects) |
| Havana | WW20056 | $ 7,436,144 | Project #2 - rehab of multiple lift stations ($7.4M) and permanent generators. | During Hurricane Helene in 2024, the Town of Havana's wastewater infrastructure experienced significant operational stress due to localized flooding, power outages, and system overflows. Additionally, power outage caused a local pump station to overflow, spilling wastewater into the station's dry well and a nearby wet weather ditch. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.h - Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| Holly Hill | WW6410D | $ 20,027,900 | Collection system and treatment works resiliency improvements-Project to include I&I mitigation work, by-pass pumps, lift station work, scada, and raising the aeration equipment at the treatment works. | Following the impacts of Hurricane Milton, the City of Holly Hill's wastewater collection system has experienced significant evidence of flooding and groundwater intrusion. These conditions led to increased flows at the wastewater treatment plant and higher operational and treatment costs. Hurricane Milton surge flows overwhelmed the 2 existing Biological Treatment Units (BTUs) and damaged equipment. During Milton the wastewater flow rose from 2MGD over 6MGD for an extended amount of time due to flood water entering the system. The City's wastewater collection system was overwhelmed with flood water: some stations were under water, some areas had so much I&I the collection system was weeping in the streets, and some stations lost power. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment worksIV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures |
| Lake Hamilton | WW5316D | $ 31,955,020 | Project #1 (0.35M) - generator for master P.S. Project #2 ($3.8M) - SCADA and fiber optic communication system to connect lift stations & WWTF. Project #3 (0.66M) - generator for WWTP. Project #4 ($9.9M) - construct two larger/redundant clarifier system, splitter box and RAS/WAS pumping station. Project #5 (3.5M) - construct larger/redundant chlorine contact chamber and chemical feed system. Project #6 ($7.1M) - construct larger/redundant digerst and processing system. | During Hurricane Milton the power to key pump stations was lost. As a result, Town operations staff were forced to contract with a third party septic tank hauler to pump out this station and haul away wastewater for several days to keep the lift stations from overflowing to prevent SSOs. The daily influent flow rate tp the WWTP during Hurricane Milton spiked by 214% maximum day flow surge. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations<br>III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |
| Lake Placid | WW28024 | $ 2,914,000 | Installation of permanent backup generators at four critical lift stations (LS 5, LS 14, LS 16, and LS 18) and elevating and hardening electrical control panels. | During Hurricane Milton, the Town experienced significant operational disruptions, including widespread power loss that affected approximately 100% of the service population. These prolonged electrical outages disabled multiple critical lift stations and required field crews to manually operate sites under hazardous conditions. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement |
| Largo | WW5202J | $ 33,432,000 | Project #1 ($3M) - I&I mitigation project for Lift Station 25 collection basin to include of an evaluation phase and construction phase. Project #2 ($26.1) - construction of two deep injection wells, two associated monitoring wells, and surface piping modifications. | The Largo WWTP is adjacent to a tidal creek and experienced significant flooded during Hurricane Helene, which disrupted operations. | I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment worksIV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures<br>III. Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster (switch to disposal system that is less impacted by extreme weather) |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| Longboat Key | WW58061 | $ 50,730,000 | Longboat Key has collection system only to sends wastewater to Manatee WWTP. Project #1 ($40M) - Master Lift Station D Improvements and new subaqueous force main (increase capacity), Project #2 ($10.3M) - I&I Reduction, and Project #3 (0.5M) - Vacuum Truck. | The entire barrier island experienced unprecedented impacts from Hurricanes Helene and Milton. Hurricane Helene resulted in a storm surge that inundated the entire island with 3-4 ft of seawater. Weeks later, Hurricane Milton brought additional heavy rainfall and high winds, which further damaged the island. As a result of these storms, there were multiple wastewater overflows throughout the collections system. | I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment worksIV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures<br>I.h - Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment<br>I - Projects that prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster (vac truck) |
| Madison | WW40042 | $ 1,090,250 | Project includes generators and bypass pumps and installtion of systemwide SCADA. | Hurricane Helene resulted in a prolonged power outage affecting multiple pump stations and well sites across the City's utility grid. Despite efforts to deploy mobile generators, several remote lift stations experienced total shutdowns, contributing to upstream sewer backups. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations |
| Monticello | WW33023 | $ 12,887,000 | Proposed project includes replacement and rehabilitation of the City's lift stations (including permanent generators) and force mains. | Prolonged power outages, road blockages, and intense rainfall placed severe strain on the City's cascading lift station and force main network. The storm triggered widespread I&I, significantly increasing influent volumes and overwhelming several lift stations. A sharp increase in wastewater flows to the WWTP during and after the storm were noted. Average daily flow at the City's WWTF rose from 0.40 MGD in August 2024 to 0.44 MGD in September 2024, with multiple peak days exceeding 0.73–0.82 MGD. Elevated flows continued into October, indicating lasting I&I impacts attributable to the storm. Lift Station #1 (Mamie Scott Dr.): Lost utility power and required extended generator use and electrical repair. Lift Station #2 (Shady Lane): Sustained flooding and structural damage that impaired access and operations. Lift Station #3 (Sheppards Quarter): Enclosure failure exposed pumps and electrical panels to rain and debris. Lift Station #19 (Independent): Damaged by a fallen tree that crushed the generator housing and disrupted controls. The cascading configuration of Monticello's collection system meant that isolated failures risked widespread impacts. Manual intervention was needed to prevent SSOs, and limited generator availability stretched operational capacity thin. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.d - Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment worksIV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures<br>I.h - Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations<br>IV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| Mount Dora | WW3514E | $ 105,600,000 | Expand capacity of WWTP No. 2. Project to include flow equalization to address stormwater I/I, new electrical building, redundant generator, oxidation ditches, and oxygen monitoring. | Hurricane Milton resulted in severe inflow and infiltration (I&I), causing excessive stormwater to enter the wastewater system and leading to spill reports. It also impacted the level of service provided by the plant and the increased volume of water stressed the existing infrastructure | III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |
| Mulberry | WW53124 | $ 40,403,343 | Seven projects proposed to include construct perimeter flood barrier, relocate sludge drying beds, redundant access driveway, I/I work, scada system, rehab lift stations, and new generator. | During Hurricane Milton in 2024, floodwaters encroached onto the City's WWTF site and threatened/disrupted onsite access and operations. On-site flooding has been an ongoing concern for decades. Mulberry's municipal facilities and/or utility systems (including the WWTF) were without power for approximately 4.5 days as a result of Hurricane Milton. The daily influent flow rate during Hurricane Milton spiked to 1.064 MGD, which is 3.4 times the annual average daily flow of 0.316 MGD. The daily influent flow rates continued to be higher than the 0.25 MGD annual average flow for the next approximately 16 days as a result of the lingering I/I effects caused by the increased rainfall from Hurricane Milton. | [illegible] alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment worksIV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structuresII.a - Installation of physical barriers around a facility (e.g., levees or dikes around the facility to prevent flooding)<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations<br>III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III.b - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment<br>III.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at treatment works through upgrade or replacement<br>III.d - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment<br>III.h - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations |
| Orange City | SW6420B | $ 7,581,430 | The proposed Project will collect runoff from Rhode Island Ave and alleviate the flooding conditions at Industrial Drive and Veterans Memorial Parkway and help prevent SSOs at the Industrial Drive LS. Project includes the iInstallation of two Tiger Dams and the design and construction of a permanent stormwater system. | During Hurricane Milton, Orange City experienced flooding along Rhode Island. Runoff from Rhode Island impacted the sewer, stormwater pump station, and related infrastructure at Industrial Drive - the entire sewer collection system was under water, including the sanitary sewer lift station. Rhode Island Ave. is one of the basins discharging stormwater to this area. Localized inflow into the city's sanitary sewer resulted in a combined system(s) overflow at Industrial Drive. | I.k - Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the collection system |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| Orange Park | WW10013 | $ 13,325,000 | Upgrade SCADA at lift stations, backup power generators at lift stations, rehab lift sations, sewer collection system rehab. | During Hurricane Milton, several of the City's lift stations lost power for extended periods, SCADA communication systems failed, and multiple locations experienced backups and overflows. At the Villas Continental Lift Station, stormwater infiltration resulted in a significant SSO that discharged into adjacent residential property. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>IV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structuresII.a - Installation of physical barriers around a facility (e.g., levees or dikes around the facility to prevent flooding)<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations |
| Palmetto | WW41024 | $ 61,000,000 | Project #1 ($41M) - increase WWTP capacity from 2.4mgd to 4.0mgd and will include 2mg wet weather reject GST ($5M), new headworks ($10M) (the current influent pump station experiences capacity limitations during high flow events, which contributes to SSOs in the collection system), new electrical building ($5M) (to replace the existing aging infrastructure and increase electrical capacity to accommodate the increased plant capacity and constructed at a higher elevation), new bio.treat process ($12M) (to replace the existing 1970s tanks, which are at the end of their useful life, and to improve plant's peak wet weather capacity, which will help prevent SSOs), filtration expansion ($2M) (to add effluent filtration capacity for higher flow associated with wet weather conditions), and new DIW ($7M). Project #2 ($13M) to include construction of a new force main to add system capacity and redirect flows. Project #3 ($7M) includes upgrades to lift stations 4, 5, and 6 to increase pumping capacity. | During Hurricanes Helene and Milton, the WWTP experienced excessive influent flows. The WWTP was forced to shut down for close to 24 hours. The influent flow meter malfunctioned when power was restored. Flood water entered the WWTP, including the chemical storage building. The high service pump station control panels were damed. The Belt filter press building was structurally damaged. The SCADA system was damaged by wind. The reject pond experienced surcharging. | I.d - Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment worksIV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures<br>I.h - Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment<br>III. Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster (switch to disposal system that is less impacted by extreme weather) |

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| Perry | WW6202B | $ 164,399,731 | 1-Conveyance Rehabilitation and Hardening: To manage increased I/I flows and prevent SSOs, harden key assets like the Goodman LS, extend hardening to 10 additional critical lift stations, and the Main LS ; 2-Treatment Plant Modernization: To manage I&I, construct a second, redundant treatment train (Ditch, Clarifier, Digester, & Disinfection), replace the current earthen lined digesters with concrete digesters, solids handling, and SCADA; 3-Disposal System Hardening: add additional sprayfield capacity to eliminate a critical single point of failure, upgrade the effluent pump station, replace a failed sprayfield generator to ensure operation during power outages, and repair the existing emergency surface water discharge; 4-Collection System Rehabilitation: comprehensive rehabilitation of the historic collection system using CCTV inspection to identify and prioritize the worst areas. One key component is the rehab of the Pimple Creek Trunk Line, a 70-year-old, 24-inch main located in an environmentally sensitive area with high ground water table and stormwater ditch. | Hurricane Helene has caused a catastrophic failure across the entire wastewater system. The massive influx of stormwater into the 70-year-old collection system pipes (Infiltration & Inflow -I&I) triggered a chain reaction of failures: Conveyance System Overload, Treatment Plant Failure which was operating at three times the permitted capacity (the City received a Warning Letter from the FDEP for exceeding our permitted capacity and creating a public health and environmental crisis), and Disposal System Strain (all effluent is directed to a sprayfield system unable to safely manage the load). Several LSs were damaged (pumps, power poles, electrical panaels, SCADA). | I.c - Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>I.h - Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment<br>III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment<br>III.h - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations<br>III. Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster (switch to processes that are less impacted by extreme weather) |
| Polk County | WW5316B | $ 14,712,500 | NWRWWTF project: equalization basin ($3.7M). SWRWWTF project: equalization basins ($9.7M). | During Hurricane Milton in 2024, the NWRWWTF experienced peak inflows three times its average daily flow, placing significant stress on treatment processes | III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks |
| Port St. Joe | WW23018 | $ 86,464,787 | New WWTF to replace 70 acre treatment lagoon to include a 4.0 MGD AADF oxidation ditch, 5 stage oxidation ditches, Influent Equalization (IEQ) basin, Secondary Clarifiers, Grit Removal, Filters, Chlorine Contact Chambers (CCC), Dewatering, Aerobic Digestion, Reject storage, Wet Weather Storage, In-Plant Pump Station, and a RAS/WAS pump stationWWTF. | A spill was reported at the WWTF due to Hurricane Helene. The WWTF filter system was impaired and taken offline due to the storm. As a result, combined with the high-intensity rainfall from Hurricane Helene, the treatment lagoon exceeded its holding capacity, causing unfiltered and undisinfected wastewater to discharge over the treatment lagoon emergency overflow spillway. | b. Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas<br>III. Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster (switch to processes that are less impacted by extreme weather) |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Punta Gorda | WW08035 | $ 10,280,000 | Project #1 ($6.1M) master pump/lift station upgrades to include generator. Project #2 ($4.18M) lift station 30 and associated sanitary sewer system improvements to include LS 30 upgrade, VCP pipe replacement, manhole restoration, and repair service connections to reduce I&I. | The City's entire wastewater and sanitary sewer system experienced significant strain during Hurricanes Helene and Milton in 2024. Repeated heavy rainfall and widespread flooding led to overwhelming inflow and infiltration (I&I) throughout the wastewater infrastructure, particularly in vulnerable basins with older vitrified clay pipes. Excess stormwater infiltrated sewer mains and manholes, pushing flows beyond the capacity of multiple lift stations and overwhelming the master pumping station. This caused system backups. The storm surges also tested the reliability of electrical and mechanical components at lift stations, some of which required generator power, emergency servicing, or temporary shutdowns. During Hurricane Milton and Helene, the Master PF and Booster PF lost power and were inundated with floodwater on September 26, 2024, and the City reported a discharge of over 1.6 million gallons of sanitary sewer overflow into Charlotte Harbor. The overall pumping process at the Master PF and Booster PF was compromised at the beginning of and through the duration of Hurricane Helene and three weeks later during Hurricane Milton resulting in transformer explosions and power outages. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.d - Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas<br>I.e - Installation of physical barriers around pump stations or other collection system facilities (e.g., levees or dikes)<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>I.h - Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations |
| Quincy | WW20014 | $ 11,960,092 | Project #2 ($7.4M) - 8-Lift station upgrades to include emergency pump equipment for redundant pump capacity, replace submersible pumps, lining & rehab of wet wells, replace aged controls, generators, and SCADA. Project #3-Inflow and Infiltration Rehab ($4.6M) includes CCTV inspection, smoke testing, manhole rehab, & pipe lining. | The WWTP received excessive influent flows due to Hurricane Helene. The influent wetwell at the WWTP overflowed into Quincy Creek Swamp. | I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.d - Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>I.h - Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Sanford | WW5901C | $ 32,660,000 | Project is rehab of collection system (I/I) to include manhole lining and CIPP pipe lining. | Hurricane Milton generated influent flows ranging from 7.6 to 13.7 million gallons per day (MGD) to the North Water Reclamation Facility (NWRF), exceeding its design capacity of 7.3 MGD. The NWRF's limited treatment capacity during these high-flow events led to SSOs within the sewer collection system. Contributing factors included an overloaded sewer vacuum system, defective pipes allowing infiltration, and brick manholes allowing excessive inflow. The resulting volume of stormwater entering the system exceeded both the sewer collection and treatment capacities. Combined stormwater and wastewater discharged from manholes near Lake Monroe. | I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works |
| Sebring | WW28037 | $ 33,900,000 | Project 1 ($9M) - WWTF improvements to include new influent P.S., surge tank, mech. screening, and grit removal. Project 2 ($4.5M) - WWTF Improve to include new chlorine contact basin, and effluent P.S. Project 3 ($2.5M) - WWTF improvements to include new sludge dewatering. Project 4 ($10M) - Collection system I/I to include gravity sewer replace, CIPP lining, manhole lining, manhole repairs, and targeted point repairs. | The annual average Cemetery Road WWTF influent flow rate is approximately 1.137 MGD. Influent flows spiked to 1.720 MGD - more than 1.5 times normal average daily flows, with peak flows exceeding twice normal conditions. Lift stations lost power during the hurricane and relied on generators. | I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |
| Seminole County | WW59024 | $ 24,058,500 | Improvements to Greenwood Lakes Water Reclamation Facility (WRF). Projec1 #1 - New backup generator ($2.7M). Project #2 - new 2mg equalization basin ($7.1M) for surges during storm events. Project #8 - interconnect with new lift station and new 16-inch valves and new force main to redirect flow from Greenwood to Yankee Lake WWTP during storm ($14.1). | WWTP received excessive inflow from Hurricane Milton. An issue occurred with one of the back up power generators. The site consists of two separate back up power systems isolated by tie breakers and split busway. These systems are designed to be able to feed power from one or the other backup power systems. This requires someone to manually operate the tie breakers, which which required personnel to drive to the facility during the hurricane to swap the tie breaker positions. | I.h - Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment<br>I.i - Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services<br>III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks |
| St. Lucie County | WW56021 | $ 15,000,000 | The project is proposing to expand capcity at the North County Regional WWTF, which will receive flows from the two decommissioned package plants flooded during Hurricane Milton . Two (2) additional 0.30 MGD parallel trains and a lift station are required for this project. Decommision the Fairwinds 0.04 MGD Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Lakewood Park 0.20 MGD Wastewater Treatment Plant, and installing an 8.5' diameter x 10' deep, companion wet well at the Bryn Mawr Master Pump Station (MPS). | The two package plants were flooded during Hurricane Milton. The NCR WWTF lost power and was using generators. | I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.i - Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| St. Petersburg | WW52065 | $120,000,000 | CW-1 NE Basin ($25M) to include FM Rehab & New Wet Weather Transfer Station. CW-2 L.S. Upgrades ($10M). CW-3 Demo Albert Whitted WRF & Construct Equalization Storage Tanks ($85M) and includes FM upgrade & L.S. Office & Shop. | The City's sewer system experienced excessive flows during Hurricanes Helene and Milton, which resulted in SSOs. More than 30 LSs went offline due to flooding and power outage during Helene and backup generators could not be found for all the LSs. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.h - Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment<br>IV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures |
| Taylor Coastal Water & Sewer District | WW62032 | $ 19,689,906 | Project includes portable generators, portable bypass pumps, replace grinder pump stations, raise control panels, waste vac truck, master lift station upgrades, scada system, WWTP needs control panel and storage building and aeration basin blowers. | Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District (TCWSD) is a small utility district serving a rural coastal community that sustained a direct hit from Hurricane Helene and its infrastructure was severely impacted. Due to the scale of the damage and our limited in-house resources, TCWSD had to rely heavily on mutual aid and emergency support from neighboring utilities. Over the course of one-week, multiple facilities brought in essential equipment and manpower to support recovery efforts. These included tractors, UTVs, portable generators, portable bypass pumps, diesel trucks, vac-Trucks and other critical recovery assets that were beyond our district's immediate capacity. The treatment plant control panel was damaged by hurricane force winds, and two blowers were damaged during the storm and need to be replaced; the plant is currently operating at below the rated capacity. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I - Projects that prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster (vac truck)<br>III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III.b - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment<br>III.h - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations<br>IV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures |
| Wauchula | WW25018 | $ 15,719,000 | Project includes Wastewater I&I and Sanitary Sewer Overflow Correction | During Hurricanes Helene and Milton, the City of Wauchula experienced significant rainfall and localized flooding that overwhelmed the existing wastewater collection system. Emergency repairs were required to restore sewer service and prevent contamination of nearby water bodies (LS and manhole washout repairs. Low-income neighborhoods experienced prolonged service disruptions due to limited system redundancy. | I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Wildwood | WW60024 | $ 10,000,000 | Purchase and installation of a 1.0 MGD Davco treatment package plant and installation of two new emergency back-up generators. The City commenced a project (2023) to expand/improve the WRF. Components of the project consist of adding capacity to the facility in an expedited manner to address the influent peak flows experienced during storms. | Excessive Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) throughout the collection system combined with power outages, resulted in tank overflows at the WRF during Hurricane Helene and Hurricane Milton. The collection/ transmission system also experienced SSOs. Additionally, the City also incurred significant expenses due to operator overtime during the storms. During Hurricane Milton, the operators remained at the plant around the clock, logging more than 155 hours of overtime within one week. | III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |
| Winter Garden | WW48015 | $ 154,559,306 | Crest Avenue Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) Upgrades/Expansion (4.75 to 7.5mgd) to include replacement of influent pumps w/more capacity, rehab/expand influent pump station, replace headworks, replace effluent pumps w/more capacity. | Due to excessive rainfall from Hurricane Milton, the City experienced an approximate 2.0 million gallon (MG) sanitary sewer overflow of raw sewage from multiple points in the WWTF process including from the terminal manhole at the east side of the influent pump station (IPS), from venting at the top of the IPS wet well and an overflow from the headworks structure. | III.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at treatment works through upgrade or replacement<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment<br>IV.a - Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures |
| Winter Park | WW4802F | $ 34,572,000 | Rehab of 13-lift stations, construct bypass forcemain to divert peak flows, new reclaimed water storage tank, SSES Survey and gravity main rehab to address SSOs. | Due to Hurricane Milton rainfall, the City experienced numerous SSOs from manholes and damaged equipment. Work logs from post-storm recovery confirmed widespread lift station power outages requiring generator deployment and bypass pumping, and a range of equipment failures including pump faults, breaker failures, float malfunctions, and clogged or inoperable pumps. The City received more than 30 emergency service calls from the public tied to manhole overflows, sewer backups, or lift station alarms. | I.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>I.b - Replacement of damaged equipment with equipment that can reduce the energy consumption needs for publicly owned treatment works (§1383(c)(8)) or reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse (§1383(c)(6))<br>I.c - Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement<br>I.f - Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works<br>I.h - Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment<br>I.i - Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services<br>I.j - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations |

| CWSRF SAHM Projects | | | | | |
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| **Name of Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Winter Springs | WW59063 | $ 73,345,821 | Construction of a replacement for the East WRF with a capacity of 1.6 mgd AADF. The facility requires complete replacement due to the age and deteriorating condition of its equipment and infrastructure. The new facility will provide improved storm resilience and operational efficiency and include upgraded infrastructure with enhanced structural durability and increased peak hydraulic capacity to account for storm surges, treatment redundancy to ensure continuous operation during and after severe storm events, and elevated critical systems (e.g., mechanical and electrical equipment) above flood levels. | The East WRF experienced significantly high flows due to the storm and rainfall from Hurricane Milton. The rate of flow was greater than the plant's ability to treat (influent flows were more than double average influent flows). To prevent water from breaching the reject pond berm, bypass pumps were used to pump wastewater to a field on the plant site. Water was a combination of screened influent, partially treated wastewater, and rain water. | II.b - Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas<br>II.c - Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the treatment works<br>III.a - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities<br>III.f - Installation of larger capacity storage tanks<br>III.g - Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment |

| Decentralized SAHM Projects | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sponsor** | **Project No.** | **Project Cost** | **Project Description** | **Impact** | **Eligibility** |
| Everglades City | WW11096 | $5,400,000 | This project consists of installing a new wastewater collection system, abandoning all septic tanks within Plantation Island, and pumping the wastewater to the City's centralized wastewater system. This project will require approximately 240 simplex grinder pump stations, 10,000 feet of HDPE piping varying in size from 2-inch to 4-inch, 25 isolation valves and other necessary system components. Also, it will be necessary to construct a new duplex submersible pump station sized to pump 110 gpm and a 7,500 feet 4-inch force main from Plantation Island to the Everglades City WWTF. | Due to the low elevation and vulnerable location of the City (Plantation Island is only a few feet above sea level and sometimes less than one foot depending on the tides), both Hurricane Helene and Milton impacted the City in 2024. Most of the septic tanks within Plantation Island were flooded by the storm surge during both hurricanes. | VII.a - Installation/construction of collection system components and equipment |
| FGUA - Seven Springs (Riverside Village) | WW51070 | $4,388,200 | FGUA proposes replacing the existing 54 Riverside Village OSTDSs by constructing a gravity sewer system connected to FGUA's Seven Springs WWTF | The area is low lying and has a high groundwater water table. The rain events from Hurricanes Helene and Milton resulted in 4.78 inches and 8.69 inches of rain in 12 hours on August 4, 2024, and October 9, 2024, respectively. The Hurricanes Helene and Milton rain events resulted in flooding, which exacerbated deleterious conditions. | VII.a - Installation/construction of collection system components and equipment |
| Hernando County | WW27016 | $26,565,000 | Extend central sewer service to approximately 353 properties, over 300 of which currently utilize individual septic systems. | The County experienced wind, rain, and storm surge from Hurricanes Helene and Milton, which resulted in power outages and flooding throughout the County. | VII.a - Installation/construction of collection system components and equipment |
| Wakulla County | WW65034 | $15,615,071 | County to expand sewer service to the Lake Ellen and Lake Ellen Estates Unit 1 subdivisions. These areas currently use onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems, or septic tanks. | Wakulla County experienced storm surge due to Hurricane Helene, as well as significant wind damage that caused downed trees and power outages. | VII.a - Installation/construction of collection system components and equipment |

# Appendix C

# Projects Eligible for CWSRF SA-HMW Funding

***Projects Eligible under the SA-HMW***

**Clean Water SRF**

***If a project is not specifically listed below, states must explain in their IUP how the project addresses the purposes outlined in section III.C. of this memorandum.***

**I. Projects that prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

a. Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities

b. Replacement of damaged equipment with equipment that can reduce the energy consumption needs for publicly owned treatment works (§1383(c)(8)) or reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse (§1383(c)(6)).

c. Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement, including:
   - Installation of submersible pumps
   - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g., pump motors)
   - Waterproofing circuitry
   - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
   - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g., wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage resistant windows, storm shutters)

d. Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas

e. Installation of physical barriers around pump stations or other collection system facilities (e.g., levees or dikes)

f. Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works

g. Separation of combined sewers that will result in a reduced risk of flooding of the collections system and/or treatment works

h. Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment

i. Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services

j. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations

k. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the collection system
   - Green infrastructure that reduces flood risk by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention

infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
- Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
- Floodwater pumping systems
- Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

**II. Projects that prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment works, including but not limited to:**

a. Installation of physical barriers around a facility (e.g., levees or dikes around the facility to prevent flooding)
b. Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas
c. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the treatment works
    - Green infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
    - Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
    - Floodwater pumping systems
    - Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

**III. Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

a. Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities
b. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
c. Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at treatment works through upgrade or replacement, including:
    - Installation of submersible pumps
    - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g., pump motors)
    - Waterproofing circuitry
    - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
    - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g., wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage resistant windows, storm shutters)
d. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
e. Installation of physical barriers around individual treatment processes

- Flood walls around treatment tanks
- Elevated walls or capping of treatment tanks

f. Installation of larger capacity storage tanks
   - Installation of larger capacity chemical storage tanks for continued treatment in absence of delivery service
   - Installation of larger capacity fuel storage tanks for back-up generators
   - Construction of storage tanks at treatment works to store overflows for future treatment

g. Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment
h. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations

**IV. Projects that preserve and protect treatment works equipment in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

a. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
b. Prevention of saltwater damage to materials and equipment
   - Installation of salt water resistant chemical storage tanks
   - Installation of salt water resistant fuel storage tanks
   - Installation of salt water resistant equipment and appurtenances

**V. Planning projects that assess a treatment works' vulnerability to flood damage or that analyze the best approach to integrate system and community sustainability/resiliency priorities in the face of a variety of uncertain futures including natural disasters and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, provided the planning work is reasonably expected to result in a capital project, including but not limited to:**

a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent floodplain maps and projected sea level rise
b. Alternatives analysis
c. Asset Management Plans
d. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans

**VI. Projects that assess, prepare for, protect, or mitigate damage to treatment works or collection system from wildfires, including but not limited to:**

a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent wildfire hazard maps
b. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans considering wildfire potentials
c. Maintain emergency generators at key facilities to help mitigate widespread power outages
d. Practice mechanical thinning, weed control, selective harvesting, controlled burns and creation of fire breaks on utility managed property
e. Create a zone of defensible space for utility equipment and facilities (e.g., structures, supports to wires and transformers); keep intakes clear of debris
f. Install manual or automatic irrigation systems to provide wetting of components and groundcover for vulnerable areas (e.g., chemical storage, control equipment buildings)

g. Installation of fire-resistant building materials
h. Purchase of fire suppression equipment and fire safety kits as key components of emergency response equipment

# Appendix D

# Notice of November 12, 2024, Public Meeting

# Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: November 12, 2025 - 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Virtual meeting, email Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov for an invitation

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: A public virtual meeting will commence at 2:00 p.m. until not later than 4:00 p.m., to discuss the issues and recommendations for management of the FY 2026 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF), including the Infrastructure Investment and Recovery Jobs Act (IIJA) Emerging Contaminants; Supplemental Appropriations for Hurricanes Helene and Milton, and Hawaii Wildfires (SAHMW) funding for CWSRF and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs; Intended Use Plans (IUPs) for the programs as applicable; and priority lists of projects to be funded with loans under Chapter 62-503 and Chapter 62-552, Florida Administrative Code, respectively. To request an invitation to the virtual meeting, please send an email to: Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Crystal Fukushima, State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, (850)245-2863, Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 10 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Public participation is solicited without regard to race, color, religion, sex, pregnancy, national origin, age, handicap, or marital status. Persons who require special accommodations under the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) or persons who require translation services (free of charge) are asked to contact DEP's Limited English Proficiency Coordinator at (850)245-2118 or LEP@FloridaDEP.gov at least forty-eight (48) hours before the meeting. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Crystal Fukushima, (850)245-2863, Crystal.Fukushima@Floridadep.gov State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

# Appendix E

# Award and Implementation of the 2025 State Revolving Fund Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Helene and Milton and the Hawai'i Wildfires (SA-HMW)

OFFICE OF WATER
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

March 13, 2025

**MEMORANDUM**

**SUBJECT**: Award and Implementation of the 2025 State Revolving Fund Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Helene and Milton and the Hawai'i Wildfires (SA-HMW)

**FROM**: Jennifer L. McLain, Director
Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

Andrew D. Sawyers, Director
Office of Wastewater Management

**TO**: Water Division Directors
Regions III, IV, and IX

## I. BACKGROUND

On December 21, 2024, the American Relief Act, 2025, P.L. 118-158, ("the Act") became law. The funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in Title VII of the Act includes $3 billion in disaster relief supplemental funding for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs: $1.23 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) programs and $1.77 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs, available only to states or territories in EPA Regions 3, 4, and 9 for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton and the Hawai'i wildfires. Only the States of Florida, Georgia, Hawai'i, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia (hereinafter "the states") are eligible to apply for these CWSRF and DWSRF supplemental funds. The Act gives EPA the authority to retain up to $5 million of the funds from this appropriation for management and oversight.

The Act also appropriated an additional $85 million in supplemental funding for the CWSRF program to improve the resilience of decentralized wastewater treatment systems, available only to states or territories in EPA Regions 3 and 4 impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton. Only the States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia are eligible to apply for these CWSRF supplemental funds. The Act gives EPA the authority to retain up to $3 million of the funds from this appropriation for management and oversight.

For ease of reference, EPA will refer to this supplemental appropriation as the SA-HMW (**S**upplemental **A**ppropriation for Hurricanes **H**elene and **M**ilton and Hawai'i **W**ildfires).

This memorandum describes how EPA will award and administer SA-HMW capitalization grants to the eligible states. Nothing in this document is meant to conflict with or supersede the 2025 American Relief Act, Office of Management and Budget Guidance, or any capitalization grant terms and conditions.

Funds will remain available for obligation to the states for the fiscal year in which they are appropriated and the following fiscal year, per the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).[1] Therefore, the states must apply for and receive SA-HMW capitalization grant award(s) from EPA by the end of fiscal year 2026 (September 30, 2026). Once EPA obligates the capitalization grants to the states, the funds will be available to the states to provide assistance to eligible projects. The states must make commitments (i.e., they must sign assistance agreements, such as loans, with eligible recipients) within one year after the receipt of each capitalization grant payment from EPA.[2]

For projects to be eligible for the $3 billion SA-HMW funds to the SRFs, they must be SRF-eligible and have the purpose of reducing flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or enhancing resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster. EPA has tools available to assist communities and states in achieving these goals. EPA's free Water Technical Assistance (WaterTA) initiatives and resources can support communities in identifying water infrastructure challenges, developing plans, and applying for federal funding. EPA also has practical tools, training, and technical assistance to increase resilience to weather variability available through the Creating Resilient Water Utilities (CRWU) initiative.

States will administer these funds through the existing SRF programs. SRF requirements and procedures apply to these supplemental funds. General SRF program information is located at www.epa.gov/cwsrf and www.epa.gov/dwsrf. Local drinking water and wastewater systems (and other eligible assistance recipients) apply for SA-HMW SRF funding directly through their state CWSRF and DWSRF programs. Local leaders should direct questions about applications and state program eligibilities to their state SRF managers.

## II. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SA-HMW CAPITALIZATION GRANT FUNDS

EPA recommends that the states submit capitalization grant applications as soon as possible through www.grants.gov. The states must submit an Intended Use Plan (IUP) and Project Priority List (PPL) for the SA-HMW funding. The IUPs and PPLs must meet existing SRF requirements. Because the SA-HMW's appropriation is for particular purposes, and to be consistent with existing grants regulations and reporting requirements, the states must submit separate grant application(s) for the SA-HMW appropriations and other SRF capitalization grant applications in grants.gov. Each state must receive its

[1] 33 U.S.C. § 1384(c)(1); 42 U.S.C. § 300j-12(a)(1)(C).
[2] 33 U.S.C. § 1382(b)(3); 40 CFR § 35.3550(e)(1).

SA-HMW grant award by the end of fiscal year 2026 (September 30, 2026) or the funds will be reallotted to other eligible states under this appropriation.[3]

To accelerate SA-HMW grant awards, EPA will allow the states to apply for conditional and partial awards based on draft IUPs. With conditional awards, if the state and Region have completed negotiations for part of the work plan, the Region may conditionally approve the work plan and obligate the full amount of the award placing appropriate drawdown/payment restrictions for the portion of the work plan not yet approved. This does not prohibit work from beginning on approved activities. All activities must meet state and federal SRF requirements for this appropriation. The states may also apply to EPA for partial awards if the state does not currently have a project list with costs totaling at least the amount of funds available under SA-HMW. EPA will only make a partial award to the state for an amount equal to the total cost of the project list. In the case of a partial award, the state could later amend its grant award to include the remaining funding so long as it is awarded by September 30, 2026. An amended IUP including projects in an amount equal to the remaining funds available to the state under SA-HMW must be submitted by the state to EPA before the grant is amended to award the remaining funds. This includes a revised grant application package through grants.gov.

To receive SA-HMW funding, eligible states must submit the following documents to EPA:

## A. INTENDED USE PLAN

The CWA section 606(c) and the SDWA section 1452(b) require states to prepare a plan identifying the intended uses of the funds in the SRF and describing how those uses support SRF goals. States have the flexibility to combine Intended Use Plans (IUPs) and Project Priority Lists (PPLs) for base funding and SA-HMW funding or submit separate IUPs and PPLs for both base and SA-HMW funding. If combined, states must construct the IUPs and PPLs to ensure that EPA and the public can clearly identify base- and SA-HMW-eligible projects, including identifying additional subsidization and funding amounts. The IUPs and PPLs must meet existing SRF requirements. Because of the SA-HMW's appropriations for particular purposes, and to be consistent with existing grant regulations and reporting requirements, states must submit separate grant applications for the SA-HMW appropriations in grants.gov. Projects can be co-funded with other SRF capitalization grants (e.g., base funds, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) general supplemental funds), and an existing IUP for the CWSRF or the DWSRF may be amended to reflect this new funding source. A supplemental IUP meeting all SRF requirements in Title VI of the CWA and accompanying regulations, or in SDWA section 1452 and accompanying regulations, as appropriate, will be required for approval of a grant award and release of funds. An IUP must contain the following:

[3] 33 U.S.C. § 1384(c)(2); 42 U.S.C. § 300j-12(a)(1)(E).

**1. List of Projects:** Under CWA section 606(c)(1), the IUP must contain a list of publicly owned treatment works projects on the state's PPL, developed pursuant to section 216 of the CWA, that are eligible for SRF construction assistance. The IUP must also contain a list of the activities eligible under section 603(c) of the CWA, including the nonpoint source and national estuary protection activities that the state expects to fund from its SRF. The list must contain eligible projects for which the total cost of assistance requested is at least equal to the amount of the grant being applied for before a grant can be awarded.

SDWA section 1452(b)(3)(B) requires state IUPs to include a list of projects that are eligible for assistance under SDWA section 1452 and that are to be assisted pursuant to the plan (i.e., a PPL). This list must include: the name of the public water system,[4] a description of the project, the priority assigned to the project, the expected terms of financial assistance, and the size of the community served. The IUP must contain a fundable list of projects for which the total cost of assistance requested is at least equal to the amount of the grant being applied for. The IUP must also contain a comprehensive list of projects that may receive DWSRF assistance in the future. A state may combine the fundable and comprehensive lists into one list provided that projects which are expected to receive assistance from available funds designated for use in the current IUP are identified.

Projects funded by SA-HMW are subject to the eligibility requirements described in section III below.

**2. Additional Elements:** Both the CWSRF and DWSRF IUPs must contain proposed assistance terms including interest rates, the short-term and long-term goals of the SRF, and a description of how the state will choose projects consistent with the purposes of the SA-HMW. The IUP must contain a description of the intended uses of the additional subsidization allowance described in section III.D. below. For the DWSRF, the IUP must describe set-aside funds to be taken, if any, and how those are consistent with the purposes of the SA-HMW.

**3. Transfers:** States choosing to transfer funds between either of the CWSRF and DWSRF capitalization grants received under the SA-HMW must state their intention in their IUP. Any transfers are subject to the statutory limits of the SRFs.[5] Additionally, for SA-HMW capitalization grants, any transfer will be subject to the SA-HMW requirements as outlined in this memorandum. The use of the CWSRF appropriation for decentralized wastewater treatment systems is restricted to that particular purpose, and there is not a DWSRF appropriation available for this purpose. Therefore, funds cannot be transferred from or to the

[4] Under the DWSRF, only privately owned and publicly owned community water systems and non-profit noncommunity water systems are eligible for funding. See 40 CFR 35.3520(a).
[5] 42 U.S.C. § 300j-12 note.

CWSRF decentralized appropriation. States may not transfer SA-HMW appropriations to or from base appropriations.

**4. Public Review and Comment:** The IUP must contain a statement of how the state met the requirement of CWA section 606(c) or SDWA section 1452(b)(1) for public review and comment on the preparation of the IUP.

**5. Draft IUPs for Purpose of Conditional Awards:** Some states may complete a supplemental IUP but require additional time to complete public review or approval by boards or state governments. The Agency may award conditional grants to facilitate expeditious use of funds upon final public review and/or approval. To receive a conditional award, a draft IUP must be ready for public review and/or consideration by agency/state government bodies and include the information described above in sections II.A.1 and 2. The Region may conditionally approve the work plan and obligate the full amount of the award placing appropriate drawdown/payment restrictions for the portion of the work plan not yet approved.

**6. IUPs for Purpose of Partial Awards:** States with a project list less than the amount of funds they are eligible to receive under the SA-HMW may apply for a partial award. The IUP for a partial award must include the information described above in sections II.A.1, 2, and if applicable, II.A.3.[6] EPA will only make a partial award for an amount equal to the total cost of the project list. An amended IUP including projects in an amount equal to the remaining funds available to the states under SA-HMW must be submitted by the state to EPA before the grant is amended to award the remaining funds. This may require submitting a revised grant application package to the regional grants office. Certain statutory requirements (e.g., additional subsidization and green project reserve) are calculated based on a percentage of the capitalization grant *awarded*. To comply with statutory requirements, states may not apply exclusively for the set-asides or the additional subsidization portion of the capitalization grant.

## B. OTHER APPLICATION COMPONENTS

1. SF-424 Application for Federal Assistance, with original signature, including:
    a. SF-424A, Budget by categories and indirect cost rate
    b. SF-424B, Assurances for non-construction programs
2. Certification regarding lobbying and SF-LLL (applicable if EPA funds are over $100,000)
3. EPA Form 4700-4 pre-award compliance review report
4. Detailed itemized budget
5. Copy of negotiated indirect cost rate agreement

[6] The amount of the total DWSRF capitalization grant, including any portion awarded for set-aside activities, determines the amount of funds that can be reserved and transferred. Funds may be transferred between the CWSRF and DWSRF on a net basis, as long as the statutory 33% ceiling is not breached. See 42 U.S.C. § 300j-12 note. For more details on inter-SRF transfers, see the SRF Transfer Policy.

6. Key contacts form
7. Attorney General's opinion, as required by 40 CFR § 35.3110(d)(2), and 40 CFR § 35.3545(d)
8. If applicable, workplans for set asides

## III. SUMMARY OF SA-HMW PROVISIONS

All statutory requirements for the SRFs (e.g., Davis-Bacon, American Iron and Steel), as well as guidance or regulations issued by EPA for the implementation of the CWSRF and DWSRF programs apply unless they are inconsistent with the SA-HMW, the capitalization grant conditions, or the requirements contained in this document. Below are the SA-HMW-specific implementation elements:

**A. <u>Funding Amount</u>:** Under SA-HMW, Congress appropriated $3.085 billion to the SRFs: a $3 billion portion to the CWSRF and DWSRF to eligible states in EPA Regions 3, 4, and 9, and an $85 million portion exclusively to the CWSRF to eligible states in EPA Regions 3 and 4.

*For the $3 billion in SRF funds to eligible states in Regions 3, 4, and 9:*

As authorized by the Act, EPA will retain $5 million of this appropriation for management and oversight. The remaining $2.995 billion is available for additional capitalization grants to the eligible states pursuant to Title VI of the CWA and SDWA section 1452: $1,227,950,000 to CWSRF and $1,767,050,000 to the DWSRF.

*For the $85 million for CWSRF decentralized funds to eligible states in Regions 3 and 4:*

As authorized by the Act, EPA will retain $3 million of this appropriation for management and oversight. The remaining $82 billion is available for additional capitalization grants to the eligible states pursuant to Title VI of the CWA.

**B. <u>Eligible Recipients</u>:** The SA-HMW contains the following provisions:

*For the $3 billion in SRF funds to eligible states in Regions 3, 4, and 9:*

> *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 604(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(a)(1)(D) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act shall be provided to States or territories in EPA Regions 3, 4, and 9 in amounts determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton and Hawai'i wildfires…

*For the $85 million for CWSRF decentralized funds to eligible states in Regions 3 and 4:*

> *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 604(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act shall be provided to States or territories in EPA Regions 3 and 4 impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton in amounts

determined by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to improve the resilience of decentralized wastewater treatment systems to flooding, to assess the potential to connect homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems, and to fund such connections

Consistent with other SRF appropriations for emergency and disaster relief, for the SA-HMW, Congress specifically exempted EPA from using the SRF allotment formulas in the CWA and SDWA. Furthermore, the SA-HMW funds are restricted to impacted states in specific EPA Regions that were impacted by the named disasters. For the eligible states, EPA determined that the funds will be allotted in proportion to the state-by-state needs estimates submitted to Congress.

The appropriated total dollar amount is lower than the estimated damage to water systems in these states, so EPA calculated the allotment in a pro rata manner. Charts containing state-by-state allotment amounts are in Attachments 1 and 2.

For the $3 billion in SRF funds, an eligible entity is any otherwise CWSRF- or DWSRF-eligible entity, as applicable, within an eligible state that was damaged, demonstrates impact, or had a loss or disruption of a mission-essential function, including loss of function where there was potential impact to public health, caused by the listed natural disasters.

For the $85 million in CWSRF decentralized funds, an eligible entity is any otherwise CWSRF-eligible entity within a state within EPA Regions 3 and 4 impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton.

**C. <u>Eligible Use of Funds</u>:** The SA-HMW contains the following provision:

*For the $3 billion in SRF funds to eligible states in Regions 3, 4, and 9:*

> *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act shall be used for eligible projects whose purpose is to reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster at treatment works, as defined by section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or any eligible facilities[7] under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, and for other eligible tasks at such treatment works or facilities necessary to further such purposes…

This provision defines the scope of eligible activities authorized under the SA-HMW by restricting the eligible uses of both the CWSRF and DWSRF program funds. For an activity to be

[7] Per 40 CFR 35.3520(a)(1), eligible drinking water facilities are privately and publicly owned community water systems and non-profit non-community water systems.

eligible under the SA-HMW, it must be otherwise SRF eligible *and* serve one or more of the following purposes:

- Reduce flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the CWA or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the SDWA
- Enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster at treatment works as defined by section 212 of the CWA or any eligible facilities under section 1452 of the SDWA

*For the $85 million for CWSRF decentralized funds to eligible states in Regions 3 and 4 the SA-HMW contains the following provision regarding the use of funds:*

> ...[T]o improve the resilience of decentralized wastewater treatment systems to flooding, to assess the potential to connect homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems, and to fund such connections...

This provision defines the scope of eligible activities authorized under the SA-HMW by restricting the eligible uses of the CWSRF funds provided under this appropriation. For an activity to be eligible under the SA-HMW CWSRF decentralized funding, it must be otherwise CWSRF eligible and serve on or more of the following purposes specified in the appropriation:

- Improve the resilience of decentralized wastewater treatment systems to flooding
- Assess the potential to connect homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems
- Fund connections from homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater treatment systems

See a detailed example list of eligible activities in Attachment 3. If a state wishes to fund an activity *not* listed in Attachment 3, the state must explain in its IUP how the proposed project addresses the abovementioned purposes in the appropriation.

**D. <u>Additional Subsidization</u>:** The SA-HMW contains the following provisions:

*For the $3 billion in SRF funds to eligible states in Regions 3, 4, and 9:*

> *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and section 1452(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, for the funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act, each State shall use not less than 30 percent of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans or grants, or any combination of these…

Therefore, each state must use at least 30 percent of its capitalization grant awarded from this appropriation to provide additional subsidization, as described above. States may use more.

**Eligible Forms of Additional Subsidy:** As described in the appropriation, the following are eligible forms of additional subsidy for these funds:

a. *Principal Forgiveness:* The principal forgiveness amount must be included in the loan agreement for the amount forgiven to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the amount of principal forgiven.
b. *Negative Interest Loans:* A negative interest loan is a loan for which the rate of interest is such that the total payments over the life of the loan are less than the principal of the loan. The negative interest rate must be included in the loan agreement at the time of execution to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the difference between the principal of the loan and the total payments expected over the life of the loan.
c. *Grants:* The grant must be provided at the time of assistance agreement execution to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the total grant amount included in the agreement. Note that grant recipients under this provision are considered "subgrantees" for the purposes of EPA's grant regulations as detailed below in section IV.D.

*For the $85 million for CWSRF decentralized funds to eligible states in Regions 3 and 4:*

> *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the requirements of section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, for the funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act, each State shall use 100 percent of the amount of its capitalization grants to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, grants, negative interest loans, other loan forgiveness, and through buying, refinancing, or restructuring debt or any combination thereof..

Each state must use 100 percent of its capitalization grant awarded from this appropriation to provide additional subsidization, as described above.

**Eligible Forms of Additional Subsidy:** As described in the appropriation, the following are eligible forms of additional subsidy for these funds:

a. *Principal Forgiveness:* The principal forgiveness amount must be included in the loan agreement for the amount forgiven to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the amount of principal forgiven.
b. *Negative Interest Loans:* A negative interest loan is a loan for which the rate of interest is such that the total payments over the life of the loan are less than the principal of the loan. The negative interest rate must be included in the loan agreement at the time of execution to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the difference between the principal of the loan and the total payments expected over the life of the loan.

c. *Grants:* The grant must be provided at the time of assistance agreement execution to be counted against the total required to be provided as additional subsidization. The amount counted against the requirement is the total grant amount included in the agreement. Note that grant recipients under this provision are considered "subgrantees" for the purposes of EPA's grant regulations as detailed below in section IV.D.
d. *Pre-Award Costs:* States may offer other loan forgiveness or buy, refinance, or restructure debt. Any debt or loan that is forgiven, purchased, refinanced, or restructured must have been for SA-HMW eligible expenses. The amount counted against the requirement is the total amount of debt or loan forgiven or purchased, including eligible transaction fees. For restructuring or refinancing loans or debt, the total amount counted against the requirement is the difference between the amount previously owed and the new amount owed, including any transaction fees.

**E. <u>State Match</u>:** The SA-HMW contains the following provisions:

*For the $3 billion in SRF funds to eligible states in Regions 3, 4, and 9:*

> *Provided further*, That the funds provided under this paragraph in this Act shall not be subject to the matching or cost share requirements of section 1452(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided further, That funds provided under this paragraph in this Act shall not be subject to the matching or cost share requirements of sections 602(b)(2), 602(b)(3), or 202 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act…

This language means that the requirements in sections 602(b)(2), 602(b)(3), and 202 of the CWA as well as section 1452(e) of the SDWA for states to provide match do not apply for the SA-HMW capitalization grants.

*For the $85 million for CWSRF decentralized funds to eligible states in Regions 3 and 4:*

> *Provided further,* That funds appropriated under this paragraph in this Act shall not be subject to the matching or cost share requirements of sections 602(b)(2), 602(b)(3), or 202 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act…

This language means the requirements in sections 602(b)(2), 602(b)(3), and 202 of the CWA for states to provide match do not apply for the SA-HMW capitalization grants.

**F. <u>DWSRF Administration and Other Set-Aside Funds</u>:** At their discretion, states may take set-asides from the SA-HMW capitalization grant, consistent with the set-aside types authorized under Section 1452 of SDWA. The set-asides must be used to support the purposes of SA-HMW: to support the reduction of flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disasters at treatment works or water systems.

Example eligible set-aside activities include, but are not limited to:

a. Using the DWSRF Administration and Technical Assistance set-aside under section 1452(g)(2)(A) of SDWA (the greatest of 4 percent, $400,000, or 1/5th percent of the current valuation of the fund) to fund salaries of employees working on SA-HMW, based upon the amount of time spent on SA-HMW implementation, and to provide resiliency-related technical assistance to water systems impacted by the named hurricanes or wildfires.
b. Using the DWSRF's 2 percent Small System Technical Assistance set-aside under section 1452(g)(2)(C) of SDWA to provide resiliency-related technical assistance to small water systems impacted by the named hurricanes or wildfires.

**G. <u>CWSRF Administration and Technical Assistance Funds</u>:** An eligible use of CWSRF funds includes reasonable costs for CWSRF administration, consistent with CWA section 603(d)(7). The maximum annual amount of CWSRF funds (not including any fees collected that are placed in the fund) that may be used to cover the reasonable costs of administering the fund (i.e., all IIJA, SA-HMW, and base appropriations) is the greatest of the following: an amount equal to 4% of all grant awards to the fund received by a state CWSRF (less any amounts that have been used in previous years to cover administrative expenses) for the fiscal year; $400,000; or 1/5 percent of the current valuation of the fund. The SA-HMW did not alter these options or the calculation of available administrative funds and verification procedures already in place.

In addition, states may use up to an amount equal to 2% of the SA-HMW CWSRF capitalization grant for the purpose of hiring staff, nonprofit organizations, or regional, interstate, or municipal entities to assist rural, small, and tribal publicly owned treatment works. The form of that assistance is flexible and could include, but is not limited to, community outreach, technical evaluation of wastewater solutions, preparation of applications, preliminary engineering reports, and financial documents necessary for receiving SRF assistance.

## IV. OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS

**A. <u>Equivalency</u>:** SA-HMW funds are federal funds and therefore equivalency requirements apply to projects funded by SA-HMW capitalization grant(s).[8] Projects funded through the base or other SRF programs cannot be used to meet the equivalency requirements of the SA-HMW capitalization grants.

**B. <u>Reporting</u>:** Transparency and consistency are of the utmost importance to ensure that the funds are being used effectively and efficiently. States must use EPA's SRF Data System to report key SA-HMW project characteristics and milestone information no less than quarterly. EPA recommends that project data be entered into the reporting systems as soon as agreements are

[8] The Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act requirements do not apply to SA-HMW funding. See section IV.E. Build America, Buy America for more information.

signed with assistance recipients. Additional reporting may be required through the terms and conditions of the grant award.

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2010 (FFATA) requires SRF programs to report on recipients that received federal dollars in the FFATA Subaward Reporting System (SAM.gov/fsrs). For more information, see *Clarification of Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Reporting Requirements in the State Revolving Fund Programs*, November 2023.

**C. Cash Draws:** Disbursements for projects funded by SA-HMW must *not* be drawn from other open SRF capitalization grants unless the projects are jointly funded by the SA-HMW and other SRF funding sources. Funds must be expended in a timely and expeditious manner.

**D. Laws, Regulations, and Requirements for Assistance Agreements in the Form of Grants:** The SA-HMW allows state CWSRF and DWSRF programs to provide grants to eligible assistance recipients. States should be aware that SRF assistance recipients that receive a grant are legally considered "subrecipients" for the purposes of Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) grant regulations at 2 CFR Part 200 et. seq. In other words, assistance recipients receiving additional subsidization in the form of a grant are subject to additional cross-cutting federal requirements than those receiving other forms of additional subsidization. EPA's subaward policy describes the requirements and procedures for Grants Management Offices and Program Offices in making determinations regarding subrecipient eligibility, overseeing pass-through entity monitoring and management of subawards, and authorizing fixed amount subawards under 2 CFR 200.331, 200.332, and 200.333, respectively.

Note that the use of a grant as an additional subsidization instrument does not change the established CWSRF and DWSRF cash draw rules. The assistance recipient must first incur a cost associated with an executed assistance agreement for the state CWSRF and DWSRF to have the authority to draw capitalization grant funds from the Department of the Treasury and disburse those funds to the assistance recipient.

State SRF managers can find more information in the memorandum, *Understanding State Revolving Fund Additional Subsidy as a Grant*, July 2022.

**E. Build America, Buy America:** The Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act requirements do not apply to SA-HMW funding pursuant to the exception under section 70912(4)(B), which states that BABA does not apply to "expenditures for assistance authorized under section 402, 403, 404, 406, 408, or 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170a, 5170b, 16 5170c, 5172, 5174, or 5192) relating to a major disaster or emergency declared by the President under section 401 or 501, respectively, of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5170, 5191) or pre and post disaster or emergency response expenditures." Per OMB's BABA regulations at 2 CFR 184.8(b), "pre and post disaster or emergency response expenditures" consist of expenditures for financial assistance that are: (1) authorized by statutes other than the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121 et seq., and (2) made in anticipation of or response to an

event or events that qualify as an "emergency" or "major disaster" within the meaning of the Stafford Act, id. § 5122(1),(2).[9]

## V. EPA Oversight

EPA plans to amend its annual review guidance[10] and checklists, as needed, to incorporate oversight of this supplemental funding. Regions will perform SA-HMW project file reviews (in addition to those for the base and other supplemental programs) and SA-HMW transactions will be incorporated into the statistical sample of draws. During the on-site reviews, Regions should discuss ongoing implementation of SA-HMW funding with the states and document observations, findings, and/or corrective actions in the Program Evaluation Report (PER). This ensures that the SRF programs are successfully meeting critical programmatic and fiduciary oversight responsibilities.

## VI. Conclusion

Please provide this memorandum to the states prior to grant award to ensure that the applicant is aware of the applicable statutory requirements before the grant is awarded. Additionally, continue discussions with the states on their plans to implement the SA-HMW.

You may contact us with questions or have your staff contact Matthew Link in the CWSRF program at Link.Matthew@epa.gov or Bizzy Berg in the DWSRF program at Berg.Bizzy@epa.gov.

ATTACHMENTS
1. SA-HMW SRF Allotments
2. SA-HMW CWSRF Decentralized Allotments
3. Projects Eligible Under the SA-HMW

[9] On August 10, 2023, the President issued an emergency declaration under the Stafford Act for the State of Hawaii due to the emergency conditions resulting from wildfires. The President issued an emergency declaration under the Stafford Act due to emergency conditions resulting from Tropical Storm/Hurricane Helene for the State of North Carolina on September 25, 2024, the State of Florida on September 28, 2024, the State of South Carolina on September 29, 2024, the State of Georgia on September 30, 2024, the Commonwealth of Virginia on October 1, 2024, and the State of Tennessee on October 2, 2024. The President issued an emergency declaration under the Stafford Act due to emergency conditions resulting from Hurricane Milton for the State of Florida on October 11, 2024, and for the Seminole Tribe of Florida on November 5, 2024.

[10] Notice: The SRF annual review guidance documents are EPA internal guidelines to help the regions effectuate statutory and regulatory requirements for the annual review and are not binding requirements on recipients of financial assistance.

**ATTACHMENT 1**

*SA-HMW SRF Allotments*

| Distribution of Clean Water & Drinking Water SRF Allotments<br>Based on Appropriation of $3,000,000,000 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **CWSRF** | **DWSRF** | **Total** |
| **Florida** | $806,392,000 | $844,671,000 | $1,651,063,000 |
| **Georgia** | $124,892,000 | $359,487,000 | $484,379,000 |
| **Hawai'i** | $22,409,000 | $68,282,000 | $90,691,000 |
| **North Carolina** | $253,681,000 | $409,422,000 | $663,103,000 |
| **South Carolina** | $3,102,000 | $17,771,000 | $20,873,000 |
| **Tennessee** | $8,167,000 | $44,262,000 | $52,429,000 |
| **Virginia** | $9,307,000 | $23,155,000 | $32,462,000 |
| **Total Funds Available to States** | **$2,995,000,000** | | |
| **National Set-Asides** | | | |
| National Administrative Set Aside | $5,000,000 | | |
| **Total SRF Appropriation** | **$3,000,000,000** | | |

**ATTACHMENT 2**

*SA-HMW CWSRF Decentralized Allotments*

| **Distribution of Clean Water SRF Decentralized Allotments**<br><br>**Based on Appropriation of $85,000,000** | |
|---|---|
| **State** | **CWSRF Decentralized** |
| **Florida** | $35,950,000 |
| **Georgia** | $8,956,000 |
| **North Carolina** | $22,510,000 |
| **South Carolina** | $9,404,000 |
| **Tennessee** | $3,524,000 |
| **Virginia** | $1,656,000 |
| **Total Funds Available to States** | **$82,000,000** |
| **National Set-Asides** | |
| National Administrative Set Aside | $3,000,000 |
| **Total SRF Appropriation** | **$85,000,000** |

## ATTACHMENT 3

***Projects Eligible under the SA-HMW***

**Clean Water SRF**

***If a project is not specifically listed below, states must explain in their IUP how the project addresses the purposes outlined in section III.C. of this memorandum.***

**I. Projects that prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

a. Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities

b. Replacement of damaged equipment with equipment that can reduce the energy consumption needs for publicly owned treatment works (§1383(c)(8)) or reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse (§1383(c)(6)).

c. Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of collection systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement, including:
   - Installation of submersible pumps
   - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g., pump motors)
   - Waterproofing circuitry
   - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
   - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g., wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage resistant windows, storm shutters)

d. Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas

e. Installation of physical barriers around pump stations or other collection system facilities (e.g., levees or dikes)

f. Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works

g. Separation of combined sewers that will result in a reduced risk of flooding of the collections system and/or treatment works

h. Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment

i. Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services

j. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations

k. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the collection system
   - Green infrastructure that reduces flood risk by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention

infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
- Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
- Floodwater pumping systems
- Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

**II. Projects that prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment works, including but not limited to:**

a. Installation of physical barriers around a facility (e.g., levees or dikes around the facility to prevent flooding)
b. Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas
c. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the treatment works
    - Green infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
    - Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
    - Floodwater pumping systems
    - Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

**III. Projects that maintain the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

a. Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities
b. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
c. Physical “hardening” or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at treatment works through upgrade or replacement, including:
    - Installation of submersible pumps
    - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g., pump motors)
    - Waterproofing circuitry
    - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
    - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g., wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage resistant windows, storm shutters)
d. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
e. Installation of physical barriers around individual treatment processes

- Flood walls around treatment tanks
- Elevated walls or capping of treatment tanks

f. Installation of larger capacity storage tanks
   - Installation of larger capacity chemical storage tanks for continued treatment in absence of delivery service
   - Installation of larger capacity fuel storage tanks for back-up generators
   - Construction of storage tanks at treatment works to store overflows for future treatment

g. Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment
h. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations

**IV. Projects that preserve and protect treatment works equipment in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

a. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
b. Prevention of saltwater damage to materials and equipment
   - Installation of salt water resistant chemical storage tanks
   - Installation of salt water resistant fuel storage tanks
   - Installation of salt water resistant equipment and appurtenances

**V. Planning projects that assess a treatment works' vulnerability to flood damage or that analyze the best approach to integrate system and community sustainability/resiliency priorities in the face of a variety of uncertain futures including natural disasters and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, provided the planning work is reasonably expected to result in a capital project, including but not limited to:**

a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent floodplain maps and projected sea level rise
b. Alternatives analysis
c. Asset Management Plans
d. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans

**VI. Projects that assess, prepare for, protect, or mitigate damage to treatment works or collection system from wildfires, including but not limited to:**

a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent wildfire hazard maps
b. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans considering wildfire potentials
c. Maintain emergency generators at key facilities to help mitigate widespread power outages
d. Practice mechanical thinning, weed control, selective harvesting, controlled burns and creation of fire breaks on utility managed property
e. Create a zone of defensible space for utility equipment and facilities (e.g., structures, supports to wires and transformers); keep intakes clear of debris
f. Install manual or automatic irrigation systems to provide wetting of components and groundcover for vulnerable areas (e.g., chemical storage, control equipment buildings)

g. Installation of fire-resistant building materials
h. Purchase of fire suppression equipment and fire safety kits as key components of emergency response equipment

**Clean Water SRF Decentralized Funds**

***If a project is not specifically listed below, states must explain in their IUP how the project addresses the purposes outlined in section III.C. of this memorandum***

***I. Projects that protect decentralized wastewater treatment systems from rising waters***

a. Anchor all buoyant components (e.g., fiberglass tanks, air-filled textile filters, pump basins, etc.) to prevent floating during flood events.
b. Properly grade and slope areas around septic system components to reduce flood scouring.
c. Brace septic system components properly to withstand saturated soil conditions.
d. Plant resilient native plants with shallow root systems to hold soils and prevent erosion near drainfields.
e. Elevate all electrical components above base flood elevation.
f. Add artificial buffers or swales, curtain drains, and fill caps to protect infrastructure and divert excess water away from decentralized systems.
g. Install backflow valves to prevent return flow and protect property from sewage backups.

**II. Projects that protect decentralized wastewater treatment systems from power risks associated with flooding**

a. Install backup power systems/connections to ensure that systems remain operational during power outages.
b. Install power shutoffs for emergency situations.

**III. Projects that reduce the risk of decentralized wastewater treatment system failure associated with flooding**

a. Install measures that reduce the amount of wastewater entering the decentralized treatment system.

**IV. Projects that increase decentralized wastewater system capacity to handle flood risks**

a. Install additional drain lines, larger septic tanks, and holding tanks.
b. Elevate drainfields to create more vertical separation distance (e.g., a mound system) or install alternative dispersion for drainfields (e.g., shallow pressurized drainfields or drip dispersal) allowing decentralized systems to return to normal operation more quickly after a flood event.

**V. Consolidation of decentralized wastewater treatment systems to reduce flood risk**

a. Install cluster systems to consolidate treatment and dispersal off-lot in a site that is more resilient (e.g., less flood risk, better soil conditions or terrain).
b. Design and install shared cluster systems to pool financial resources so that resilient features and management practices can be incorporated.
c. Integrate advanced treatment options into cluster systems to generate treated wastewater for reuse (e.g., membrane technologies)

VI. **Planning projects that assess the potential to connect homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater systems due to vulnerability to flood damage or that analyze the best approach to integrate system and community sustainability/resiliency priorities in the face of a variety of uncertain futures including natural disasters and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, provided the planning work is reasonably expected to result in a capital project, including but not limited to:**
    a. Feasibility studies to connect homes served by decentralized treatment systems to centralized treatment systems
    b. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent floodplain maps and projected sea level rise
    c. Alternatives analysis
    d. Asset Management Plans
    **e.** Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans

VII. **Projects that make connections from homes served by decentralized wastewater treatment systems to centralized wastewater treatment systems**
    a. Installation/construction of collection system components and equipment
    b. Decommissioning of decentralized wastewater systems so that they no longer pose risks to human health and the environment

**Drinking Water SRF**

***If a project is not specifically listed below, states must explain in their IUP how the project addresses the purposes outlined in section III.C. of this memorandum.***

**I. Projects that prevent interruption of water distribution system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

a. Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities
b. Purchase of mobile laboratory equipment for use during emergencies
c. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
d. Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of distribution systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement, including:
    - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g., pump motors)
    - Waterproofing circuitry
    - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
    - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g., wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage-resistant windows, storm shutters)
e. Relocation of pump stations or other distribution system facilities to less flood prone areas
f. Installation of physical barriers around pump stations or other distribution system facilities (e.g., levees or dikes)
g. Installation/construction of redundant distribution system components and equipment
h. Construction of interconnections with neighboring water systems which could provide an emergency water supply
i. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations
j. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure associated with an otherwise eligible drinking water project that protects the distribution system
    - Green infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
    - Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
    - Floodwater pumping systems
    - Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

**II. Projects that prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment plant or well house, including but not limited to:**

a. Installation of physical barriers around a facility (e.g., levees or dikes around the facility to prevent flooding)
b. Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas
c. Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure associated with an otherwise eligible drinking water project that protects the treatment plant
    - Green infrastructure that reduces the risk of flooding by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection
    - Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees
    - Floodwater pumping systems
    - Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

**III. Projects that maintain the operation of a drinking water treatment plant, intake or well in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

a. Installation of back-up energy supply or alternative energy sources (e.g., batteries, switch boxes) and/or hardening of existing connections to the power grid
b. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
c. Physical "hardening" or waterproofing of pumps and electrical equipment at pump stations and other components of distribution systems (including storage facilities and associated equipment) through upgrade or replacement, including:
    - Waterproofing electrical components (e.g., pump motors)
    - Waterproofing circuitry
    - Dry floodproofing/sealing of structure to prevent floodwater penetration
    - Installation/construction of wind resistant features (e.g., wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage-resistant windows, storm shutters)
d. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures
e. Installation of physical barriers around individual treatment processes
    - Flood walls around treatment tanks
    - Elevated walls or capping of treatment tanks (e.g., tanks, vaults)
f. Installation of larger capacity storage tanks
    - Installation of larger capacity chemical storage tanks for continued treatment in absence of delivery service
    - Installation of larger capacity fuel storage tanks for back-up generators
    - Installation of larger capacity water storage facilities (e.g., raw water reservoirs, backwash tanks, contact basins)
g. Installation/construction of redundant distribution system components and equipment
h. SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations

**IV. Projects that preserve and protect water system equipment in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:**

a. Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structure
b. Prevention of saltwater damage to materials and equipment
    - Installation of salt water resistant chemical storage tanks
    - Installation of salt water resistant fuel storage tanks
    - Installation of salt water resistant equipment and appurtenances

**V. Planning projects that assess a treatment works' vulnerability to flood damage or that analyze the best approach to integrate system and community sustainability/resiliency priorities in the face of a variety of uncertain futures including natural disasters and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, provided the planning work is reasonably expected to result in a capital project, including but not limited to:**

a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent floodplain maps and projected sea level rise
b. Alternatives analysis
c. Asset Management Plans
d. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans

**VI. Projects that assess, prepare for, protect, or mitigate damage to drinking water plant or well house or water distribution system from wildfires, including but not limited to:**

a. Risk/vulnerability assessments considering recent wildfire hazard maps
b. Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Plans considering wildfire potentials
c. Installation of shut-off valves so that damaged sections of pipeline can be isolated
d. Take actions to protect the "backbone" of water distribution network including key conduits, transmission mains, critical facilities, reservoirs and tanks
e. Maintain emergency generators at key facilities to help mitigate widespread power outages
f. In the wake of wildfires, install sensors upstream of the reservoir to monitor the amount of debris and sediment coming down the river, allowing utility to shut down its treatment plant before flash floods could cause damage; monitor raw water quality to adjust treatment, as necessary; resize culverts to handle increased flow
g. Practice mechanical thinning, weed control, selective harvesting, controlled burns and creation of fire breaks on utility managed property
h. Create a zone of defensible space for utility equipment and facilities (e.g., wellheads, structures, supports to wires and transformers); keep intakes clear of debris
i. Install manual or automatic irrigation systems to provide wetting of components and groundcover for vulnerable areas (e.g., chlorine storage, control equipment buildings)
j. Installation of fire-resistant building materials
k. Purchase of fire suppression equipment and fire safety kits as key components of emergency response equipment

# Appendix F

# CWSRF Request for Inclusion with Priority Scoring Criteria

# Florida Department of Environmental Protection

# REQUEST FOR INCLUSION ON THE CLEAN WATER PRIORITY LIST

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program
3900 Commonwealth Blvd., MS 3505, Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000

Process to receive a State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan. This Request for Inclusion (RFI) form, Form RFI 1 per subsection 62-503.200(33), F.A.C., lets us know that you are interested in obtaining an SRF loan. Each RFI will be assigned a project engineer to assist you throughout the SRF funding process. The information contained in the RFI is used to determine a priority score for your project; and the priority score is used to rank projects on the SRF priority list. Only projects ranked on the fundable portion of the priority list will receive consideration for a loan. Your project engineer will assist you in understanding all program requirements necessary before you are asked to submit a loan application, Form Application 1 or Form Application 2 per paragraph 62-503.430(1)(a), F.A.C. Please note that costs incurred before the adoption of the project on the fundable or waiting portion of the priority list are ineligible for reimbursement.

**Type of Loan Requested in this Application.** Select only one loan category and project type.

Loan Category: Planning ☐ Design ☐ Inflow/Infiltration Rehabilitation ☐ Construction ☐

Project Type: Design/Bid/Build ☐ Design/Build (D/B) ☐ Construction Manager at Risk (CMR) ☐

Note: Procurement of professional services must meet the requirements of the Consultants' Competitive Negotiation Act, Section 287.055, F.S.

**1. Applicant's Name and Address.**

Project Sponsor: _____ Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
(street address) (city) (county) (state) (zip code)

_____ _____ _____
(telephone) (ext.) (email address)

Contact Person Address (if different): _____ _____ _____ _____
(street address) (city) (state) (zip code)

**2. Name and Address of Applicant's Consultant (if any).**

Firm: _____ Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____
(street address) (city) (county) (state) (zip code)

_____ _____ _____
(telephone) (ext.) (email address)

**3. Certification by Authorized Representative.** I certify that this form and attachments have been completed by me or at my direction and that the information presented herein is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate.

_____ _____
(email address) (date)

_____ _____
(name, typed) (title)

_____
(signature)

# REQUEST FOR INCLUSION ON THE CLEAN WATER PRIORITY LIST

**4. Eligible Projects.**

a. Stormwater management facilities, such as detention/retention facilities, treatment facilities, etc. sponsored by a local government (eligible under Section 212 of the amended Clean Water Act).

b. Wastewater management facilities, such as sewers, pump stations, treatment plants, reuse facilities, sludge facilities, etc. sponsored by a local government (eligible under Section 212 of the amended Clean Water Act).

c. Nonpoint source pollution control best management practices for agriculture, silviculture, on-site treatment and disposal, wetlands, mining, marinas, brownfields or groundwater protection sponsored by any entity (eligible under Section 319 or 320 of the amended Clean Water Act).

**5. Project Information (Please attach).**

a. Describe the project, its location, the scope, why it's needed and the environmental benefit.

b. Attach maps showing system boundaries, existing and proposed service area, and project area.

**6. Estimated Costs (Clean Water Act Section 212, 319, and 320).**

a. Planning and/or SSES including geotechnical studies and surveying _____

b. Design

c. Special Studies including feasibility studies _____

d. Eligible Land (necessary land divided by total land times purchase price) _____

e. Construction, Equipment, Materials, Demolition and Related Procurement _____

f. Construction Contingency (10% of Item e) _____

g. Technical Services during Construction _____

h. Sum of Items a. through g. _____

**7. Project Schedule.** (Month and Year)

a. Submit the planning or SSES documentation _____

b. Submit the design documents, obtain permits, and acquire sites (as necessary) _____

c. Start activity (such as construction or non-structural best management practice) _____

d. Complete activity (such as construction or non-structural best management practice) _____

**8. Population**

a. Population served by the system _____

b. Population to be served by the project _____

**9. Project Priority**

a. Baseline Priority Categorization.

In the Table below, identify each of the project components for which the project qualifies and provide the component's construction cost. The baseline priority score (BPS) will be determined by prorating each component. The project sponsor must provide documentation that supports the selection of a base priority score of 350 points or greater.

# REQUEST FOR INCLUSION ON THE CLEAN WATER PRIORITY LIST

| Project Component | Priority Points | Component Construction Cost |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Eliminate a documented acute or chronic public health hazard. Examples include elimination of failing septic tanks, failing package plants, or elimination of sanitary sewer overflows. | 500 points | _____ |
| 2. Implement a project included in, or to be implemented as a direct result of, an adopted Basin Management Action Plan or a Reasonable Assurance Plan approved pursuant to section 403.067, F.S. | 450 points | _____ |
| 3a. Protect surface or ground water by preventing or reducing a documented source of pollution, pollution reductions necessary to meet regulatory requirements; or | | |
| 3b. Projects or activities by local governments or on-site system management entities, under section 319 of the Act, that correct septic tank failures in springsheds of first magnitude springs; or correct septic tank contributions to nutrient impaired spring systems. | 400 points | _____ |
| 4. Address a compliance problem documented in an enforcement action where the Department has issued a notice of violation or entered a consent order with the project sponsor. | 375 points | _____ |
| 5. Meet the criteria for a Green Project; correct excessive inflow/infiltration or other issues within the collection and transmission system that cause sanitary sewer overflows; scheduled rehabilitation; replacement; repair described in an approved asset management plan; or reuse that replaces an existing or proposed demand on a water supply. | 350 points | _____ |
| 6. Planning and design loans; projects for the installation of wastewater transmission facilities to be constructed concurrently with other construction projects occurring within or along a transportation facility right-of-way; or for rehabilitation, replacement or repair not included in an approved asset management plan. | 340 points | _____ |
| 7. Projects that construct other reclaimed water systems or residuals reuse systems that do not meet the criteria of component 5. above. | 300 points | _____ |
| 8. Ensure compliance with other enforceable standards or requirements. | 200 points | _____ |
| 9. Timely submitted projects that otherwise meet the requirements of the Act (including land or wastewater system acquisition projects). | 100 points | _____ |

b. Restoration and Protection of Special Water Bodies.

In order to qualify for a base score multiplier, identify which of the water bodies listed below that the project will assist in restoring or protecting; and reference the location in existing documentation where substantiating information may be found or attach other such substantiating information. If none are selected, the multiplier equals 1.0. If one or more are selected, the multiplier is 1.2. Supporting documentation must be provided for items selected.

1. A priority water body identified in an adopted Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) Plan. ☐
2. A water body classified as Outstanding Florida Waters or Wild and Scenic Rivers. ☐

c. Projects that document any of the following shall have bonus points added to the priority score after the adjustment under paragraph (b) above, as indicated. Items 3, 4 and 5 below are only applicable to financially disadvantaged small communities.

1. Elimination of Ocean Outfalls. 15 points ☐
2. Consistency with an Integrated Water Resource Management (One Water) plan. 15 points ☐
3. Population of 10,000 or less as of most recent decennial census, and affordability index less than or equal to 100.
   1000 divided by the affordability Index = _____ points.
4. Negative population trend as defined in 62-505.300(2)(c)2. F.A.C. 25 points ☐
5. End of useful life as defined in 62-505.300(2)(c)3., F.A.C. 25 points ☐

Return the completed form to the State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., MS 3505, Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-3000. The form may be scanned and emailed to SRFRFI@FloridaDEP.gov.

# Appendix G

# Florida Department of Environmental Protection SA-HMW Funding Mass Email


**UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**CONTACT: SRFRFI@FloridaDEP.gov**

# Funding Opportunity: State Revolving Fund Assistance for Utilities Impacted by Hurricanes Helene and Milton

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is now accepting project proposals from drinking water and wastewater utilities affected by hurricanes Helene and/or Milton. Through the Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Helene and Milton (SA-HMW), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has provided $1.6 billion in federal funding to Florida's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) and Clean Water SRF to support eligible recovery and resilience projects.

To be eligible, the applicant must be an SRF-eligible entity and the proposed project must address damage, disruption or the loss of a mission-essential function, such as a threat to public health, caused by one or both of the hurricanes. Projects may involve planning, design or construction and must meet SRF-eligibility requirements. Additionally, projects should aim to reduce vulnerability to flood or fire damage or enhance resilience to flooding and hurricanes. A list of eligible project types can be found in Attachment 3 of EPA's SA-HMW guidance.

To assist applicants, DEP's Drinking Water and Clean Water SRF programs will offer combined virtual office hours this summer to provide administrative, programmatic and technical assistance related to SA-HMW funding. Virtual office hours will be held via Microsoft Teams on the following Thursdays from 2-3 p.m. EDT: May 22, June 5, June 12, June 19 and June 26, 2025.

Applications are due by 11:59 p.m. EDT on **June 30, 2025**. To apply, complete a Drinking Water SRF Request for Inclusion and/or Clean Water SRF Request for Inclusion and email the completed form and required backup documentation to SRFRFI@FloridaDEP.gov. While electronic submittal is preferred, hard copies will also be accepted. To submit a hard copy, contact Catherine Murray at 850-245-2966.

Please note, any information submitted to DEP will become a public record, subject to disclosure in accordance with Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, and Article 1, § 24 of the Florida Constitution. Submittal of a project proposal does not create an agreement nor does it guarantee funding.

Learn more about DEP's Division of Water Restoration Assistance.

**About the Florida Department of Environmental Protection**

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is the state's principal environmental agency, created to protect, conserve and manage Florida's environment and natural resources. The department enforces federal and state environmental laws, protects Florida's air and water quality, cleans up pollution, regulates solid waste management, promotes pollution prevention and acquires environmentally sensitive lands for preservation. The agency also maintains a statewide system of parks, trails and aquatic preserves. Visit the department's website at FloridaDEP.gov.