CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

INTENDED USE PLAN FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR HURRICANES FIONA AND IAN

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT

Submitted to the

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV

By the

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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1. Introduction

On December 29, 2022, the President signed P.L. 117-328, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, ("the Act") into law. The funding in Division N of the Act for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) includes approximately $1.1 billion in disaster relief Supplemental Funding for Hurricanes Fiona and Ian (SAHFI) for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs: $665.2 million for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) programs and $402 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs, available only to states or territories in EPA Regions 2 and 4 for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Fiona or Ian. Only Hurricane Ian is relevant for Florida; therefore, Fiona will not be included in this plan. The EPA has allotted supplemental funding for the Florida Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program. This Supplemental Intended Use Plan (IUP) serves to explain how the SAHFI capitalization grant will be used within the CWSRF program. See **Appendix D** for EPA's Implementation Memorandum.

The State of Florida will receive an EPA CWSRF SAHFI Capitalization Grant for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2025 in the full allotment of $317,415,000 that will be used to provide financial assistance for the CWSRF program. No state match is required for the projected grant. The capitalization grant funds for the CWSRF SAHFI funds will be distributed as outlined by this plan.

For projects to be eligible under the SAHFI, 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. A comprehensive eligibility list is included as **Appendix B**.

2. Program Goals

A. Short Term Goals

1. To provide CWSRF assistance to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications of the CWSRF Capitalization Grant for projects to address flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability and to enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster.
2. To provide CWSRF loans with additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness for not less than 100% ($317,415,000) of the CWSRF SAHFI Capitalization Grant.
3. 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.
4. To ensure the projects receiving funds from the CWSRF SAHFI Capitalization Grant are in compliance with American Iron and Steel requirements.
5. To ensure that Davis- Bacon Act wage rules apply to all assistance agreements made with funds appropriated under the SAHFI Capitalization Grant.
6. To ensure that the projects comply with the 0.2-percent-annual-chance Flood Approach (also known as the 500-year flood) to meet the Federal Flood Risk Management Standard (FFRMS) for federally funded projects.

B. Long Term Goals

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

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3. Program Changes

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

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(5)(a) – The formulaic calculation of interest rate, except the minimum rate is 0%.
D. 62-503.500(4) – The procedures and eligibility for loans with principal forgiveness.

Allowable project costs are amended to include an addition 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 to meet the intent of P.L. 117-328, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023. Projects that do not have such a purpose will be excluded.

Allocations of principal forgiveness were adjusted to meet the requirement that 100% of the SAHFI Capitalization Grant be distributed to communities entirely as forgivable loans.

Additionally, costs for planning, design, and construction are listed together so as to best determine the use of the SAHFI Capitalization Grant funds. Funding will be available incrementally as the project meets the requirements of Rule 62-503.700 Planning, Design, Construction and Procurement. Design funding will only be available after the planning 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 the new EPA data system that has replaced the CWSRF Benefits Reporting (CBR) system and the Clean Water National Information System (CWNIMS) 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 State agrees to comply with all Title VI requirements of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Equal Employment Opportunity requirements (Executive Order 11246 as amended) which prohibits 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.

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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 SAHFI project list was published in the Florida Administrative Register, Volume 50, Number 07, on January 10, 2024 (**Appendix C**). To ensure the public has an opportunity to review a draft version of the Intended Use Plan for SAHFI was presented to the public at least two weeks prior to the February 14, 2024, public meeting.

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 SAHFI projects to receive funding.

7. Program Evaluation Report

CWSRF anticipates receiving and responding to Program Evaluation Report (PER) and audit findings for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2023-2024 funding in calendar year 2025, during and following the Annual Review/PER.

8. Sources and Use of the Funds

CWSRF is anticipating funding State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2023-2024 SAHFI projects using the SAHFI Capitalization Grant. No state match is required for the SAHFI Capitalization Grant. No set-asides are allotted from the CWSRF SAHFI Capitalization Grant. One hundred percent of the funding from the SAHFI Capitalization Grant ($317,415,000) will be used to fund projects as subsidy. 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 population of 10,000 or less as of the most recent decennial census. A financially disadvantaged 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.

No funds from the SAHFI Capitalization grant will be recaptured through investment earnings, loan repayments, or service fees.

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

SOURCE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT
FEDERAL FUNDS	
EPA CWSRF SAHFI Capitalization Grant	$317,415,000
STATE FUNDS	
SFY 2023-2024 Matching Funds Appropriated by the FL Legislature	$0
SFY 2023-2024 Loan Repayment	$0
Interest on Idle SRF Funds	$0
PRIOR YEARS' BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD	
De-obligated Loan Funds	$0

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Recaptured Funds from Unused Previously Encumbered Money	$0
Total Available Funds	**$317,415,000**

USE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT
PROJECTS	
SAHFI Subsidization (100% of SAHFI Capitalization Grant)	$317,415,000
Total Available Funds	**$317.415,000**

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 SAHFI Capitalization Grant is utilized expeditiously.

9. Cash Draw

The Automated Clearing House payment schedule for FY 2024-2025 funding identifies the timing of the cash outlays by the Federal government. The anticipated cash draw is for 25% of the SAHFI grant on a quarterly basis. As there is no state match, there will be no match drawdown.

ACH PAYMENT SHCEUDLE AND CASH DRAWS SAHFI GRANT, AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE (ACH), PAYMENT SCHEDULE, AND CASH DRAWS					
	FFY 2025				
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	TOTAL*
SAHFI GRANT	$79,353,750	$79,353,750	$79,353,750	$79,353,750	**$317,415,000**

*No state match is required for the SAHFI Grant.

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 SAHFI Capitalization Grant payment within 1 year after the receipt of such capitalization grant payment.

No additional binding commitments are anticipated with the SAHFI Capitalization Grant.

11. Assistance, Terms, and Fees

The assistance to be provided by the SAHFI Capitalization Grant is loan agreements with 100% subsidization for planning, design, and construction. The initial funding is expected to be conducted as a planning loan agreement. As a

project progresses to design, the loan agreement will be amended to include design. Once the design is complete, the loan agreement will be amended to include construction using the remaining funds available.

The fundable project priority list for the funds is included as **Appendix A**.

As the SAHFI Grant is to be provided as 100% subsidization, no use of market rate determination and calculation of a loan interest rate is conducted. Additionally, no fees will be assessed on assistance recipients for processing and managing the projects by CWSRF.

12. Transfer of Funds

CWSRF does not anticipate a need to transfer funds to the DWSRF; however, the Florida SRF program does reserve the right to 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 2023-2024 projects using the SAHFI Capitalization Grant. No state match is required for the SAHFI Capitalization Grant. One-hundred percent of the funding from the SAHFI Capitalization Grant ($317,415,000) will be used as subsidy. A provision of SAHFI is that Florida prioritizes disadvantaged communities with the funding available.

The State definition of a small community is a municipality or unincorporated community with a total population of 10,000 or less as of the most recent decennial census. A financially disadvantaged 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.

FDEP will also provide disaster supplemental funding to non-disadvantaged communities. Based on the hurricane's path it is determined that these non-disadvantaged communities also sustained severe damage. The systems that receive funding must demonstrate that they were impacted by Hurricane Ian.

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 be 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 SAHFI Capitalization Grant, 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.

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, Chapter 62-503 F.A.C. 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 sponsors through a Request for Inclusion (RFI) submittal process. Request for Inclusion is provided in **Appendix E.** 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.

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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.

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 Ian 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 SAHFI Capitalization Grant, 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 list for the SFY 2023-2024 funds and waiting list is included as **Appendix A**.

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15. Project Description

Arcadia - $19,823,000

Stormwater

City of Arcadia Stormwater and Flood Control project along Peace River Tributary E consists of canal widening and stabilization of Peace River Tributary E, including upsizing 17 Culverts along the 1.5-Mile-long stormwater conveyance system. The main goal of the project is to increase capacity and control the flow in this canal to alleviate floods within the basin. In addition, the project will include clearing and grubbing, erosion control, canal bank stabilization, and replacing 17 existing undersized pipe culverts with bigger box culverts. The project also includes the construction of a new outfall to the Peace River.

Wastewater

The City of Arcadia (City) owns and operates the William Tyson Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTWWTP or WWTP) located at 210 Parker Avenue, Arcadia, Florida, 34266. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) placed the treatment plant under a Consent Order in April 2018 due to a sanitary sewer overflow (SSO). The Consent Order was further modified with three amendments issued in April 2019, June 2020, and March 2022 due to reported exceedances of un-ionized ammonia. The third amendment, issued in March 2022, set further guidelines to meet enhanced nutrient removal (ENR) limits by 2027.

Considering the existing WWTP is one of the oldest in the State and Operating and Maintaining have been a difficult challenge to the city, the city elected replace the existing with a New Plant to address current deficiencies and environmental requirements. The proposed new plant consists of a MBR technology treatment alternative that will meet current and future effluent limits.

Ian Impact

The current Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) was impacted by Hurricane Ian from the Peace River flooding. When the river crested, the sanitary sewer main lines which run through Parker Ave, were inundated with sewer water preventing the Wastewater Treatment Plant from operating for approximately 4 days. It took nearly a month before the flows returned to the normal daily average.

Eligibility

II.b - Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas. I.f - Correction of significant I/I problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups. 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.

Avon Park - $2,520,000

Wastewater

Hardening of the Tulane Lift Station. The Lift Station is located on Lake Tulane. The Lift Station is permitted by FDEP under Permit #FLA014313. This lift station has been evaluated by city staff and engineers and is ranked as one of the top wastewater concerns.

Propose project includes:

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1. Relocation of the Master Lift Station off the side of Lake Tulane to avoid any possible sanitary sewer overflows, to have the least possible environmental impact possible.
2. Construct a new wet well with updated wastewater mains sized for the future flows. Wet well storage capacity will be greatly increased.
3. Utilize triplex pumping design to meet current and future demands.
4. Install a new backup power generator and install a stationary trash bypass pump hardening the master lift station.

Ian Impact

During Hurricane Ian the station was filled to the rim of the lid for hours while it was pumping, which caused staging in the upstream manholes. The on-site bypass pump is undersized and unable to pump while the stations submersible pumps are running due to head pressure in the under sized force main.

Eligibility

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

Charlotte County - $19,823,000

Wastewater

East Port Water Reclamation Facility plant upgrade designed with resiliency and natural disasters as guiding principle. Plant upgrade is designed to withstand 160 mph winds and raised 12.5' above its current base elevation.

Ian Impact

During Hurricane Ian the East Port Water Reclamation Facility experienced extensive damages including but not limited to; destruction of the reclaimed water storage pond aeration system, liner, and supporting dike, the traveling bridge filter was derailed, conveyor belts and presses were destroyed, operations office was knocked off the foundation, Stage 5 reclaimed pump station pumps were destroyed, etc.

Eligibility

III. Project that maintains the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster.

Cocoa Beach - $15,024,000

Wastewater

The City of Cocoa Beach (City) has a need to rehabilitate the sanitary sewer, laterals and manholes by performing necessary repairs to mitigate the sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) observed during Hurricane Ian through an inflow and infiltration (I&I) Abatement Program. The City will be performing condition assessment of 1,049 manholes with the primary goal of identifying the structures requiring repair/rehabilitation. Smoke testing of all gravity sewers. In addition to the manhole rehabilitations, the city anticipates installing liners within 245,022 linear feet (LF) of their sanitary sewer.

Estimated work:

1. Manhole Inspection, Flow Monitoring and Smoke Testing

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2. Sanitary Sewer Lining: 82,000 LF of sanitary sewer in 2024 which will complete rehabilitation on 60% of City's clay sewer pipes.
3. Sewer Lateral Lining: Repair and lining of 1,000 sewer laterals.
4. Manhole Rehabilitation: It is anticipated that 25% will require rehabilitation totaling 200 manholes.

Ian Impact

Infiltration and Inflow was the single largest contributor to sewage overflows and overflows at the treatment works during Hurricane Ian. Proposed improvements will preserve and protect treatment works structures and equipment in the event of subsequent storms and natural disasters.

Eligibility

I.f - Correction of significant I/I problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups.

Daytona Beach Shores - $14,550,000

Wastewater

In response to impacts experienced during Hurricane Ian, the city has accelerated design for lift station replacement program. The suite of projects includes retrofit of all city owned lift stations to submersible designs and upgrade/replacement of electrical and control systems to avoid potential for flood or wind damage. Preparation of the CWSRF Facility Plan (PLAN) has been authorized and is underway. The suite of projects includes retrofit of **all** city owned lift stations to submersible designs and upgrade/replacement of electrical and control systems to avoid potential for flood or wind damage.

Ian Impact

Storm surge, excessive surf, rain and hurricane force winds caused severe storm damage to private, and City owned infrastructure in coastal areas throughout the City of Daytona Beach Shores. Power outages and excessive rain caused failures within the City's sewage collection and transmission network. The southeast Volusia area saw rainfall totals between 19-21 inches during the event.

Eligibility

I.a.b. - Installation of back-up generators (including portable generators) or alternative energy sources (e.g., solar panels, wind turbines, batteries, switch boxes) that service pump stations or other distribution system facilities. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment

Eatonville - $19,823,000

Stormwater

The stormwater improvement project:

Engineering to study watershed for mitigation of storm flooding.

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Construction stormwater infrastructure to mitigate flooding.

Wastewater

The I/I sewer system rehabilitation project:
Lake Lovely Project Area
Eastern Project Area

Ian Impact

During and after Hurricane Ian the wastewater system experienced periods of heavy Infiltration and Inflow due to flooding. This is especially impactful for Eatonville as a wholesale sewer customer of Altamonte Springs. Flow data provided.

Eligibility

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

Fort Meade - $6,130,000

Wastewater

Enhancing the facility's resilience to extreme weather events, the project will address key vulnerabilities identified in the aftermath of Hurricane Ian. These include aged effluent pumps, insufficient pumping capacity, and challenges related to the generator. The project includes pump replacements, system redesigns, and enhanced controls to ensure the WWTP's reliability and operational continuity.

Ian Impact

Hurricane Ian delivered a severe blow to the City of Fort Meade's WWTP, unearthing vulnerability that demanded immediate attention. The aged effluent pumps, pushed beyond their intended lifespan, struggled to manage the increased load imposed by the storm. With two of the three pumps working several days during the hurricane, their operational strain reached critical levels. The existing pump system, designed for normal loads, proved grossly inadequate to handle the heightened flows induced by the storm.

Eligibility

I.b.c. - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. Physical hardening or water proofing of pumps and electrical equipment.

Fort Myers - $19,823,000

Wastewater

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The project design will evaluate the base flood elevation for the overall wastewater treatment plant site through stormwater management analysis and design, which will look to determine design flood elevations for the new treatment facilities at high risk such that they are at or above 500-year flood plain in accordance with the Florida Building Code and ASCE 24-14 guidance. It is anticipated the proposed improvements will include the use and expansion of the existing onsite stormwater management retention pond, site grading, new drainage collection system networks, elevated replacement filters, an elevated electrical building to house the emergency (back-up) generator, switchgear, variable frequency drives, motor control center, and other electrical equipment and appurtenances needed for the upgraded treatment facilities.

Ian Impact

Hurricane Ian, via wind and flood damage, played havoc with the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant in Fort Myers. Besides flooding throughout the system, the following essential aspects of the facility sustained damage due to the unprecedented storm surge and rainfall:

- Critical roof and lighting damage to the belt press building;-
- Side deck-jib crane 3;
- Severe Roof damage to the chemical storage building;
- Effluent chamber-shed entirely destroyed;
- Headworks-grit pump submerged in salt water and corroded and showing signs of shorting;
- Utilities building damaged – roof, facia, doors and windows sustained severe damage
- Oxidation ditches damaged;
- and Reclamation tanks- screens blown out.

Eligibility

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.

Fort Myers Beach - $10,753,386

Stormwater

The Town's request for SAHFI funding includes the following:

- Design
- Stormwater swales: restoration and repair of approximately 23,000 linear feet of existing swale and the development of approximately 28,000 linear feet of open drainage ditches into swale.
- Stormwater retention facility: construction of a stormwater retention facility to increase existing runoff storage capacity.
- Outfall backflow prevention: construction of backflow prevention measures at 105 of the Town's 141 existing outfall structures.

Ian Impact

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The Town of Fort Myers Beach is located on a barrier island off the west coast of Florida. Due to its location and low elevation, the Town is particularly susceptible to flooding from heavy rainfall and tropical storm systems. These problems will only worsen as sea levels rise. In 2022, the Town suffered a direct hit from Hurricane Ian which nearly devastated the island. As a result, the Town intends to implement a number of stormwater system improvements to minimize the potential damage from future heavy rainfall and tropical systems.

Eligibility

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.

Groveland - $19,823,000

Stormwater

The City of Groveland identified a series of vulnerabilities to their drainage system following Hurricane Ian. During the storm, the city experienced widespread power outages due to tree damage and roadway flooding. The City of Groveland sits on the hill between the St Johns River Water Management District and the Southwest Florida Water Management District and plays a critical role in water quality along both coasts of Florida. Depending on where flooding occurs, runoff from storms may flow north to the headwaters of the St. Johns or south to the headwaters of the Green Swamp and Withlacoochee River. Impairments and nutrients picked up in Groveland have a compounding impact on the downstream ecosystems. The city is committed to its brand of the "City of Natural Charm" and seeks to provide improved conveyance, stormwater retention and treatment.

Project recommendations include land acquisition, retention ponds, wet storage, grass swales, and subsurface baffle boxes at various sites throughout the city. The Project will include various improvements across the city that include bioretention infrastructure (e.g., constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting. The city is in the planning process and is currently seeking to expedite design and construction efforts to enhance the critical stormwater treatment and flood mitigation projects that will alleviate impacts of future storms on the area.

Wastewater

The city completed a master plan that described a new regional wastewater treatment facility that will be located along the Florida Turnpike that will be more resistant to flooding and accessibility restraints during storm events. The new wastewater treatment facility will be a concrete tank, oxidation ditch treatment style facility with advanced treatment that includes full reclaim water capabilities for effluent beneficial reuse. The system will also include land acquisition for stormwater detention, disposal system expansion, with redundancy to prevent operational interruptions in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including concrete tanks, backup generators, installation of submersible pumps, floodproofing of component structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, as well as a SCADA system to allow for remote monitoring and operation of the system.

Ian Impact

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The City of Groveland identified a series of vulnerabilities to their wastewater treatment and collection system following Hurricane Ian. The city currently operates two wastewater treatment facilities, the Sampey Facility and the Sunshine Facility. The Sampey facility is located on a rural, tree lined, dirt road that floods regularly and was dangerous to travel during flooding and wind damage from Hurricane Ian. The Sampey collection system also experienced an increase in flows during the storm that needs to be investigated through a sanitary sewer evaluation survey.

Eligibility

II.b - Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas. I.f - Correction of significant I/I problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups. 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.

Holly Hill - $9,300,000

Wastewater

Due to regional topography, the watershed area that comprises the City's service area acts as a closed basin during extreme high tides and major rainfall events. The City has lined the majority of all gravity sewers and manholes, but during major events, most of the collection system is submerged and I/I prevention strategies are not effective. The city has a surface water outfall into the Indian River Lagoon (IRL) National Estuary and the plant sees peak flows that are 4-5 times the annual average during major events. The only means of effectively maintaining the ability to treat extreme flows is the construction of redundant components and equipment.

Ian Impact

From DEP Incident Report: Excessive rainfall as a result of Hurricane Ian caused an SSO at the WWTP equalization tank and biological treatment tanks.

Eligibility

I.f - Correction of significant I/I problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups.

Howey-in-the-Hills - $3,185,000

Wastewater

The collection system design will include land acquisition with redundancy to prevent operational interruptions in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including floodproof buildings, backup generators, installation of submersible pumps, floodproofing of component structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, as well as a SCADA system to allow for remote monitoring and operation of the system.

The project will eliminate and reduce the number of onsite septic systems, small-privately owned packaged wastewater treatment facilities, and provide advanced treatment capabilities for alternative water supply such as reclaim and aquifer recharge in the Central Florida Water Initiative area.

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Ian Impact

The Town of Howey-in-the-Hills identified a series of vulnerabilities to their wastewater service commitment following Hurricane Ian. The Town's wastewater needs are currently served by a combination of a wastewater treatment plant by a 3rd party provider (Mission Inn PUD) and onsite septic tanks in the majority of the Town. During the storm, the Town experienced widespread power outages and isolated flooding throughout the Town. Residential properties in classic Howey-in-the-Hills were flooded and buried septic tanks overflowed into streets and subsequently into the adjacent Little Lake Harris.

Eligibility

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

LaBelle - $19,823,000

Wastewater Treatment Plant

The City of LaBelle has an aging 0.750 MGD capacity wastewater treatment facility with a percolation pond disposal site located in the Caloosahatchee River basin. With average daily flows approaching 0.500 MGD, peak wet weather flows during Hurricane Ian exceeding 0.750 MGD the Cit is actively taking strides to identify defects in the Collection System that are contributing extraneous flows and adding emergency equalization tankage at the wastewater treatment facility to store peak wet weather flows to alleviate overflows during storm events. The equalization tank improvements will help the city better manage flows for the next three years until a new facility is constructed.

Wastewater Collection System

The City of LaBelle is under FDEP Consent Order 22-2259 to make upgrades to the sewer collections system to mitigate multiple occurrences of sanitary sewer overflows (SSO's) into the Caloosahatchee River. The Consent Order dictates the City must perform the sewer upgrades that will include lift station rehab/replacement, generators, supply towable emergency pumps, installation of submersible pumps, floodproofing of component structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, SCADA system improvements for remote monitoring and control, identification and removal of inflow and infiltration sources and critical pipe repairs.

Ian Impact

Many of the existing lift stations are located in roadways that flooded during Hurricane Ian with access hatches at ground level making overflows easy and emergency response difficult to perform.

Eligibility

I.f. – Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works. I.b.c. - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. Physical hardening or water proofing of pumps and electrical equipment.

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Lake Wales - $7,350,110

Wastewater

Replace existing pre-treatment structures with elevated headworks, grit removal system, and flow through equalization tank.

Project includes:

1. Replace existing mechanical bar screens and grit system.
2. Demo existing headworks structure.
3. Modify piping.
4. Modify electrical system.
5. Installation of new flow measurement system.
6. Flow equalization basin.

Ian Impact

The recent Hurricane Ian caused surge of flow and equipment issues that adversely affected the sewer system headworks. The Wastewater Reclamation Facility had to be closely monitored to prevent extreme overflows during this storm. This project is a priority for the city as it will build resiliency and reduce the number of pollutants that pass through the headworks during high flows, equalize flows (incorporating an EQ Tank), and prevent raw sewage spills (overflows) and further damages to the downstream equipment.

Eligibility

III.f.g. – Construction of storage tanks at treatment works to store overflows for future treatment. Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment.

Lee County - $19,823,000

Wastewater

The purpose of the proposed project is to provide design, construction oversight, permitting, and construction activities to restore the Fort Myers Beach WRF to its permitted treatment capacity of 6 MGD in order to handle the flow conditions, and ensure long term efficient operation and performance, including any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to existing and proposed structures and equipment critical to the treatment process. This project will create a state-of the-art 6MGD facility that exemplifies resilience.

Ian Impact

After Hurricane Ian's landfall on September 28, 2022, the Fort Myers Beach WRF suffered severe damage due to flooding causing saltwater intrusion and submersion to many of the facility's buildings. The Fort Myers Beach WRF suffered a widespread electrical failure of equipment located at ground level due to storm surge between five (5) to six (6) feet. As a result, additional scope of work to the identified in the Master Plan is needed to not only restore damages but also mitigate from future climate vulnerability.

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Eligibility

III. Project that maintains the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster.

Welaka - $4,996,000

Wastewater

The comprehensive scope of the "Sportsman's Harbor Vacuum Sewer System Improvements" project includes:

- Replacement and improvement of Existing vacuum sewer lines.
- Retrofitting and/or replacing vacuum system valve pit assemblies and associated components to enhance efficiency and reliability and to eliminate ongoing infiltration/inflow issues.
- Upgrading the master vac pump station piping and valves.
- Total rehabilitation of the downstream List Station No. 7, which receives all flows from the Sportsman's Harbor area and pumps to the wastewater treatment facility (WWTF).
- Installation of back-up generators for continuous operation during power outages.
- As possible/necessary, strategic relocation of applicable facilities to less flood-prone areas, minimizing vulnerability to storm surges.

Ian Impact

The project focuses on Sportsman's Harbor, a neighborhood located on the St. Johns River, which faced severe flooding during Hurricane Ian. The specific challenges presented by this location necessitate targeted improvements to the vacuum sewer system to mitigate severe flooding impacts and enhance overall reliability.

Eligibility

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

Leesburg - $19,823,000

Wastewater

Turnpike WWTF is undergoing an expansion. With this expansion, the city is also replacing and enhancing the electrical system. Some of the electrical gear at the facility is well beyond its useful life, and portions of the gear have started to fail. These improvements will also enhance resiliency to rapid hydrologic change and natural disasters, as well as reduce the City's vulnerability to future storms.

Ian Impacts

Hurricane Ian impact accelerated the deterioration of the wastewater infrastructure including the plant electrical system.

Eligibility

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I.b.c. - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. Physical hardening or water proofing of pumps and electrical equipment.

Mascotte - $19,823,000

Stormwater

Recurrent flooding within the City of Mascotte during periods of high rainfall have underscored the need to improve drainage and stormwater management systems in certain parts of the City, particularly older sections developed prior to modern stormwater management regulations (e.g., the Henderson Wetlands Protection Act of 1984 and others). These areas lack the stormwater quality treatment and attenuation systems that are now required for modern development under Florida's Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) program. The affected areas are comprised of mostly residential structures constructed between the 1920s and 1960s on small lots adjacent to narrow roadways. Twelve City-owned stormwater outfalls discharge stormwater generated from these areas into Florida waters, the majority ultimately to the Green Swamp.

Wastewater

The City of Mascotte prepared a Clean Water SRF Facilities Plan that recommended a series of capacity and operational redundancy improvements that would enhance the continuity of the system's operations and meet the projected needs of the system to serve the community reliably in the future. In response to impacts experienced during Hurricane Ian, the City intends to accelerate the implementation of this program, which includes projects to provide additional wastewater treatment capacity at a new regional treatment facility in Groveland (via existing Interlocal Agreement between the cities of Mascotte and Groveland) as well as expanding its own sewer collection system to enable the diversion of wastewater flows to this new (alternative) facility for treatment and disposal.

The new regional wastewater treatment facility that will be located along the Florida Turnpike will be more resistant to flooding and accessibility restraints during storm events. The new wastewater treatment facility will be a concrete tank, oxidation ditch treatment style facility with advanced treatment that includes full reclaim water capabilities for effluent beneficial reuse. The system will also include land acquisition for stormwater detention, disposal system expansion, with redundancy to prevent operational interruptions in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including concrete tanks, backup generators, installation of submersible pumps, floodproofing of component structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, as well as a SCADA system to allow for remote monitoring and operation of the system.

The expanded collection system will transmit wastewater from Mascotte to facilities in Groveland for treatment and disposal. The collection system will incorporate measures to prevent operational interruptions in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including backup generators to service pump stations, installation of submersible pumps, floodproofing of component structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, as well as a SCADA system to allow for remote monitoring and operation of the system.

Ian Impacts

Heavy and prolonged precipitation brought on by Hurricane Ian highlighted the vulnerabilities associated with these areas. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Severe flooding at the intersection at Alpine Street and Midway Street, where drainage is presently provided via an upland cut ditch on the west side of the intersection. This ditch overtops during heavy rains and causes flooding in the intersection.
- Laurel Street, Palmwood Avenue, and the surrounding streets experience heavy erosion where there is no curbing. This erosion impacts the performance of catchment structures and infiltration basins at the bottom of Laurel Street, which overtop and flood the area.
- Erosion occurs at pavement edges, particularly at intersections, and sand surfaces of residential driveways (along Pearl Street, for example) erode and become the source of sedimentation onto and alongside the streets and into the FLDOT drainage system.
- Improper drainage structures cause vehicles to bottom out at the Putnam/Talbot intersection around the center drain inlet, impeding access.

Eligibility

I.b.c. - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. Physical hardening or water proofing of pumps and electrical equipment.

Montverde - $19,823,000

Stormwater

The Town of Montverde is presently implementing a program to mitigate flooding by improving drainage infrastructure throughout the Town limits. Multiple projects are currently being designed to create the additional benefit of capturing surface nutrient runoff to prevent water quality degradation in the area lakes, with the most critical being Lake Apopka and Lake Florence.

Heavy and prolonged precipitation brought on by Hurricane Ian highlighted the vulnerabilities associated with these areas. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Improved drainage to avoid flooding and protect critical community assets at Town Municipal Complex (Town Hall, Library, Recreational Facilities, Post Office, and Fire Station), implementing stormwater management system along Porter Avenue east, connecting to retention area at Truskett Park on Lake Apopka
- Roadway, drainage, and stormwater quality improvements on Osgood Road and Boat Ramp access to Lake Apopka
- Drainage improvements and nutrient removal at Magnolia Terrace drainage to Lake Florence
- Improved detention and curb/gutter in association land area to avoid roadway flooding on northwest side of Lake Florence
- Improved detention and curb/gutter to avoid roadway and commercial property flooding along Lakeside Drive south of Franklin Pond.
- Additional flood mitigation and resiliency improvements, as funds become available.

As an inland community, the Town is aware of and planning for not only extreme weather events, but also the trending increase in rainfall amounts over a 24-hour period. It is recognized that impacts must be planned for. The approach to implementing each site-specific improvement includes a Resiliency Alternatives Analysis that will provide an action plan addressing and informing the overall Local Mitigation Strategy.

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Wastewater

The Town of Montverde is preparing a Clean Water SRF Facilities Plan to identify a series of capacity and operational redundancy improvements that would enhance its wastewater system's reliability and meet the projected to serve the community reliably in the future. Presently, the Town transmits the flows from its sewer collection system via interconnection to the City of Clermont for treatment and disposal. This existing treatment alternative is presently limited both by hydraulic capacity in the transmission system and available treatment capacity at the WWTP in Clermont. In response to impacts experienced during Hurricane Ian, and the potential for increased flows generated by future extreme weather events, the Town intends to accelerate the implementation of this program, which includes providing additional treatment capacity at a new wastewater treatment plant and expanding its sewer collection system to enable the diversion of wastewater flows to this new (alternative) facility for treatment and disposal.

The wastewater treatment facility to be located within the Town limits will incorporate features to make it resistant to flooding and accessibility restraints during storm events. The project will include land acquisition for the treatment plant itself, rapid infiltration basins for effluent disposal, and stormwater detention. The facility will provide redundant treatment capacity to prevent operational interruptions in the event of a flood or natural disaster.

The expanded collection system will transmit wastewater from the Town's existing collection system to the new wastewater treatment plant for treatment and disposal. The collection system will incorporate measures to prevent operational interruptions in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including backup generators to service pump stations, installation of submersible pumps, floodproofing of component structures and waterproofing of electrical equipment and circuitry, as well as a SCADA system to allow for remote monitoring and operation of the system.

Ian Impacts

Presently, the Town transmits the flows from its sewer collection system via interconnection to the City of Clermont for treatment and disposal. This existing treatment alternative is presently limited both by hydraulic capacity in the transmission system and available treatment capacity at the WWTP in Clermont. In response to impacts experienced during Hurricane Ian, and the potential for increased flows generated by future extreme weather events, the Town intends to accelerate the implementation of this program, which includes providing additional treatment capacity at a new wastewater treatment plant and expanding its sewer collection system.

Eligibility

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

Ponce Inlet - $10,400,000

Wastewater

Project includes replacement of septic tanks and drain fields with a centralized sewer system conveying flow to pump stations and ultimately the WWTP for treatment. Septic tanks and drain fields in the waterfront community currently discharge excess nutrients into the adjacent waterbodies. During storm events saturated drain fields often prohibit the use of septic systems for prolonged periods of time. Installation of new centralized gravity collection systems will dramatically improve resiliency on this barrier island. The project will include a new lift station with two (2) submersible pumps. New SCADA systems installed for the lift station, installed in 316SS NEMA 4X panels and moved to a safe location.

Ian Impacts

The inundation resulting from Hurricane Ian had a profound impact on the septic systems within the Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas of the Ponce Inlet Septic to Sewer projects. The prolonged and intense flooding compromised numerous septic systems, presenting a severe threat to both public health and environmental integrity. Addressing these challenges is imperative for the successful execution of Ponce Inlet's Septic to Sewer project.

Specifically, areas of significant concern include Bay Harbor Dr.., Jennifer Circle, Inlet Point Blvd., South Peninsula Drive, and Beach Street west of Peninsula Drive. In these locations, flooding reached substantial levels, with feet of water covering extensive property areas. This flooding persisted for well over a week, adversely affecting access and the operational capabilities of septic systems within the flooded area.

The repercussions of this flooding transcend immediate health concerns, impacting the long-term viability of the septic systems. Immediate remediation efforts are necessary, emphasizing the urgent need for sustainable infrastructure solutions to mitigate future risks. The Septic to Sewer projects prioritizes comprehensive strategies that not only replace the affected systems but also fortify the region against potential natural disasters. Recognizing the interconnected nature of health safety, environmental conservation, and community resilience is crucial in addressing the aftermath of natural disasters like Hurricane Ian.

Eligibility

I.b. – Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. d. – Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures.

Port Orange - $15,150,000

Wastewater

In response to impacts experienced during Hurricane Ian, the city has accelerated design for specific projects including rehabilitation, upgrade and hardening of their tertiary denitrification filters and replacement/hardening/raising of emergency power generators and electrical buildings.

Ian Impacts

Hurricane Ian caused malfunction in Port Orange's chlorine residual, plant equipment failure, and a sewage overflow. Power outages caused by Hurricane Ian resulted in pump failure and the release of 4.304 MG of wastewater between Sept. 29th-Sept.30th.

Eligibility

III.c. – Physical 'hardening' or waterproofing. Installation of backup generators.

Punta Gorda - $19,823,00

Wastewater

New mechanical step screens to replace existing screens in existing headworks. Three MLE process trains and three secondary clarifiers to replace the four existing. aeration tanks and four secondary clarifiers. New submersible pumps (with larger capacity) to replace existing filter feed pumps. New effluent pumps (increased capacity and full redundancy) to replace the existing effluent pumps. Improvements to the primary and secondary digesters (blower replacement and air piping). Miscellaneous ancillary/appurtenant replacement of select yard piping, new force mains, new process drain pump station, improvement drainage/grading and stormwater management, geotechnical improvements/foundations for new structures, aeration equipment and piping for new bioreactors, RAS/WAS and scum pumping, and other

mechanical equipment for new secondary clarifiers, associated instrumentation and control panels, etc. Miscellaneous electrical improvements including but not limited to new electrical service, new electrical building, new stand-by generator and fuel tank, etc.

Ian Impacts

In September 2022, Hurricane Ian struck Florida's Gulf Coast, leaving a trail of destruction in its wake. Punta Gorda bore the brunt of this powerful storm. The storm caused extensive flooding in the City with up to 18 feet in storm surge, collapse of multiple areas of the seawall causing damage to approximately 600 properties, and loss of City infrastructure including severe damage to the City Hall Annex.

Eligibility

I.b.c. - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. Physical hardening or water proofing of pumps and electrical equipment.

16. Green Project Reserve

The State agrees that the funds provided by the SAHFI Capitalization Grant may, at the discretion of the State, 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 project priority list 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.

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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 SAHFI Capitalization Grant is utilized expeditiously.

20. Disadvantaged Communities

Priority will be given from the CWSRF SAHFI Capitalization Grant 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 issued a press release detailing the funding availability and how to apply. (**Appendix F**)
4. Subscribers to the Water Restoration Assistance program were emailed the press release directly.

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Appendix A

CWSRF SAHFI Project Priority List

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
2023 STATE REVOLVING FUND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION
FOR
HURRICANES FIONA AND IAN

DRAFT
FOR:02/14/2024

CWSRF MAXIMUM AVAILABLE PER SPONSOR: **$19,823,318**

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT/ PROJECT NBR	PROJECT TYPE	ELIGIBILTY	ADOPTION DATE	APPLICATION DEADLINE	AGREEMENT DEADLINE	REQUESTED PLANNING AMT	REQUESTED DESIGN AMT	REQUESTED CONSTRUCTION AMT	REQUESTED LOAN AMT	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMT (100% PF)	POPULATION
107	Fort Myers Beach CW-36088	SW/SAHFI	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.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$430,135	$10,323,251	$10,753,386	$10,753,386	7,048
363	Eatonville ** CW-48029	WW/SAHFI	I.f. – Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$1,721,801	$18,989,820	$20,711,621		
133		SW/SAHFI	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	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$1,423,000	$16,438,000	$17,861,000	$19,823,318	2,321
350	Avon Park * CW-28044	WW/SAHFI	I.d. – Relocation of pump stations or other collection system facilities to less flood prone areas.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$2,520,000	$2,520,000	$2,520,000	10,461
340	Howey in the Hills CW-35023	WW/SAHFI	I.j. - SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$935,000	$2,250,000	$0	$3,185,000	$3,185,000	1,597
	LaBelle ** CW-26038	WW/SAHFI	I.f. – Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$840,000	$8,190,000	$9,030,000		
387		WW/SAHFI	I.b.c. - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. Physical hardening or water proofing of pumps and electrical equipment.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$150,000	$2,250,000	$22,312,000	$24,712,000	$19,823,324	5,106
363	Welaka ** CW-54050	WW/SAHFI	I.f. – Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$72,000	$401,000	$4,523,000	$4,996,000	$4,996,000	693
360	Fort Meade ** CW-53113	WW/SAHFI	I.b.c. - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. Physical hardening or water proofing of pumps and electrical equipment.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$62,000	$401,000	$5,667,000	$6,130,000	$6,130,000	6,104
350	Groveland * CW-35066	WW/SAHFI	II.b - Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas. I.f - Correction of significant I/I problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$185,000	$660,000	$26,140,000	$26,985,000		
100		SW/SAHFI	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	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$150,000	$2,160,000	$22,060,000	$24,370,000	$19,823,318	22,374
350	Leesburg * CW-35101	WW/SAHFI	I.b.c. - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. Physical hardening or water proofing of pumps and electrical equipment.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$40,900,000	$40,900,000	$19,823,318	27,000
361	Mascotte ** CW-35124	WW/SAHFI	I.b.c. - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. Physical hardening or water proofing of pumps and electrical equipment.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$14,040,000	$14,040,000		
111		SW/SAHFI	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	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$9,360,000	$9,360,000	$19,823,318	5,743
350	Punta Gorda CW-08033	WW/SAHFI	I.b.c. - Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. Physical hardening or water proofing of pumps and electrical equipment.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$39,900,000	$39,900,000	$19,823,318	19,571
350	Montverde CW-35133	WW/SAHFI	I.i. - Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$120,000	$2,400,000	$26,062,000	$28,582,000		
100		SW/SAHFI	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	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$75,000	$750,000	$6,050,000	$6,875,000	$19,823,318	1,655

368	Arcadia ** CW-14016	WW/SAHFI	II.b - Relocation of facilities to less flood prone areas. I.f - Correction of significant I/I problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$10,693,100	$10,693,100		
118		SW/SAHFI	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	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$13,668,164	$13,668,164	$19,823,318	8,072
350	Lake Wales * CW-5303E	WW/SAHFI	III.f.g. – Construction of storage tanks at treatment works to store overflows for future treatment. Installation/construction of redundant components and equipment.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$7,350,110	$7,350,110	$7,350,110	16,035
350	Fort Myers CW-3604E	WW/SAHFI	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	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$54,000,000	$54,000,000	$19,823,318	95,949
349	Cocoa Beach CW-05064	WW/SAHFI	I.f - Correction of significant I/I problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$800,000	$0	$14,224,000	$15,024,000	$15,024,000	11,619
350	Ponce Inlet CW-64141	WW/SAHFI	I.b. – Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment. d. – Relocation of critical equipment to less flood prone areas of a facility and/or elevation of critical structures.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$10,400,000	$10,400,000	$10,400,000	3,230
350	Holly Hill * CW-6410A	WW/SAHFI	I.f - Correction of significant I/I problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$9,300,000	$9,300,000	$9,300,000	12,147
349	Lee County CW-3602C	WW/SAHFI	III. Project that maintains the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$15,560,000	$193,030,000	$208,590,000	$19,823,318	5,582
350	Charlotte County CW-0802K	WW/SAHFI	III. Project that maintains the operation of a treatment works and the integrity of the treatment train in the event of a flood or natural disaster	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$117,661,460	$117,661,460	$19,823,318	202,661
350	Port Orange * CW-64041	WW/SAHFI	III.c. – Physical 'hardening' or waterproofing. Installation of backup generators.	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$15,150,000	$15,150,000	$15,150,000	62,726
350	Daytona Beach Shores CW-82702	WW/SAHFI	I.a.b. - Installation of back-up generatorsor alternative energy sources that service pump stations. Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment	2/14/2024	8/12/2024	11/10/2024	$0	$0	$14,550,000	$14,550,000	$14,550,000	4,483

***Financially Disadvantaged Community Total =**	**$164,386,024**
****State Defined Small Disadvantaged Community Total =**	**$90,419,278**
Project Total =	**$317,415,000**

* - 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

Projects Eligible for Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Fiona and Ian Funding

ATTACHMENT 2
Projects Eligible under the SAHFI

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., solar panels, wind turbines, 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 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 dykes)
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 Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the collection system
k. 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
l. 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 dykes 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
d. 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
e. 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., solar panels, wind turbines, 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

Appendix C

Notice of February 14, 2024, Public Meeting

Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Division of Water Restoration Assistance

The Department of Environmental Protection, State Revolving Fund Program announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: February 14th, 2024 - 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Virtual meeting, email Ethan.A.Morrow@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 2024 Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 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: Ethan.A.Morrow@Floridadep.gov .

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Ethan Morrow, State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, (850)245-2147, Ethan.A.Morrow@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 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Ethan Morrow. 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: Ethan Morrow, (850)245-2147, Ethan.A.Morrow@Floridadep.gov State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

Appendix D

Award and Implementation of the 2023 State Revolving Fund Supplemental Appropriations for Hurricanes Fiona and Ian (SAHFI)

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
WATER

September 7, 2023

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Award and Implementation of the 2023 State Revolving Fund Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Fiona and Ian (SAHFI)

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

Andrew Sawyers, Director
Office of Wastewater Management

TO: Carmen Guerrero, Caribbean Environmental Protection Division Director
Region II

Cesar Zapata, Acting Water Division Director
Region IV

I. BACKGROUND

On December 29, 2022, the President signed P.L. 117-328, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, ("the Act") into law. The funding in Division N of the Act for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) includes approximately $1.1 billion in disaster relief supplemental funding for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs: $665.2 million for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) programs and $402 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs, available only to states or territories in EPA Regions 2 and 4 for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Fiona or Ian. Only the State of Florida and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (hereinafter "the states") are eligible to apply for these DWSRF and CWSRF supplemental funds. Two percent of the appropriated funds are reserved for direct grants or interagency agreements to benefit Tribes. The Act gives EPA the authority to retain up to $1 million of the funds from this appropriation for management and oversight.

For ease of reference, EPA will refer to this supplemental appropriation as the SAHFI (Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Fiona and Ian).

This memorandum describes how EPA will award and administer SAHFI capitalization grants to the eligible states. Nothing in this document is meant to conflict with or supersede the 2023 Consolidated

Appropriations 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 SAHFI capitalization grant award(s) from EPA by the end of fiscal year 2024 (September 30, 2024). 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] Once EPA obligates the capitalization grants to the states, the funds will be available to the states pursuant to grant regulations.

For projects to be eligible under the SAHFI, 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) programs 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 climate change available through the Creating Resilient Water Utilities (CRWU) initiative.

States administer the 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 SAHFI 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 SAHFI 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 SAHFI funding. The IUPs and PPLs must meet existing SRF requirements. Because of the SAHFI'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 SAHFI appropriation and other SRF capitalization grant applications in grants.gov. Each state must receive its SAHFI grant award by the end of fiscal year 2024 (September 30, 2024) or the funds will be reallotted.[3]

To accelerate SAHFI grant awards, EPA will allow Florida and Puerto Rico to apply for conditional and partial grants 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

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

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 regulations. The states may also apply to EPA for partial grants if the state does not currently have a project list with costs totaling at least the amount of funds available under SAHFI. The 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, 2024. An amended IUP including projects in an amount equal to the remaining funds available to the state under SAHFI 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 SAHFI 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 must submit supplemental IUPs specific to the SAHFI funding. Projects can be co-funded with other SRF capitalization grants (e.g., base funds, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) 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:

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 non-point source and national estuary protection activities under sections 319 and 320 of the CWA 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 are to be assisted pursuant to the plan (i.e., a PPL). This list must include: the name of the public water system, 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 SAHFI 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 SAHFI. The IUP must contain a description of the intended uses of the additional subsidization allowance described in section III.E. 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 SAHFI.

3. Transfers: States choosing to transfer funds between either of the CWSRF and DWSRF capitalization grants received under the SAHFI must state their intention in their IUP. Any transfers are subject to the statutory limits of the SRFs.[4] Additionally, for SAHFI capitalization grants, any transfer will be subject to the SAHFI requirements as outlined in this memorandum.

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. When seeking public review, states should include a diverse set of potential interested parties, including community groups, neighborhood associations, environmental organizations, environmental justice organizations, and public health groups, that represent a broad spectrum of community interests and extend beyond those on existing mailing lists and traditional participants in the SRF process. In addition, states should strive to achieve the following objectives when seeking public review: (1) assure that the public has the opportunity to understand official programs and proposed actions, and that the state fully considers the public's concerns; (2) assure that the state does not make any significant decision on any SRF activity without consulting interested and affected segments of the public; (3) assure that the state action is as responsive as possible to public concerns; (4) encourage public involvement in implementing the SRFs; (5) keep the public informed about significant issues and proposed project or program changes as they arise; (6) foster a spirit of openness and mutual trust between the state and the public; and (7) use all feasible means to create opportunities for public participation, and to stimulate and support public participation. States should make a particular effort to identify and engage organizations that work in disadvantaged communities and Tribes. EPA will review IUPs with particular focus on whether the state has meaningfully engaged an inclusive spectrum of community interests.

5. Draft IUPs for Purpose of Conditional Grants: 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 grant, 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. Conditional awards will contain a grant condition stating that funds may not be drawn until an IUP has completed the review process

[4] 42 U.S.C. § 300j-12 note.

and is approved by the Region. States must submit an IUP that has completed the public review process and received EPA approval before funds may be drawn.

6. IUPs for Purpose of Partial Grants: States with a project list less than the amount of funds they are eligible to receive under the SAHFI 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 3.[5] 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 SAHFI 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. Certain requirements (e.g., additional subsidization and green project reserve) are calculated based on a percentage of the capitalization grant *awarded*. Per statute, 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. 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 SAHFI 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 SAHFI, the capitalization grant conditions, or the requirements contained in this document. Below are the SAHFI-specific implementation elements:

A. Funding Amount: Congress appropriated $1.067 billion for SAHFI. Per the Act's authority, EPA will retain $1 million of this appropriation for management and oversight. EPA set aside $13.3 million for CW projects and $8 million for DW projects (i.e., two percent of funds

[5] 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. For more details on inter-SRF transfers, see the SRF Transfer Policy.

appropriated) for grants to Tribes per the FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act.[6] The remaining $1.045 billion is available for additional capitalization grants to the eligible states pursuant to Title VI of the CWA and SDWA section 1452: $651.3 million to CWSRF and $393.6 million to the DWSRF.

B. <u>Eligible Recipients</u>: The SAHFI contains the following provision:

> *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 the Act shall be provided to States or Territories in EPA Regions 2 and 4 in amounts determined by the Administrator for wastewater treatment works and drinking water facilities impacted by Hurricanes Fiona and Ian…

Unlike typical appropriations, for the SAHFI, Congress specifically exempted EPA from using the SRF allotment formulas in the CWA and SDWA. Furthermore, the SAHFI funds are restricted to those states in Regions 2 and 4, with wastewater and drinking water treatment works and facilities impacted by the named disasters. For the two eligible states, EPA determined that the funds will be allotted in proportion to the needs estimates submitted by those states. A chart containing specific allotment amounts is in Attachment 1.

An eligible entity is any otherwise SRF-eligible entity 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.

C. <u>Eligible Use of Funds</u>: The SAFHI contains the following provision:

> *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 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 SAHFI by restricting the eligible uses of both the CWSRF and DWSRF program funds. For an activity to be eligible under the SAHFI, 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

[6] FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 117-328, Division G, Title II (providing that for FY 2023 EPA may retain up to a total of 2% of CWSRF funds appropriated, or $30 million, whichever is greater, and up to a total of 2% of DWSRF funds appropriated, or $20 million, whichever is greater, to provide grants funding to Tribes).

- 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

See a detailed example list of eligible activities in Attachment 2. If a state wishes to fund an activity *not* listed in Attachment 2, the state must explain in its IUP how the proposed project addresses the aforementioned purposes.

D. <u>Disadvantaged Communities and Tribes:</u> The SAFHI contains the following provision:

> "*Provided further*, That States or Territories shall prioritize funds, as appropriate, to Tribes and disadvantaged communities…"

Tribes and disadvantaged communities experience, or are at risk of experiencing, disproportionately high exposure to pollution – whether in air, land, or water. The SAHFI directs states to prioritize projects that benefit Tribes and disadvantaged communities, as appropriate, to help ensure these communities benefit from this supplemental disaster funding.

In accordance with this provision, for SAHFI CWSRF funding, EPA expects states to prioritize Tribes and/or municipalities that meet the states' affordability criteria as defined under CWA section 603(i). This can include municipalities that do not meet the state's affordability criteria but seek to benefit disadvantaged ratepayers in the residential user rate class. If assistance is being used to benefit individual ratepayers in the residential user rate class of a municipality that does not meet the affordability criteria, then the recipient must demonstrate to the state's satisfaction that these ratepayers would otherwise experience a significant hardship from the increase in rates necessary to finance the project or activity for which assistance is being sought. Additionally, the CWSRF assistance agreement between the state and the recipient must include language indicating that the additional subsidization would be provided to these ratepayers through a user charge rate system or other appropriate method and the burden of documentation and verification is on the recipient. State project files should house copies of the verification.

In accordance with this provision, for SAHFI DWSRF funding, EPA expects states to prioritize Tribes and/or disadvantaged communities. Section 1452(d)(3) of SDWA requires states to establish a definition of disadvantaged communities.

The CWSRF and DWSRF intended use plans must provide a detailed description of the states' efforts to prioritize Tribes and/or disadvantaged communities, as appropriate. The description must also include the rationale for providing disaster supplemental funding to non-disadvantaged communities.

Finally, the states should consult the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law SRF Memorandum for additional guidance and tools on how best this funding can be directed to Tribes and disadvantaged communities.

E. <u>Additional Subsidization</u>: The SAFHI contains the following provision:

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 100 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…

Each state must use 100 percent of its capitalization grant (for the DWSRF, net of any DWSRF set-asides taken) for the above purposes.

Eligible Forms of Additional Subsidy:

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.

F. <u>State Match</u>: The SAFHI contains the following provisions:

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 waives 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 for the SAHFI capitalization grants.

G. <u>DWSRF Administration and Other Set-Aside Funds</u>: At their discretion, states may take set-asides from the SAHFI capitalization grant. The set-asides must be used to support the purposes

of SAHFI: 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 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 SAHFI, based upon the amount of time spent on SAHFI implementation, and to provide resiliency-related technical assistance to water systems impacted by Hurricanes Ian and Fiona.
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 Hurricanes Fiona and Ian.

H. <u>CWSRF Administration and Technical Assistance Funds</u>: The maximum annual amount of CWSRF money (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 BIL, SAHFI, 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 SAHFI did not alter these options or the calculation of available administrative funds and verification procedures already in place.

States may use up to an amount equal to 2% of the SAFHI 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>: SAHFI funds are federal funds and therefore equivalency requirements apply to projects funded by SAHFI capitalization grant(s).[7] Projects funded through the base or other SRF programs cannot be used to meet the equivalency requirements of the SAHFI 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 SAHFI 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

[7] The Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act requirements do not apply to SAHFI funding. See section IV.F. 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 (www.fsrs.gov). FFATA reporting must exactly equal the capitalization grant amount.

C. **Cash Draws:** Disbursements for projects funded by SAHFI must *not* be drawn from other open SRF capitalization grants unless the projects are jointly funded by the SAHFI 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 SAHFI 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 establishes 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.

E. **Federal Civil Rights Responsibilities, Including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964**
In 1994, Executive Order 12898[8] was issued to direct Federal agencies to incorporate achieving environmental justice into their mission. The Presidential Memorandum[9] accompanying that Executive Order required in part, that consistent with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, each Federal agency "...ensure that all programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance that affect human health or the environment do not directly, or through contractual or other arrangements, use criteria, methods, or practices that discriminate on the basis of race, color, or national origin."[10]

[8] Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, 59 FR 7629, February 16, 1994.
[9] Presidential Memorandum on Executive Order for Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, available at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-02/documents/clinton_memo_12898.pdf.
[10] Id.

EPA has a responsibility to ensure that recipients and subrecipients of federal financial assistance from EPA comply with federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), disability, sex and age, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.[11]

EPA's implementing regulation generally prohibits discrimination in any programs, activities and services receiving federal financial assistance. 40 C.F.R. § 7.30. In addition, EPA's implementing regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 7.35 state that programs or activities receiving EPA assistance "shall not directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements on the basis of race, color, or national origin…":

- Subject a person to segregation or separate treatment;
- Deny a person or group the opportunity to participate as members of any planning or advisory body;
- Restrict a person in any way in the enjoyment of any advantage or privilege enjoyed by others receiving any service, aid, or benefit provided by the program;
- Use criteria or methods of administration "which have the effect of subjecting individuals to discrimination;" or
- Choose a site or location of a facility with "the purpose or effect of excluding individuals from, denying them the benefits of, or subjecting them to discrimination," among other things.

EPA's nondiscrimination regulations at 40 C.F.R. Parts 5 and 7 also contain longstanding procedural requirements applicable to applicants for and recipients (including sub-recipients) of EPA financial assistance.[12] These requirements include having a notice of nondiscrimination, nondiscrimination coordinator, grievance procedures, a process for collecting and maintaining nondiscrimination compliance information, and pursuant to Title VI and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, developing policies and procedures for ensuring meaningful access to programs and activities for individuals with limited-English proficiency and individuals with disabilities. In addition, recipients' public participation processes must also be implemented consistent with the federal civil rights laws.[13]

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[11] Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000(d) et seq. (Title VI); Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C., 29 U.S.C. § 794, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681 et seq.; Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.; Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, Pub. L. 92 500 § 13, 86 Stat. 903 (codified as amended at 33 U.S.C. § 1251 (1972)); 40 CFR. Parts 5 and 7.

[12] EPA's nondiscrimination regulation at 40 CFR Parts 5 and 7 requires recipients to establish and implement their own nondiscrimination programs. *See* 40 CFR §§ 7.80-7.100.

[13] *See* Title VI, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000(d) *et seq*.; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 794; *Lau v. Nichols*, 414 U.S. 563, 568-69 (1974) (finding that the government properly required language services to be provided under a recipient's Title VI obligations not to discriminate based on national origin); 40 CFR § 7.35(a). *See also* U.S. EPA, Guidance to Environmental Protection Agency Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons. 69 FR 35602 (June 25, 2004) (available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-02/documents/title_vi_lep_guidance_for_epa_recipients_2004.06.25.pdf); U.S. EPA, Title VI Public Involvement Guidance

EPA will evaluate the implementation of CWSRF and DWSRF funding under the SAHFI to ensure compliance with civil rights laws by assistance recipients of EPA funding and to ensure that no portion of a community is excluded from receiving or denied benefit of CWSRF and DWSRF funding based on race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), age, disability or sex. EPA expects the state to review program activities to ensure compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and make an affirmative statement documenting the review and commitment to Title VI requirements in IUPs. Further, financial award agreements and contracts must include appropriate Title VI nondiscrimination language.

For more information about the federal civil rights laws enforced by EPA, including Title VI, please visit: https://www.epa.gov/ocr/title-vi-laws-and-regulations and https://www.epa.gov/ogc/external-civil-rights-compliance-office-title-vi.

F. Build America, Buy America: The Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act requirements do not apply to SAHFI 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 the OMB's April 18, 2022 memorandum M-22-11 "Initial Implementation Guidance on Application of Buy America Preference in Federal Financial Assistance Programs for Infrastructure," "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).[14]

V. EPA Oversight

As BIL and supplemental appropriations are awarded, EPA plans to amend its annual review guidance and checklists, as needed, to address any updates. This ensures that the SRF programs are successfully meeting critical programmatic and fiduciary oversight responsibilities.

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for EPA Assistance Recipients Administering Environmental Permitting Programs, 71 FR 14207 (March 21, 2006) (available at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-02/documents/title_vi_public_involvement_guidance_for_epa_recipients_2006.03.21.pdf); U.S. EPA, Procedural Safeguards Checklist for Recipients, at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-02/documents/procedural_safeguards_checklist_for_recipients_2020.01.pdf (rev. Jan. 2020) (which provides a more detailed explanation of nondiscrimination obligations and best practices); U.S. EPA, Disability Nondiscrimination Plan Sample, at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-02/documents/disability_nondiscrimination_plan_sample_for_recipients_2020.01.pdf (2017).

[14] President Biden issued an emergency declaration under the Stafford Act for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico due to the emergency conditions resulting from Tropical Storm/Hurricane Fiona on September 21, 2022. President Biden issued an emergency declaration under the Stafford Act due to emergency conditions resulting from Hurricane Ian for the State of Florida on September 25, 2022, and for the Seminole Tribe of Florida on September 30, 2022.

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 SAHFI, including how they will prioritize Tribes and/or disadvantaged communities.

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

ATTACHMENT 1

SAHFI SRF DRAFT Allotments

Distribution of Clean Water & Drinking Water SRF Appropriation

from "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023" Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Fiona and Ian (SAHFI)

Based on Appropriation of **$1,067,210,000**

State	CWSRF	DWSRF
Florida[15]	$ 317,415,000	$ 171,295,000
Puerto Rico[16]	$ 333,868,000	$ 222,288,000
Total Funds Available to States & Territories	**$ 1,044,866,000**	
National Set-Asides		
CWSRF Tribal Set Aside	$ 13,304,000	
DWSRF Tribal Set Aside		$ 8,040,000
National Administrative Set Aside	$ 1,000,000	
Total SRF Appropriation	**$ 1,067,210,000**	

[15] Estimates of damage from https://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/drinking-water/boil-water-notices/index.html

[16] Estimates of damage from https://www.preps.pr.gov/.

ATTACHMENT 2
Projects Eligible under the SAHFI

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., solar panels, wind turbines, 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 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 dykes)
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 Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the collection system
k. 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
l. 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 dykes 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
d. 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
e. 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., solar panels, wind turbines, 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

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., solar panels, wind turbines, 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 dykes)
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
k. 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
l. 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 dykes 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
d. 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
e. 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., solar panels, wind turbines, 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

Appendix E

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 F

Florida Department of Environmental Protection SAHFI Press Release

UPDATES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONTACT: SRFRFI@FloridaDEP.gov

DEP Announces Funding Opportunity for Drinking Water and Wastewater Entities Impacted by Hurricane Ian

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Water Restoration Assistance is accepting project proposals for drinking water and wastewater entities that were impacted by Hurricane Ian. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has provided Florida's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) federal funding through the Supplemental Appropriation for Hurricanes Fiona and Ian for eligible projects.

Entities must be SRF eligible and may apply for funding for the design, bidding, construction, or repair of facilities which have the purpose of reducing flood or fire damage risk and vulnerability or enhancing resiliency to rapid hydrologic change or natural disaster.

Interested eligible entities should complete a Drinking Water SRF Request for Inclusion and/or Clean Water SRF Request for Inclusion by **January 1, 2024,** to be considered.

Applications will be accepted electronically at SRFRFI@FloridaDEP.gov. Hard copies will also be accepted, though electronic submittal is encouraged. To submit a hard copy, call Mike Chase at 850-245-2913 for the correct mailing address.