

DEP Division of Water Quality



NEW JERSEY ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING PROGRAM

Scott Shymon

Available Funding Programs

- 1. NJEIFP (Fund/Trust Program, including CWSRF and DWSRF Programs)
- 2. Disaster Emergency Financing Program (under development pending approval of new State legislation)
- 3. Disaster Relief Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-2):
 New federal funding for CWSRF/DWSRF
 Programs for Resiliency Measures

NJ Environmental Infrastructure Financing Program

- Partnership between the NJDEP and the NJ Environmental Infrastructure Trust
- Provides low-cost loans and other funding to a wide variety of wastewater, stormwater and drinking water projects
- The Clean Water SRF was established in 1988 and typically has between \$250-\$400 million available annually to finance projects
- The Drinking Water SRF was established in 1998 and has less funds available and more competition for the funds
- Legislation has been introduced to finance the projects that applied in SFY14 and no significant changes to that plan are expected at this time.

NJEIFP - Continued

- The CWSRF and DWSRF "base" Programs can assist project sponsors impacted by Superstorm Sandy that are not receiving FEMA financing or those that do not qualify under PL 113-2. FEMA generally prohibits the use of other federal funding sources as the local match.
- DEP is taking a conservative approach and does not want to jeopardize any FEMA (grant) funding that towns may receive.
- DEP and the Trust expect to make an announcement about the SFY15 Program after certain key Sandy SRF issues are more developed (Call for Projects, 24 month waiver, etc.).

Disaster Emergency Financing Program (DEFP)

- DEFP is pending legislative approval (target action period July-Aug. 2013)
- Envisioned to be a short-term bridge loan program to help facilitate cash flow needs administered by the NJEIT

Disaster Emergency Financing Program (DEFP)

- General Categories of DEFP Projects-
- FEMA-financed projects (for improved cash flow and for local share)
- Projects to improve the resiliency of systems that were not impacted under the PL113-2 limitations
- Projects that qualify under PL 113-2

PL 113-2; Sandy SRF Funding

- Approved January 29, 2013; USEPA issued guidance May 1, 2013
- DEP issues Call for Projects (May 15, 2013)
- CWSRF Allocation \$191,105,958
- DWSRF Allocation \$38,221,192
- Requires a 20% State Match
- Limits "grant-like" financing to no more than 30% of the allocation

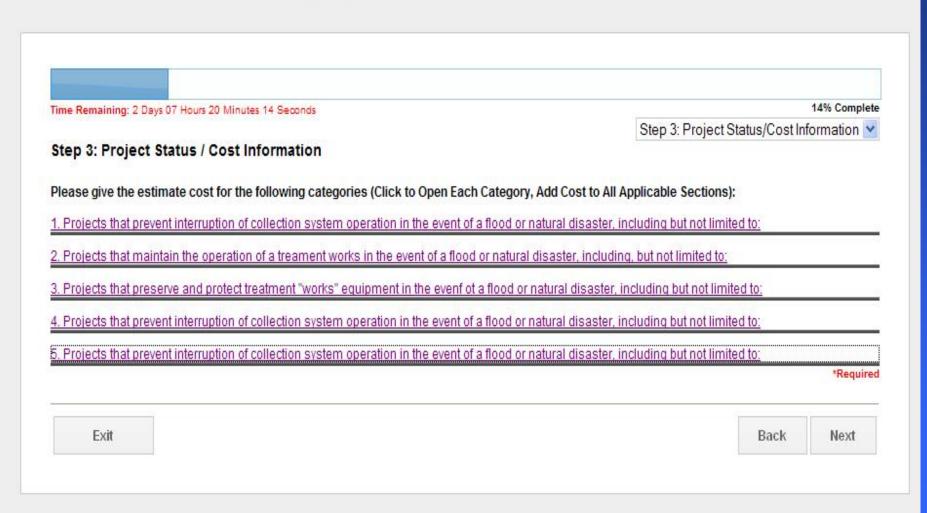
PL 113-2; Sandy SRF Funding

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY LIMITATIONS

- Only available for facilities 'impacted" by Sandy, including physical damage, loss of primary source of power, etc.
- Projects must serve one of the following purposes-
- * Reduce the likelihood of future physical damage (or susceptibility to floods) to a treatment facility or water system
- * Facilitates preparation for, adaptation to, or recovery from a sudden unplanned changes in the amount of and movement of water or from climate change or other natural disaster

Sandy Pre-Letter Of Intent (Step 3)

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Step 3: Project Status / Cost Information

Please give the estimate cost for the following categories (Click to Open Each Category, Add Cost to All Applicable Sections):

1. Projects that prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster, including but not limited to:		
1a	\$0	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 Wind resistant features, to strengthen structures (i.e. wind resistant roofing materials, wind-damage resistant windows, storm shutters)
1b	\$0	Installation of backup generators or alternative energy sources that service pump stations and the addition of switch boxes to facilitate connection to generators
1c	\$0	Installation of physical barriers around pump stations or other collection system facilities (e.g. levies or dykes)
1d	\$0	Installation of back-up generators or alternative energy sources (including switch boxes) that service pump stations or other collection system facilities
1e	\$0	Correction of significant infiltration and inflow problems that increase the likelihood of sewer backups or flooding of a treatment works
1f	\$0	Separation of combined sewers that will result in a reduced risk of flooding of the collections system and/or treatment works
1g	\$0	Installation/construction of redundant collection system components and equipment
1h	\$0	Regionalization project that enables diversion of wastewater flows to an alternate system for emergency wastewater collection and treatment services
1i	\$0	SCADA system projects to allow remote or multiple system operation locations
1j	\$0	Replacement of damaged equipment with more energy efficient equipment
1k	\$0	Construction or installation of flood attenuation, diversion, and retention infrastructure within or beyond the boundaries of a treatment works that protects the collection system • Green infrastructure that reduces flood risk by reducing stormwater runoff, including permeable pavement, green roofs and walls, bioretention infrastructure (e.g. constructed wetlands, detention basins, riparian buffers, or stormwater tree trenches/pits/boxes), stream daylighting, and downspout disconnection • Natural systems, and features thereof, capable of mitigating a storm surge, such as barrier beach and dune systems, tidal wetlands, living shorelines, and natural berms/levees • Floodwater pumping systems

· Flood water channels/culverts, physical barriers, and retention infrastructure

Overview of Other Funding Sources

- EPA website at www.epa.gov/fedfunds
- Federal Funding for Utilities Water/ Wastewater – in National Disasters
- The purpose of Fed FUNDS is to provide tailored information to water and wastewater utilities about applicable federal disaster funding programs.

SEARCH

Water: Fed FUNDS

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Overview of Federal Disaster Funding Programs

Fed FUNDS Home

Overview of Programs FEMA Public Assistance FEMA Mitigation Programs USDA Emergency Water Grants

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SBA Loans

Below are short descriptions of federal disaster funding programs from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Small Business Administration (SBA). The descriptions are followed by a table of eligible uses for each funding program, including planning, construction, operations and maintenance.

FEMA Public Assistance (PA) Grant Program

Following a Presidentially-Declared Disaster, FEMA's Public Assistance Grant Program provides supplemental federal disaster grant assistance for emergency and permanent repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged facilities. Emergency work includes debris removal and disposal and removal and demolition of unsafe structures. Permanent work includes repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged facilities to pre-disaster design. The program applies to publicly owned water and wastewater

East Valley Water District

East Valley Water District in California obtained reimbursement of more than \$400,000 from FEMA Public Assistance Grants for disaster response to the Old F



Grants for disaster response to the Old Fire in the San Bernardino National Forest in October 2003.

design. The program applies to publicly owned water and wastewater utilities or private nonprofit utilities (e.g., cooperatives), but does not cover private, for-profit drinking water or wastewater utilities.

The Public Assistance Grant Program requires matching funds from local and state governments. The federal share of assistance is not less than 75% of the eligible cost for emergency measures and permanent restoration. The grantee (usually the state) determines how the non-federal share (up to 25%) is split with the subgrantees (eligible applicants such as utilities).

As part of the Public Assistance Grant Program, FEMA would consider hazard mitigation proposals that would eliminate or reduce future damages similar to those that occurred during the current Presidentially-Declared Disaster. For example, for a Presidentially-Declared Disaster that flooded a culvert and washed out a road, FEMA would consider funding various mitigation measures including upsizing the culvert, increasing pipe capacity, or projects to redirect stormwater flow. Mitigation is a special consideration for permanent work projects in the Public Assistance Grant Program.

FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) Program

Upcoming Dates

- May 31, 2013 Deadline for submittal of responses to the Call for Projects
- July 2013 Target Date for Issuance of an Intended Use Plan for PL113-2 funding; Sandy CW and DWSRF \$ and public participation activities
- October 7, 2013 Annual deadline for submission of Lettersof-Intent and Planning Documents (SFY15)
- □ Complete version of USEPA's guidance can be found after you log in at http://www.njeit.org/njeifp/login.php

Contacts (EIFP)

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Contacts (EIFP)

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Web Sites

NJDEP - MFCE: www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/ wfp.htm

NJEIT: www.njeit.org