## Funding Resources for Tribal Resilience & Adaptation Projects

March 14, 2023 Glenn Barnes



## This Session

- Discuss how to pay for utility capital projects
- Identify major infrastructure funding programs
- Describe changes and new programs due to COVID relief bills and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

### On the one hand,

## Resilience and adaptation projects are just like any other utility capital project...

## Ways to Pay for Infrastructure

- Use revenue generated from customers and/or from the Tribal Government
- Borrow money from lenders
- Federal loan and grant programs

## Gold Financial Standard: Self Sufficiency

• Utilities bring in enough revenue from customers to cover their costs today and into the future

## HOWEVER...

## Gold Standard Adaptability in Indian Country

- 90% of Tribal public water systems serve less than 3,300 people
- 59% serve less than 500 people
- Some Tribal communities have extremely high unemployment rates
- Economies of scale can make it difficult to establish affordable water rates

## The Importance of Federal Grants

- Currently, much of Tribal utility infrastructure replacement is paid for by federal grants
- These important programs help utilities cover the cost of infrastructure by limiting the financial impact on utility customers
- LOTS of money available now due to the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill)

## First Step: Asset Management

- Recognize the highest priority assets to replace
- Determine when to replace the assets
- Identify the appropriate funding sources



## First Step: Risk-Resiliency Assessment & Emergency Response Plans

- Analysis of the threats your utility faces from nature and from people and how to address them
- You may want to replace assets before their useful life has worn out to achieve climate and resiliency concerns

## Second Step: Financial Health

 Having stable revenue from rates and a detailed budget of annual costs will make it easier for utilities to obtain grant funding and loans



## Existing Major Funding Programs



Sanitation Facilities Construction Program



Water and Waste Disposal Grants to Alleviate Health Risks on Tribal Lands and *Colonias* 



Drinking Water Infrastructure Grants - Tribal Set-Aside Program



Indian Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG)

## ARPA (American Rescue Plan Act)

• Four categories of eligible uses:

- Replace lost revenue
- Respond to the public health and economic impacts of COVID-19
- Provide premium pay to eligible workers
- Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure

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#### Biden signs \$1 trillion bipartisan infrastructure bill into law, unlocking funds for transportation, broadband, utilities

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 KEY
 President Joe Biden signed the more than \$1 trillion bipartisan infrastructure plan into law Monday.

- The plan will put \$550 billion in new money into transportation, broadband and utilities.
- Biden made the case for Democrats' \$1.75 trillion proposal to invest in the social safety net and climate policy.



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Rising thefts at Walmart could lead to price jumps, store closures, CEO says

## Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

Program Name	Agency	Funding	Description
IHS Sanitation Facilities Construction Program	HHS	\$3.5 B	Funding to build infrastructure necessary to ensure a safe supply of drinking water, reliable sewage systems, and solid waste disposal facilities.



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Clean Water and Drinking Water Grants	EPA	\$900 M	Funding for several programs at EPA to promote safe, healthy, and clean drinking water through State Revolving Funds.	

#### **BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW**

## **Investments in Tribal Nations and their Communities**

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is a once-in-a-generation investment in infrastructure across the nation.

As a result of this legislation, EPA will be investing more than \$60 billion in the health, equity, and resilience of American communities, including resources for Tribal Nations and their communities. A top priority for EPA is uplifting underserved communities and Tribal Nations and their communities across the country that have endured deeply rooted public health and environmental challenges. Many of these communities have never received their fair share of federal infrastructure funding or benefitted from this funding, and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law represents an unprecedented opportunity to correct this disparity.

#### **Resources include:**

More than \$50 billion to improve drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure and to protect our regional waters. For more information see: EPA's fact sheet,

## We must expect that the funding will be incredibly competitive

## https://efcnetwork.org/funding-sources-by-state/

#### **Tribal Water and Wastewater Funding Sources**

Compiled by the Environmental Finance Center Network, February 2019

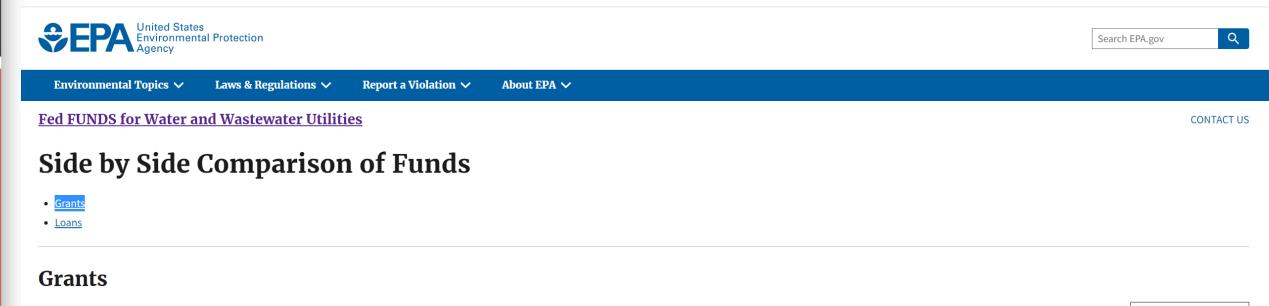
Organization	anization Program Fed. State Tribal Purpose or U. (key words) Tribe Tribe Orgs.		Purpose or Use of Funds	How to Apply	Website	Contact	
	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program (DWSRF) <i>(water)</i>	~		The DWSRF program is available to drinking water systems to finance infrastructure improvements. The program also emphasizes providing funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. Projects that have received assistance from the national set-aside for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages under the SDWA §1452(i) are ineligible to receive funding.	Contact the DWSRF program in your state for information on how to apply.	https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwa tersrf	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water 202-564-4700 For regional specific contact see this map: https://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf
	Drinking Water Infrastructure Grants Tribal Set-Aside Program <i>(water)</i>	~		EPA's Drinking Water Infrastructure Grant – Tribal Set Aside (DWIG TSA) Program provides resources to assists tribes in improving water system infrastructure. Community water systems and non-profit non-community water systems serving tribal populations are eligible for project funding. Under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, projects for technical training and operator certification are now eligible to receive funding through DWIG TSA.	Contact the Regional DWIG TSA coordinator in your area for information on how to apply.	https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinki ngwater/tribal-set-aside-program drinking-water-infrastructure- grant	Samuel Russell russell.sam@epa.gov 202-564-4012 For regional specific contact see this map: https://www.epa.gov/tribaldrinkingwater/re gional-tribal-drinking-water-coordinators
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF) <i>(wastewater, sewer)</i>	~		The Clean Water State Revolving Fund program funds water quality protection projects for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution control, and watershed and estuary management.	Contact the CWSRF program in your state for information on how to apply.	http://water.epa.gov/grants_fun	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Water State Revolving Fund 202-564-4700 For regional specific contact: https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/forms/contact- us-about-clean-water-state-revolving-fund- cwsrf#state
	Clean Water Indian Set- Aside Program	~		The Clean Water Indian Set-Aside Grant Program (CWISA) provides funding to Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages for wastewater infrastructure. The CWISA program is administered in cooperation with the Indian Health Service (HIS). EPA uses	To be considered for CWISA program funding, tribes must identify their wastewater needs to	https://www.epa.gov/small-and- rural-wastewater-systems/clean-	Matthew Richardson richardson.matthew@epa.gov 202-564-2947 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest

### On the other hand,

# Resilience and adaptation projects have special funding sources...



### https://www.epa.gov/fedfunds/side-side-comparison-funds



				Search:		
Funding 🔺	Description	Eligible Grantees <sup>1</sup>	Eligibility Conditions	Cost Share	Action to Apply or Express Interest	
<u>FEMA Hazard Mitigation</u> <u>Assistance (HMA)</u>	<ul> <li>Provides grants for long-term solutions to reduce losses and protect life from future disasters. Three types of assistance:</li> <li><u>Building Resilient Infrastructure &amp; Communities (BRIC)</u></li> <li><u>Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMPG)</u></li> <li><u>Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)</u></li> </ul>	Public, but varies for PNP or PFP- depends on type of assistance	Varies depending on type of assistance. See <u>FEMA</u> <u>Hazard Mitigation Assistance</u> or specific type (BRIC, HMPG, or FMA)	75% federal; 25% state and local match; see <u>Combine</u> <u>Funding</u>	Contact local government grant administrator or <u>State Hazard</u> <u>Mitigation Officer</u> 🖸	
FEMA Public Assistance (PA)	Provides grant assistance for emergency work (immediate threat to life) and for permanent work (to restore damaged infrastructure)	Public or PNP	Following a Presidentially Declared Disaster; only used to repair damaged parts of facility and to mitigate future damage.	75% federal; 25% state and local match; see <u>Combine</u> <u>Funding</u>	Contact local emergency management agency	
HUD CDBG-DR	Provides grant assistance that funds the most impacted and distressed areas for various uses, including restoration of water and wastewater utilities	See HUD CDBG	Following Presidentially Declared Disaster, funds appropriated for long-term recovery.	Varies depending on project cost	Contact local municipal or county local HUD field office [2]	
	Provides grant assistance that can be used to buy, construct, or fix	Entitlement communities (ET) <sup>2</sup>	Must spend at least 70% of funds for low- and	Varies depending on project	Contact local municipal or county or	

## Thank You!



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