



NEW YORK STATE
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT CABINET

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Fact Sheet: Sewer & Water

Intended Use Plan

- Both DOH & EFC publish an annual Intended Use Plan that goes through a public comment period and a public hearing before it is finalized. All eligible projects that have submitted for funding during the upcoming fiscal year are listed in the agency's Intended Use Plan.
- Communities with ready to go projects that are not listed on the IUP who wish to be considered for economic stimulus funds can still submit projects to DOH and EFC.
- Federal and state laws require that New York develop a Project Priority Ranking System for both CWSRF and DWSRF. This is how projects are ranked in the Intended Use Plan.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- New York State will receive \$435 million in economic recovery funds for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.
- These funds will go directly to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation, the agency that administers all funding for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.
- Our expected federal share before the passage of the Recovery bill was \$62 million for this year. We will now be receiving an additional \$435 million to spend over two years.
- \$435 million is a significant add-on, but the conservative estimate of repairing, replacing, and updating New York's municipal wastewater infrastructure is \$36.2 billion over the next 20 years. New York State currently has \$700 million worth of projects in the pipeline for this fiscal year.

- The CWSRF currently only has a loan program – the Recovery bill requires that 50% of these funds are used for loan forgiveness, negative interest loans, grants or some combination of all three.
- The Recovery Bill further requires that if there is a sufficient amount of project applications, not less than 20% of recovery funds should be used for green infrastructure.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Project Priority Ranking

- The scoring criteria reflect a primary emphasis on water quality improvement and secondary emphasis on water quality protection.
- Projects addressing water quality problems in a DEC approved watershed management plan receive additional points in the scoring system.
- The Project Priority System scores a project based on:
 - the existing conditions which cause or caused the problem;
 - the value of the resource which will be improved or protected, including the classification of the receiving water;
 - the severity of impairment to the desired usage of the affected receiving water;
 - the degree of improvement to the desired usage likely to result;
 - consistency with an approved management plan;
 - an obligation or mandate for the project; and
 - the financial impact on the applicant municipality.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- New York State is expected to receive close to \$87 million in economic recovery funds for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.
- Our expected federal share before the passage of the Recovery bill was \$36 million for this year. We will now be receiving an additional \$87 million to spend over two years.

- New York State has \$2 billion worth of projects that are ready to go. Furthermore, the cost estimate of repairing, replacing, and updating New York's drinking water infrastructure is \$38.7 billion over the next 20 years.
- New York State Department of Health administers the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund jointly with the Environmental Facilities Corporation.
- 30% of the funds in the DWSRF are always distributed as grants. The Recovery bill requires that 50% of those funds are used for loan forgiveness, negative interest loans, grants or some combination of all three.
- Like the CWSRF Recovery funds, the recovery funds appropriated for the DWSRF also requires that 20% be used for green infrastructure.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Project Priority Ranking

- The priority ranking system establishes a list of eligible projects to be funded in a manner consistent with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- The most serious risks to public health are given the highest priority.
- The DOH has given the highest priority to acute public health risks, particularly those related to microbiological organisms.
- The next priority was given to situations that pose chronic and longer term risks to consumers, such as organic chemical contamination.
- The scoring criteria also consider issues that are related to infrastructure upgrading or replacement.
- The project ranking system also considers, as mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act, special allocations and restrictions on the use of DWSRF monies for disadvantaged and small systems.