



Safe Drinking Water Loan Program SFY 2023 Intended Use Plan Webinar



June 16, 2022



Noah Balgooyen

Safe Drinking Water Loan Program
Coordinator

Noah.Balgooyen@Wisconsin.gov

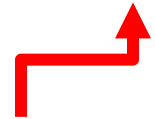
Casey Sweeney

SRF Federal Liaison and Policy Analyst

Casey.Sweeney@wisconsin.gov

Zoom Housekeeping

Type your questions into the **“Chat”** feature



“Raise Hand” and your microphone will be unmuted by moderator when called on

Phone Commands

- For those joining by phone, the following commands can be entered using your phone's dial pad:
 - ***6** - Toggle mute/unmute
 - ***9** - Raise hand





Webinar Purpose

- Highlight changes to the IUP
- Questions welcome
- Submit comments to Casey.Sweeney@wisconsin.gov by July 5, 2022



Where do I find the IUPs?

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/projectListsIUPs.html. The page header includes the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources logo and navigation links for HUNTING, FISHING, PARKS, CLIMATE, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY, LICENSES, NEWS, ABOUT, and CONTACT. The main content area features a breadcrumb trail: Home » AID. The primary heading is "PROJECT LISTS AND INTENDED USE PLANS". A red-bordered box contains an attention notice: "Attention: Read our final policy paper on [Procedural Changes for CWFP and SDWLP Applications \[PDF\]](#). More information is available on the [Statutes & Codes webpage](#)." On the right side, there is a "Financial Assistance" sidebar with a blue header and two items: "Grants" and "Loans".

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/projectListsIUPs.html>

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

- Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021
- Base grant
- Three new grants
 - Lead Service Line Replacement
 - Supplemental
 - Emerging Contaminants





FFY 2022 Federal Grant	Total Grant	State Match	Principal Forgiveness
<i>Base Cap Grant</i>	\$11,943,000	\$2,388,600	\$5,852,070
<i>Supplemental Cap Grant</i>	\$30,666,000	\$3,066,600	\$15,026,340
<i>Emerging Contaminants Cap Grant</i>	\$12,877,000	\$0	\$12,877,000
<i>Lead Service Line Cap Grant</i>	\$48,319,000	\$0	\$23,676,310
Totals	\$103,805,000	\$5,455,200	\$57,431,720



Federal Equivalency Changes

- SFY22: Any municipality with a population of at least 10,000 AND total anticipated project costs of at least \$1M
- SFY23: Any municipality with a population of at least 10,000



Changes to PF Methodology

- Previous criteria confined to population and MHI data

Table 1	
Points	Population
0	10,000+
5	8,500–9,999
10	5,000–8,499
15	3,000–4,999
20	2,000–2,999
25	1,500–1,999
30	1,000–1,499
35	500–999
40	250–499
50	0-249

Table 2	
Points	MHI Percent
0	126%+
5	116% to <126%
10	106% to <116%
15	101% to <106%
20	96% to <101%
25	91% to <96%
30	86% to <91%
40	81% to <86%
50	76% to <81%
60	71% to <76%
70	66% to <71%
85	61% to <66%
100	<61%

Table 3	
Total Score	PF Percent
0-49	No PF
50-79	30%
80-99	45%
100-165	60%



Changes to PF Methodology

- Additional Criteria Added
 - 200% Family Poverty Percentage
 - Population Trend Data
 - County Unemployment Rate
 - Lowest Quintile Household Income



Changes to PF Methodology

- 200% Family Poverty Percentage

Points	Family Poverty Percentage
0	<8%
5	8% to <12%
10	12% to <16%
20	16% to <20%
30	20% to <24%
40	24% to <28%
50	28% to <32%
65	32% to <36%
80	36% to <40%
100	40%+



Changes to PF Methodology

- Population Trend and County Unemployment Rate

Table 4	
Points	Population Trend
5	Projected to lose 5% to less than 10% of population over 20 years
10	Projected to lose 10% to less than 15% of population over 20 years
15	Projected to lose 15% or greater of population over 20 years

Table 5	
Points	County Unemployment Rate
10	County unemployment rate is greater than the state's rate by less than one percentage point
20	County unemployment rate is greater than the state's rate by one to less than two percentage points
25	County unemployment rate is greater than the state's rate by two percentage points or greater



Changes to PF Methodology

- Lowest Quintile Household Income

Table 6	
Points	Lowest Quintile Household Income (LQI)
10	Municipal LQI 70% to less than 80% of WI mean LQI
15	Municipal LQI 60% to less than 70% of WI mean LQI
20	Municipal LQI 60% or less of WI mean LQI



Changes to PF Methodology

- Addition of PF Tiers

Previous methodology

Table 3	
Total Score	PF Percent
0-49	No PF
50-79	30%
80-99	45%
100-165	60%

Proposed methodology

Table 7	
Points Received in Tables 1-6	Qualified PF Percentage
0-59	No PF
60-69	10%
70-79	15%
80-94	20%
95-109	25%
110-124	30%
125-139	35%
140-154	40%
155-169	45%
170-184	50%
185-199	55%
200-249	60%
250-360	65%



Increase in Annual PF Cap

- **SFY22: \$500,000 annual cap per municipality**
- **SFY23: \$1,500,000 annual cap per municipality**

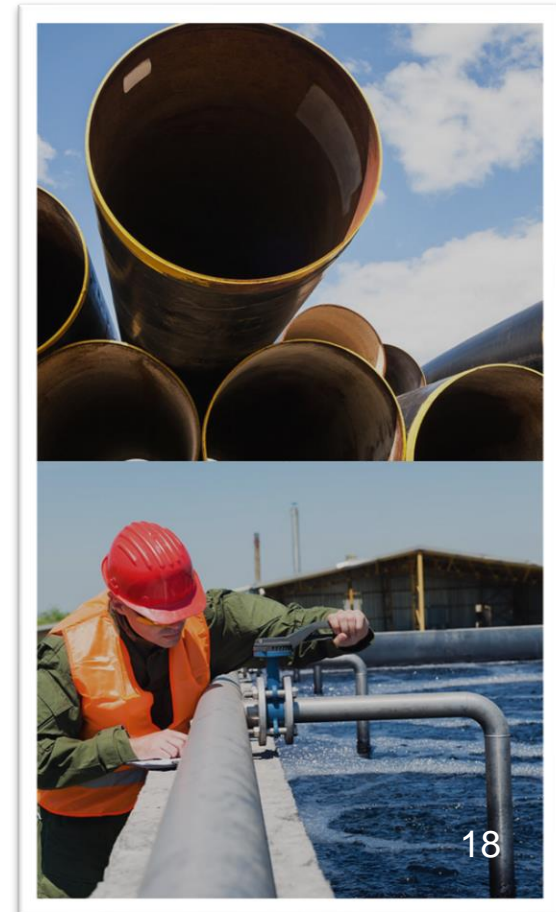


PERF Scoring Changes

- SFY22: Applicant needs to have a population under 10,000 AND MHI under 80% of the state average
- SFY23: PERF Points derived from Principal Forgiveness Score (15% of PF points converted into PERF points)
- SFY24: PERF Points will be offered for projects which address PFAS contamination, based off of the Dept. of Health Services' Hazard Index

Build America, Buy America (BABA)

- Expansion of existing American Iron & Steel (AIS) requirements.
 - Will cover all construction materials and manufactured goods
- Effective Date: May 14, 2022
- Applies to all federal infrastructure funding
- May result in cost increases and additional supply chain delays
- EPA's BABA Plans & Specifications Waiver for SRFs
 - <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/build-america-buy-america-baba-waivers-open-public-comment>
 - BABA comments should be directed to BABA-OW@epa.gov





Questions?

Send comments to Casey.Sweeney@wisconsin.gov
by July 5, 2022

