



Clean Water Fund Program SFY 2023 Intended Use Plan Webinar



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- Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
- SFY 23 Sources and Uses
- Federal Equivalency

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- PF Methodology and Priority PF
- PERF Scoring Changes

Becky Scott

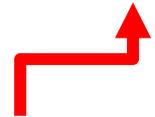
Environmental Loans Section Chief

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- Build America, Buy America

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 Intended Use Plan (IUP)
- Questions welcome
- Submit comments to Casey.Sweeney@wisconsin.gov by August 29, 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. Below the header, there is a breadcrumb trail: Home » AID. The main content area features the title "PROJECT LISTS AND INTENDED USE PLANS" and a red-bordered box with 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 (BIL)

- Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021
- Base capitalization grant
- Two new capitalization grants
 - Supplemental
 - Emerging Contaminants





FFY 2022 Cap Grant	<i>Total Grant</i>	<i>State Match</i>	<i>Principal Forgiveness</i>	<i>Technical Assistance</i>
<i>Base</i>	\$31,281,000	\$6,256,200	\$12,512,400	\$592,421
<i>Supplemental</i>	\$48,116,000	\$4,811,600	\$23,576,840	\$518,908
<i>Emerging Contaminants</i>	\$2,527,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals	\$81,924,000	\$11,067,800	\$36,089,240	\$1,111,329



Federal Equivalency Changes

- Previously met primarily by Milwaukee MSD
- SFY23: All projects in municipalities with a population of at least 20,000

SFY 2023 CWFP

- [SFY 23 CWFP Draft IUP \[PDF\] 7/29/2022](#)
- [SFY 23 CWFP PPL \[PDF\] R 5/31/2022](#)
- Includes [A/E procurement requirements](#)

Changes to PF Methodology

- Previous points were obtained primarily from 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	
Points	Additional Criteria
5	Projected to lose 10% or more of population over 20 years
5	County unemployment rate is > state's unemployment rate by less than one percentage point
10	County unemployment rate is > state's unemployment rate by one percentage point or more

Table 4	
Total Score	PF Percent
0-29	No PF
30-54	15%
55-79	30%
80-99	45%
100-165	60%



Changes to PF Methodology

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



Changes to PF Methodology

- 200% Family Poverty Percentage

Table 3	
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

- Lowest Quintile Household Income

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



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

- Addition of PF Tiers

Previous methodology

Table 4	
Total Score	PF Percent
0-29	No PF
30-54	15%
55-79	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 the General PF Cap

- **SFY22: \$750,000 annual cap per municipality**
- **SFY23: \$2,000,000 annual cap per municipality**



Increase in the Regionalization PF Cap

- **SFY22: \$2,000,000 cap for the 1st WWTP discharge eliminated, with \$1,000,000 for each additional WWTP discharge eliminated.**
- **SFY23: \$3,000,000 cap for the 1st WWTP discharge eliminated, with \$1,500,000 for each additional WWTP discharge eliminated.**
- **Max PF (priority + general) allowable per Statute is 70% of the total financial assistance amount.**



PERF Scoring Changes

- SFY22: In the event of a tied PERF score, the community with the larger population was ranked above the community with the smaller population.
- SFY23:
 - PERF Points derived from Principal Forgiveness Score (2% of PF points converted into PERF points)
 - In the event of a tied PERF score, the community with the smaller population will be ranked above the community with the larger population.

Build America, Buy America (BABA)

- BABA Act passed as part of BIL
- Expansion of existing American Iron & Steel (AIS) requirements.
 - Covers all construction materials and manufactured goods
- Effective Date: May 14, 2022
- Applies to all federal infrastructure funding
 - For SRFs, this means **federal equivalency** projects
- May result in cost increases and additional supply chain delays
- Still waiting for guidance from EPA



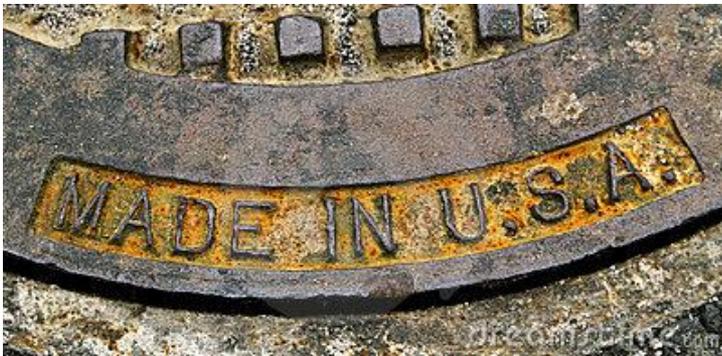
BABA Continued

- Like AIS, BABA allows for waivers:
 - Public interest waivers
 - Nonavailability waivers
 - Unreasonable cost waivers
- EPA issued draft “Adjustment Period” public interest waiver in June exempting projects where P/S submitted by May 14, 2022
 - Draft received over 120 comments; EPA will be redrafting to make the waiver more liberal, closer to approved WIFIA waiver
- Two more draft public interest waivers posted on July 29th
 - Small Projects Waiver - \$250,000 threshold
 - De Minimis Waiver – up to 5% of total cost of materials incorporated into a project; does not limit to “incidental” components



BABA Continued

- Comment period on the two new waivers closes August 15th
- EPA's BABA Waiver webpage:
 - <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 August 29, 2022

