Financing Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems

Pathways to Success with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program

Office of Wastewater Management

Decentralized Wastewater Program

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Capturing the Challenges

1 in 5

Estimated Number of Households on Septic Systems

11 out of 50

Number of States that have used Clean Water State Revolving Fund for Decentralized (Septic) Projects (as of 2020)

Impact of Failing Septic Systems



Overview:

- The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program
- How to Use the CWSRF to Finance Decentralized System Projects
- Options for CWSRF Loan Repayment
- Initiating a Financing Program for Decentralized
 Wastewater Systems with the CWSRF



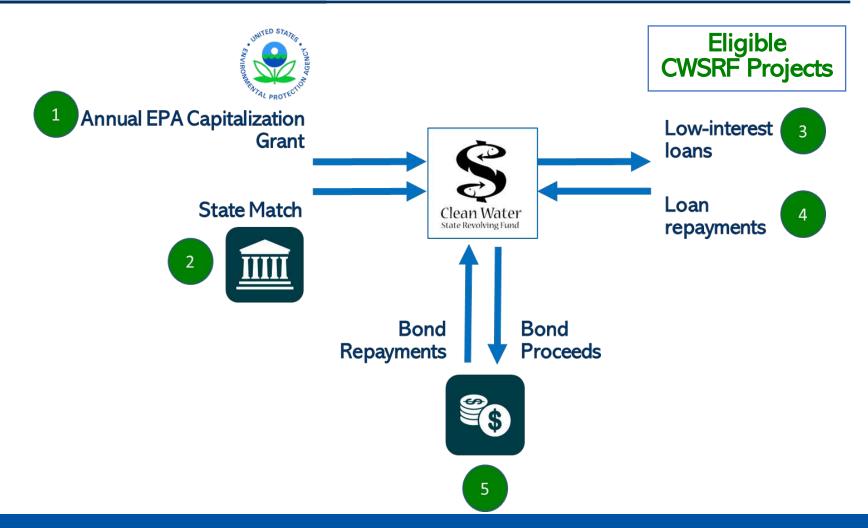
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FINANCING DECENTRALIZED WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Pathways to Success with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program



What is the CWSRF & How Does it Work?



The CWSRF and Decentralized Systems



Is my project eligible for CWSRF funding?

- · Planning and design
- Construction
- CWSRF CANNOT pay for operations and maintenance

Your state's CWSRF staff can help you understand what costs may/may not be included in a CWSRF loan.



What kinds of projects are eligible?8

- · New septic system installation
- · Repair/replacement projects
- · Converting cesspools to septics
- · Cluster systems or community package plants
- Certain fees associated with setting up a special district or a Responsible Management Entity



Am I eligible to apply?

The CWSRF may lend to:

- Communities, municipalities, townships, counties, political subdivisions
- · Individual homeowners
- · Citizen groups
- · Non-profit organizations
- · Public utility companies



What terms are available?

Within statutory limits, state CWSRF programs have a great deal of flexibility to offer borrowers, including leeway with:

- Interest rate and repayment terms
- Limited amounts of loan forgiveness
- Sculpted repayment structures to accommodate borrower cash flows

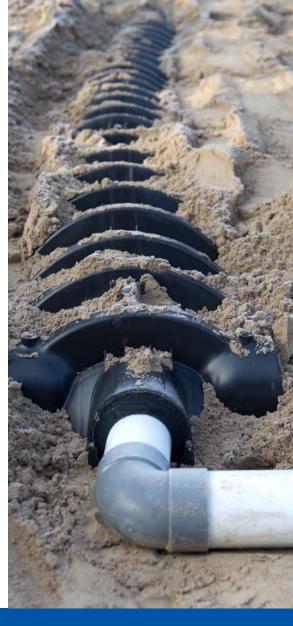
Check with staff in your state about how a CWSRF loan can be customized to fit your needs.

What are the Benefits and Impacts?

Low Interest Rate Loans 1.2% (2020 National Average)

Loan Forgiveness Options
Help for economically disadvantaged communities

Annual Capitalization Grants \$12.7 billion (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, FY2022-FY2026) \$1.639 billion (FY2022 Appropriations)



Using the CWSRF for Decentralized Projects

What Options Are the Best Fit for Your Community?

Read Your State's CWSRF Legislation Rules, Regulations

Are there any state laws that limit or restrict decentralized system loans made to private home owners?

Review the Financing Mechanisms in this Document

Do any of the financing examples provide ideas on how to navigate state restrictions?

Identify and Approach Potential Partners

Many financing mechanisms use a partner, such as a nonprofit association. What type of partner is the best fit for your community?

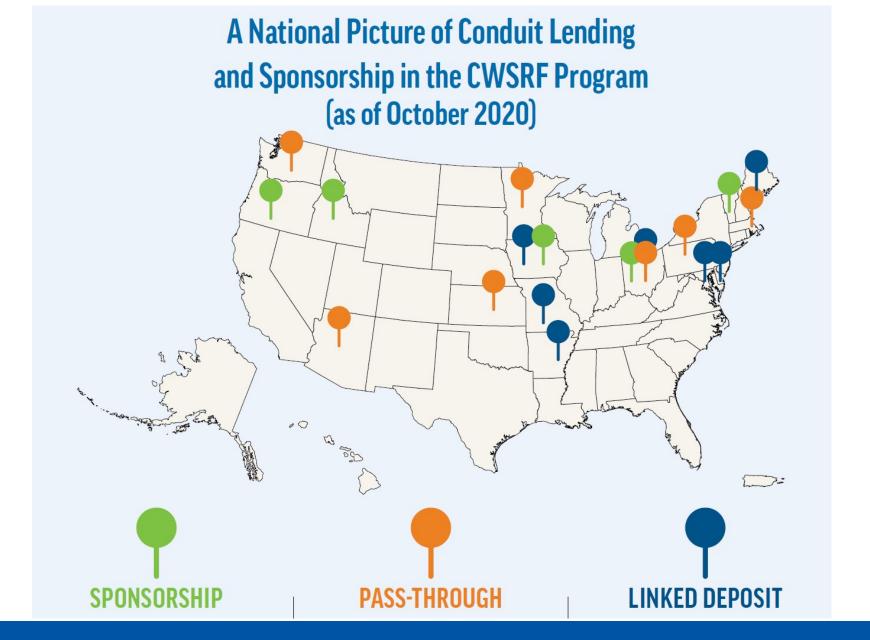
Consider
Possible
Affordability Issues

Some of the potential mechanisms have more flexibility in interest rates and loan terms. What affordability issues matter most in your community?

Financing Mechanisms

- 1. Direct SRF Loans to System Owners
- 2. Conduit Lending via Linked Deposit and Pass-Through Lending
- 3. Sub-State Revolving Fund
- **4. Sponsorship** of a Decentralized Project by Public Borrower (i.e. community, wastewater utility, etc.)
- **5. Co-Financing** Through Pairing CWSRF Funds with Other State or Federal Financing Programs





Direct Lending

Description: State SRF lends *directly* to system owner

Example:

- Delaware is the only state that offers direct lending for septic projects
- Two direct lending programs funded by the CWSRF:
 (1) Septic Loan Rehabilitation Program; (2) Septic
 Extended Funding Option
- Eligible costs: planning; design; construction

The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Controls (DNREC) offers loans up to \$35,000 for homeowners and \$250,000 for mobile home parks for the construction, repair and replacement of decentralized systems, and connections to central sewer lines. Loans are offered through two programs, depending on the borrower's credit quality. Owners are required to pump out the system every three years. CWSRF staff perform a credit review of all applicants.



Septic Loan Rehabilitation Program (SLRP)

20-year loans at 3 or 6% interest, depending on income. Monthly payments paid to the CWSRF.

Septic Extended Funding Option (SEFO)

Interest-free loans for borrowers that do not qualify for SLRP. No monthly payments.

Loans are due when the property is sold or transferred, or the mortgage is refinanced.

Otherwise, the loan is forgiven at maturity. SEFO loans are financed from the

CWSRF Administrative Fund.

At the end of FY 2020, Delaware had more than 530 SLRP and SEFO loans outstanding worth **\$9.3 million**.

The average loan is \$18,000.

The delinquency rate is less than 2%.

The loans pay for planning, design, and construction costs.



Conduit Lending

Description: Lending via an intermediary such as state and local government agencies, banks, and non-profits.

Types: (1) Linked Deposit; (2) Pass-Through

Selecting a Conduit Lender for Decentralized System Projects

Partner Eligibility

The conduit lender must be eligible under state and federal CWSRF regulations.

Borrower Eligibility

The financing recipient (e.g., homeowners) must be an eligible borrower for the conduit lender and the SRF.

Willing Partner

The partner should have similar goals as the CWSRF program.

Accessibility

The partner should be engaged with the target borrower community.

Availability

The CWSRF and the partner must have the staffing and infrastructure to manage and oversee the program.

Conduit Lending: Linked Deposit Mechanics

Partner: Local Bank

Description: Bank works directly with homeowner to (1) implement project; (2) conduct credit review; (3) approve loan

Key Features:

- CWSRF works "behind the scenes"
- CWSRF has some influence over lending criteria
- Property owners can work directly with community lender

Iowa Onsite Assistance Program (OSWAP)

OSWAP has over **400 participating bank lenders**. Many are community banks.

 Lenders apply at www.iowalinkeddeposit.com.



20 lenders participate.

https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/
Water/WQFA/Pages/linked_deposit.aspx

Maryland Linked Deposit

Program for Onsite Systems

Lenders must be approved by the State

process. They can participate in any state

lending programs, not just the SRF. About

Treasurer's Office through an RFP

After the OSWAP project has been approved by the IA Department of Natural Resources, Iowa SRF deposits an amount equal to the loan with the lender. The lender reimburses the homeowner from this account.



After the lender approves the loan, the Maryland SRF purchases a CD in the amount of the loan at the lender. The CWSRF accepts a discounted rate of return. The lender passes the discount on to the borrower.

- The lender establishes the loan terms.
- The CWSRF limits terms to up to 3% interest and 10 years
- · Minimum loan is \$2,000
- · 100% of project costs
- Principal repayments are credited back to the CWSRF



- The interest rate is the lender's market rate minus the SRF discount
- · 100% of project costs

In FY2020, Iowa lenders signed over \$1 million in OSWAP linked deposit loans. Since OSWAP's inception in 2003, over \$18.6 million in loans have been signed.



Since its inception in 1999, Maryland has funded 100 linked deposit loans. In recent years, low market interest rates have diminished demand.

Property owners must receive a permit from the county prior to going to the lender.

Conduit Lending: Pass-**Through Mechanics**

Partner: (1) Governmental Entity; (2) Community Development Financial Institution; (3) Other Community **Funding Agencies**

Description: Partner connects loan recipient to CWSRF financing and evaluates, approves, and services the loan

Key Features:

- Partner requests disbursements from CWSRF
- Partner depends on state's CWSRF legal constraints & partner willingness

PASS-THROUGH VIA **GOVERNMENT ENTITY**

Massachusetts Community Septic Management Program (CSMP)

Communities request a CWSRF loan to develop and implement a septic management program. The community provides loans to homeowners for the repair or replacement of failed septic systems.

Interest on the loan is 0% for the first 2 years. During that time, the community is expected to disburse the funds to property owners.

Homeowner loans are up to 5% interest and 20 years Homeowners repay their loans via property tax payments. The community maintains a lien on the property until the loan is paid off. The lien is transferable.

After two years, CWSRF loan repayments begin. The interest rate is 2% and the term is up to 20 years. Property tax payments are used to repay the CWSRF loan.

From 1996 to 2020, the CSMP made over \$142 million in loans and financed more than 480 septic projects.



VIA PRIVATE OR NON-PROFIT ENTITY **Washington Regional Onsite Sewer System Program**

PASS-THROUGH

Craft3 is a non-profit CDFI in Washington and Oregon. Craft3 helps homeowners to finance the repair and replacement of failing septic systems.

Craft3 received 5 CWSRF loans between FY 2016 and FY 2020. The 2020 loan was at 1.3% interest and 20 years, with \$1 million loan forgiveness. Craft3 also received grants from Washington's Centennial Grant Program.

Craft3's loan rates are based on household income and were 2.49% to 5.49% in 2020.* They offer flexible repayment options, up to 15 years. Many borrowers would not qualify for a traditional bank loan.

Craft3 repays the SRF using available cash flows, including borrower repayments. Craft3 maintains capital liquidity and loan loss reserves to offset losses and ensure repayment of the CWSRF loans.

RESULTS

From July 15, 2016 to June 30, 2020, CWSRF loans to Craft3 have helped finance 1,033 decentralized projects totaling \$24 million. 31% of loans were to lowincome households.



CONDUIT

CWSRF LOAN

HOMEOWNER

REPAYMENT



Virginia Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission (MPPDC) Septic Repair Program

MPPDC consists of 3 towns and 6 counties, with significant rural and coastal areas. The Septic Repair Program was first capitalized with a \$250,000 CWSRF loan in 1997. It has received 3 more CWSRF loans and funding from other programs.



Since 1999, local governments may apply for CWSRF loans to capitalize a CSSLP for septic system repair and replacement. There is a similar program for sewer tie-ins.

Rhode Island Community

(CSSLP)

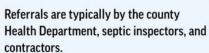
Septic System Loan Program

CWSRF loans are at 0% interest for 15 years.



Local governments apply with an Onsite Wastewater Management Plan and provide additional security in the event of homeowner defaults (e.g., general revenue pledge). The CWSRF loan is at 0%.

Homeowner loan terms range from 0% to prime +2%, and repayment within 15 years. Low-income homeowners may receive grants.





HOMEOWNER P

Homeowner credit reviews are conducted by a state agency, RI Housing.

There is a 1% annual fee and a \$300 loan origination fee.

60 CCSLP have been made to 17 communities totaling \$21.1 million.

Sub-State Revolving Fund Mechanics

Partner: (1) Governmental Entity; (2) Community Development Financial Institution; (3) Other Community Funding Agencies

Description: CWSRF capitalizes another revolving loan fund

Key Features:

- Any eligible CWSRF borrower can start a sub-state revolving fund
- Sub-state revolving fund establishes lending criteria
- Typically offers loans and grants

Sponsorship Mechanics

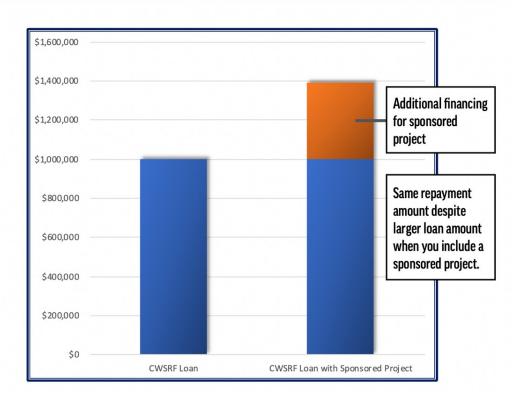
Partner: Publicly-Owned Utility; Local Government Entity

Description: Public CWSRF borrower sponsors a septic project under its CWSRF loan.

Key Features:

- The CWSRF borrower funds two projects (their own AND the sponsored project) for the price of one
- Best suited to projects that lack repayment revenues

	Loan Amount	Interest Rate	Total Repayment over 20 Years
CWSRF Loan	\$1,000,000	3.8%	\$1,436,707
CWSRF Loan with Sponsored Project	\$1,393,442	0.3%	\$1,436,707



Co-financing Mechanics

Partner: Any other financing program

Description: Pairing CWSRF funds with other state or federal

water quality financing programs

Key Features:

- Common partner programs: USDA-Rural Development; HUD Community Development Block Grant; EPA's WIFIA Program
- Can bring down costs for borrowers
- Can be used to directly finance projects or to establish a substate revolving fund



Repaying CWSRF Loans

Property Tax Assessment Financing

Helps homeowners avoid high upfront costs by allowing the lender to secure the loan using a lien against the property when the system is being installed.

The loan is repaid through incremental increases on the property owner's property tax bill

Septic Utility Fees

Fees collected by a designated organization called a Responsible Management Entity. Fees are collected from a group of households for O&M on a cluster system or package plant.

Collected fees can be used as a loan repayment source.

HOA Dues

When the CWSRF makes loans directly to a HOA, HOA fees can be used to repay the loan.

<u>Decentralized Financing – A Framework for Implementation</u>

Identify the Review CWSRF Identify Problem & Meet with **Develop O&M Financing Potential Technical CWSRF Staff** Plan **Options Partners** Solution **Put Together** Communicate **Implement Sign Financing CWSRF Decentralized Potential Costs Financing Agreements Projects** & Benefits **Proposal**

(1) Identifying the problem & technical solution



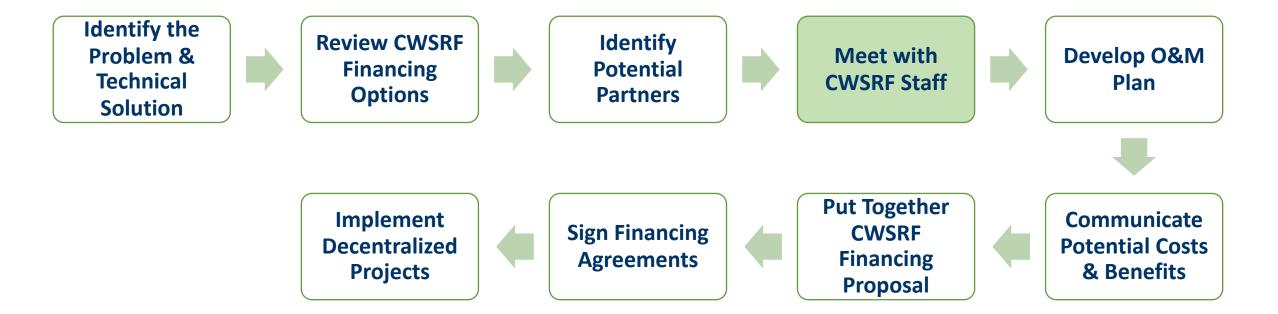
(2) Review CWSRF Financing Options



(3) Identify Potential Partners



(4) Meet with CWSRF Staff



(5) Develop O&M Plan



(6) Communicate Potential Costs & Benefits



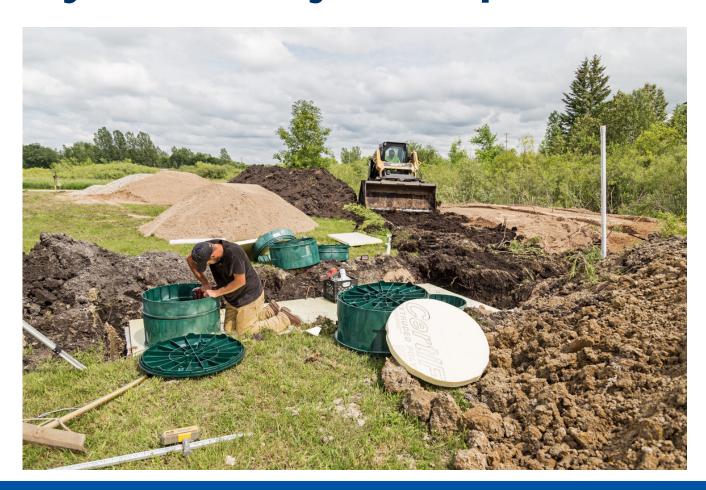
(7) Put together CWSRF Financing Proposal



(8) Sign Financing Agreements, (9) Implement!



Best Practices: Successful Decentralized System Project Implementation



01 Educate Homeowners

Proper system care & maintenance are essential to system longevity

02

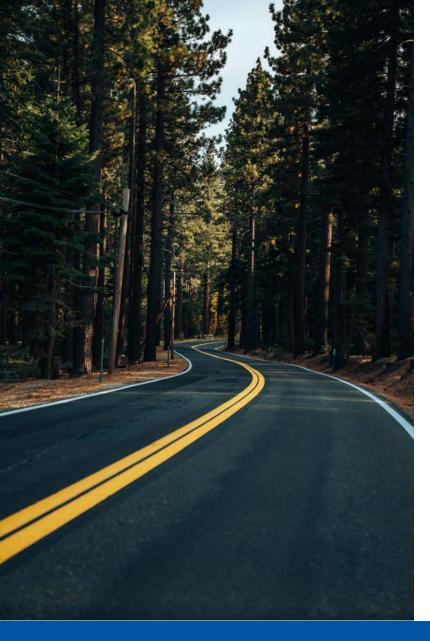
Effective Outreach

For a decentralized system financing program to thrive, communication to stakeholders about financing options is crucial.

03

Messaging

Consider your audience and use appropriate terminology and phrasing.



Questions?