CWSRF Funding for Nonpoint Source Sponsorship

November 2024

2024 CIFA Workshop



Presentation Overview

- Common CWSRF Funded NPS Work
- NPS Incentive Rate Example
- NPS Sponsorship Limitations
- Big Sioux River NPS Project
 - Big Sioux River Background
 - CWSRF Funding Provided
 - Water Quality Impacts



Common CWSRF Funded Nonpoint Source BMPs in South Dakota

- Bank stabilization
- Animal Waste Management Systems
- Land conservation easements
 - Seasonal Riparian Area Management (SRAM) easements
- Fencing to keep livestock out of streams
- Alternative water sources
- Other Agricultural BMP's
- Many other eligible NPS activities



Nonpoint Source Funding

- Direct loans with dedicated source of repayment
 - User rates
 - General obligation = property taxes
 - Sales tax
- Nonpoint source incentive rate funding
 - Traditional wastewater or stormwater projects that include a nonpoint source component
 - Principal and interest payments are calculated for a loan at the higher rate
 - Lower nonpoint source interest rate
 - Loan is sized using the annual payment previously calculated
 - Difference in the two loan amounts is the amount of funding available for the nonpoint source component of the project



CWSRF Interest Rates

- Base Rates
 - 3.25% for loans up to 10 years
 - 3.50% for loans up to 20 years
 - 3.75% for loans up to 30 years
 - Project must have a useful life of 30 years or more
- NPS Incentive Rates
 - 2.50% for loans up to 10 years
 - 2.75% for loans up to 20 years
 - 3.00% for loans up to 30 years



NPS Incentive Example

- Standard section 212/POTW project of \$1,000,000
 - Regular interest rate 3.75% for 30years
 - NPS Interest rate 3.00% for 30-years
- Annual principal payment at base rate
 - \$55,668
- \$55,668 principal payment with 3.00% for 30-years = \$1,098,622 principal
- Amount available for NPS is difference
 - \$1,098,622 \$1,000,000 = **\$98,622**



NPS Incentive Limitations

- NPS project must provide direct benefit to community to take debt
 - Typically, communities water source
 - Bond counsel legal opinion
- Must be within existing 319 funded project area
- Must work with 319 project sponsor to make improvements in watershed
- Funds must be spent within 5years
- Not able to always offer incentive rate as it reduces the funds coming into the program for future loans

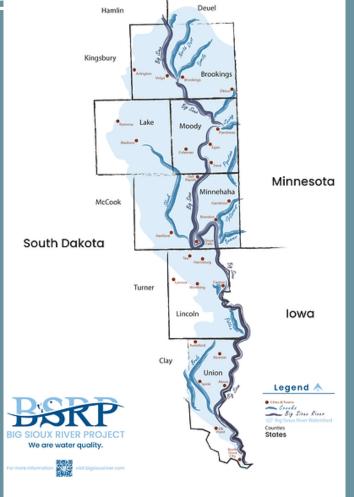


Other DANR NPS Funding

- Section 319 funding passed through to projects has averaged ~\$1.9 million last 5-years
- CWSRF Water Quality grants directly to supplement Section 319 \$200,000
- American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)
 - James River Water Development District \$5.0 million for NPS project
 - DANR RBI statewide program \$6.0 million
- 2021 HB 1256 Big Sioux River watershed BMPs \$3.0 million



Big Sioux River Project





Big Sioux River

Project

- 1999 Testing of the Big Sioux River and major tributaries water quality began
 - Dissolved Oxygen
 - Total Suspended Solids
 - Fecal Coliform
 - E.coli
- 2002 testing by state as part of statewide integrated report on water quality – listed as impaired waterway
- 2004 state developed TMDL for impaired parameters
- 2007 first Project Implementation Plan developed focusing on TSS and Fecal Coliform



CWSRF Sponsorship

Funds

- First loan to the BSRP in 2005, most recent in 2023
 - 3 NPS incentive rate loans to Dell Rapids totaling \$809,888
 - 12 NPS incentive rate loans to Sioux Falls totaling \$13,199,281
 - 3 NPS incentive rate loans to Watertown totaling \$253,937
- 18 total NPS incentive rate loans totaling \$14,263,106
 - Total section 212 project loans associated of \$208.6 million
- South Dakota has made 7
 other NPS incentive rate loans
 to other projects totaling
 \$4,412,131



NPS Fund Expenditures

| Description | SRF NPS |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Ag Waste System | \$1,588,636 |
| Bank Stabilization | \$3,722,125 |
| BMP Development | \$145,941 |
| Cropland BMPs | \$77,491 |
| Grassed Waterways | \$1,174 |
| Grazing Management | \$600,102 |
| Information & Education | \$1,987 |
| Nutrient Management | \$3,719 |
| Plan Development | \$204,562 |
| Riparian Restoration/Protection | \$5,447,962 |
| Sediment Traps | \$35,981 |
| Urban BMPs | \$674,448 |
| Project Coordinators | \$72,634 |
| RCPP Technical Assistance | \$35,717 |
| Contract Management | \$42,863 |
| Technical Assistance | \$34,505 |
| | \$12,689,846 |



^{*}Expenditures shown are not specific to the BSRP and not all awarded funds have been expended

Water Quality

Impacts

- Water quality sampling shows measurable improvements within many areas of the Big Sioux River Watershed
- Specifically on the Skunk Creek tributary that was targeted for TSS and E. Coli
 - TSS levels in skunk creek are now below water quality standards
 - E. Coli levels remain above standards but have been reduced since efforts began
 - Primary BMP was for Riparian Restoration/Protection in South Dakota this is primarily accomplished through contracts with land-owners for Seasonal Riparian Area Management (SRAM)

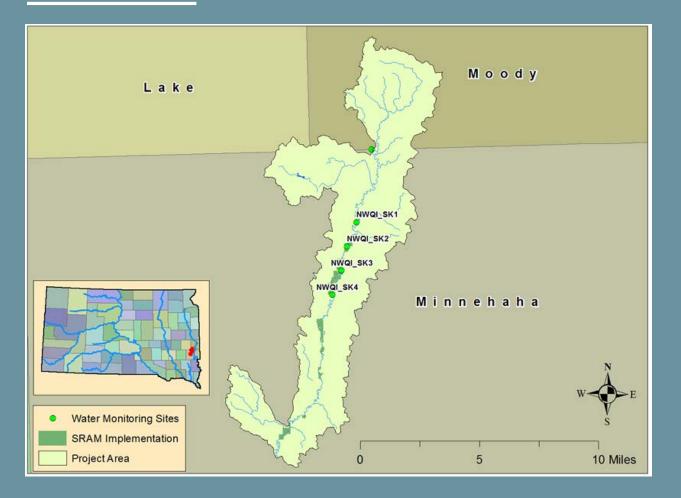


What is SRAM?

- Contract with the landowner to assure certain land use practices
 - Land enrolled immediately adjacent to Skunk Creek and within the 100-year floodplain
 - Deferred grazing on land during recreation season April – September
 - Grazing allowed October March if vegetative cover of at least 4 inches maintained
 - Alternative water sources were installed if grazing was occurring
 - Haying allowed from June September provided minimum vegetative cover
- SRAM has been adjusted some and expanded in RBI efforts statewide



Skunk Creek SRAM Areas





Skunk Creek SRAM Areas Seasonal Riparian Area Management (SRAM) April 2013 July 2013 October 2013 June 2014



Questions?

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