



Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Restoration Assistance

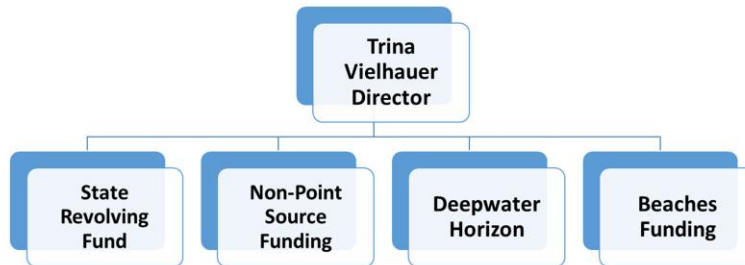
Division of Water Restoration Assistance Overview

September 23, 2015





Water Restoration Assistance





Division Priorities

- Timeliness and process consistency
- Leveraging staff resources
- Coordination with stakeholders
- Managing special projects
 - Water-related legislative appropriations
 - Springs appropriations
- Create funding opportunities



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How can the Division get money to the communities more effectively?



State Revolving Fund



- **Drinking water:**

- Preconstruction loans
- Construction loans



- **Clean water:**

- Planning loans
- Design loans
- Construction loans



- **Small community grant program:**

- Grant combined with a loan
- Principal forgiveness
- Disadvantaged communities

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Low interest loan program historically focused on water pollution control facilities-- primarily drinking water and clean water.

Federally funded with about 20% state matching funds.

As loans are repaid, funds are made available to loan for new projects.

About \$4B has been loaned to date. Eventually, program will be self sustaining and will not need annual federal and state additions.

SRF has a small communities grant program- essentially a principal forgiveness program, for disadvantaged communities.



SRF Innovative Projects



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Some creative uses of the program have involved...

Storm water management...with a water quality component.

Landfill management – when no **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)** permit is required.

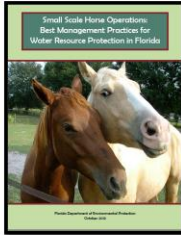
Atmospheric deposition reduction projects- when clear connection between manmade pollution and water quality is demonstrated.

Green Power consumption or production projects.

Conversion of Brownsfield site- following remediation, site was converted into stormwater management system.



Non-Point Source Grants



Emphasis is placed upon:

- Addressing pollutants in impaired water bodies
- Implementing watershed plans
- Use of innovative BMPs
- Public education & training

“Prior to entry into a major conveyance system”



319(h) & TMDL Grants

319(h) EPA Clean Water Act Grant

- Federally funded grant
- ~\$5 million annually
- 40% match requirement



TMDL Water Quality Restoration Grant

- State funded grant
- \$3 million annually
- 50% match requirement

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Program mostly funds Urban Stormwater Projects-
BMP construction for stormwater treatment,
like bioswales, wet detention ponds, low impact design,
wetland restoration

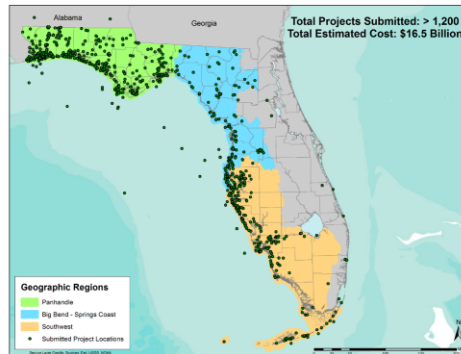
But can also fund:

Septic Tank Pollution Abatement Projects
Agricultural BMP Development, Monitoring &/or
Evaluation
Silvicultural Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Erosion / Sediment Control



Deepwater Horizon Unit

- **(NRDA)** Natural Resource Damage Assessment
- **(NFWF)** National Fish and Wildlife Foundation -Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund
- **(RESTORE)** Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast Act of 2012



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- In 2015, the BP settlement identified approximately \$18 BILLION in economic claims, between Clean Water Act Penalties, NRDA, State and Local Agencies
- About \$2B is anticipated to flow into the state of Florida for restoration.



Funding Sources and Project Types

NRDA	NFWF	RESTORE
<i>Provides off-set to injuries from spill</i>	<i>Benefits natural resources of the Gulf Coast that were impacted by the spill</i>	<i>Overall restoration of Gulf of Mexico – not limited to spill impacts</i>
Species injured include birds, turtles, fishes, mammals	Remedy harm and to eliminate or reduce the risk of future harm to Gulf Coast natural resources	Pot 1 – Ecological and <u>economic</u> restoration
Habitats injured include seagrass, oysters, marsh, dunes	Restore and maintain the ecological functions of landscape-scale coastal habitats	Pot 2 – Science-based to restore and protect natural resources
Off-sets can include lost recreational or human use	Replenish and protect living resources	Pot 3 – Ecological and <u>economic</u> restoration
	Can fund water quality projects that have direct links to habitats and species	

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- NRDA- Provides funds to off-set injuries (species, habitat, and human use)
- NFWF- Benefits Natural Resources- restoration to impacted resources
- RESTORE- ecological and economic restoration not limited to damages sustained in the oilspill



Beach Management Funding Assistance

Who: Local coastal governments

What: Beach Nourishment and Inlet Management/Sand bypassing

Where: Critically eroding shorelines and altered inlets

Why: Provides storm protection for

- Upland development and infrastructure
- Critical habitat for protected species
- Economic/ recreational interests





East Pass IMP/Norriego Point



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In 2013, the East Pass Inlet Management Plan (IMP) was adopted, recommending stabilization of the Point. The stabilization has been permitted but the City of Destin also will wish to include recreational amenities, such as a pavilion, restrooms, signage, trails & additional parking.

The City received funding through NRDA for the entire project. Should construction come in over budget, the project has an inlet management appropriation that can be used for activities adopted in the IMP.

Coordination: Since the NRDA funds were neither state nor federal, they can be used as local match for the Inlet Management grant.



The City of Venice recently completed a beach nourishment project. Like many coastal communities, the design needed to incorporate stormwater outfalls.

In order to improve water quality at the outfalls, the City applied for and received a WMD stormwater grant & a 319 grant that were combined to build (2) diversion pump systems (WMD grant) and bio-retention swale (BMP- 319 grant). The combination provided stormwater treatment and volume reduction at the beach outfall.

As you can see, the outfall was vegetated for stabilization and incorporated into the beach project design.



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