

# HOW TO APPLY FOR BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW FUNDING

*Through the Environmental Protection Agency*



U.S. Senator Gary Peters

U.S. Senator Gary Peters (MI) helped pass the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) into law which will help grow our economy, strengthen our economic competitiveness and make our economy more sustainable, resilient, and equitable.

In particular, funding made available through the IIJA for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will enable the agency to invest in critical projects to provide Michiganders with clean drinking water, including dedicated funding to replace lead service lines and address PFAS contamination.

See below to learn about programs through the EPA that are supported through the bipartisan infrastructure law – and how you may be eligible to apply for assistance.

## Resources

- EPA IIJA homepage [HERE](#)
- Provision Breakdowns:
  - Water Infrastructure Investments [HERE](#)
    - State Allotments of IIJA Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds: [HERE](#)
  - Cleanup, Revitalization, and Recycling Investments [HERE](#)
  - Electric and Low-Emission School Buses [HERE](#)
  - Pollution Prevention [HERE](#)
- EPA IIJA Fact Sheet [HERE](#)
- EPA's IIJA Funding Allocations [HERE](#)

## Competitive Grant Funding:

- **Brownfields Competitive Grant Program (\$1.2B)** – The IIJA provides significant investment into the Brownfields program to help communities, States, Tribes and others to assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse contaminated properties.
  - Eligible applicants: State, local, and tribal government entities as well as nonprofit organizations.



- Funding breakdown: \$240 million each year for 5 years (FY22-26). Of that, up to \$600M to:
  - Brownfields Remediation Grants – Up to \$5M per grant
  - Multipurpose Grants – Up to \$10M per grant
  - Site Characterization and Assessment – Up to \$10M per grant
  - Capitalization and Revolving Loan Funds – Up to \$10M per grant.
  - Job Training – Up to \$10M per grant.
- Funding prioritization: None specified.
- Program homepage: [HERE](#)
- **Clean School Bus Program (\$5B)** – EPA will offer a total of \$5 billion between fiscal years 2022 and 2026 to fund the replacement of dirtier school buses with low- or no-carbon school buses. Each year, \$500 million will be available exclusively for electric school buses and \$500 million will be available for electric buses and multiple types of cleaner alternative fuel school buses. EPA can offer grants and rebates to assist fleets in purchasing new, cleaner school buses and the associated charging and fueling infrastructure. EPA will ensure a broad geographic distribution of awards.
  - Eligible applicants: State and local governments, eligible contractors and nonprofit school transportation associations.
  - Funding breakdown: 50 percent of the funds are for zero-emission and low-emission alternative fuels buses.
  - Funding prioritization: Funds may be prioritized for rural or low-income communities and entities that have matching funds available. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator is authorized to provide funds to cover up to 100 percent of the costs for the replacement of the buses.
  - Program homepage: [HERE](#)
- **Pollution Prevention Program (\$100M)** – Grants provide technical assistance to businesses in order to help them develop and adopt source reduction practices (also known as “pollution prevention” or “P2”). P2 means reducing or eliminating pollutants from entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal.
  - Eligible applicants: State governments, colleges and universities (recognized as instrumentalities of the state), federally-recognized tribes and intertribal consortia.





- Match requirement: 50 percent match; for tribal governments that place P2 grant activities into a performance partnership grant (PPG) agreement, the match for the tribe gets reduced to 5 percent.
- Program homepage: [HERE](#)
- **Post-Consumer Materials Management Infrastructure Grant Program (\$275M)** – This will fund a new grant program, established in Save our Seas 2.0 (Pub. L. 16-224), that allows the agency to award grants to states for projects that will improve local post-consumer materials management, including municipal recycling programs.
  - Eligible applicants: States and tribes.
- **Consumer Recycling Education and Outreach Grant Program (\$75M)** – IJJA creates a new program at the EPA to award competitive grants to states, local and tribal governments, nonprofits, and public-private partnerships to improve the effectiveness of recycling programs. Grant money can be used to help educate households and consumers about residential and community recycling programs, provide information about recyclable materials, and increase collection rates and decrease contamination.
  - Eligible applicants: State, local, and tribal government entities as well as nonprofit organizations and public-private partnerships.

### Formula-Based Funding:

- **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for Lead Service Line Replacement (\$15B)** – Delivered through the DWSRF, these funds are to be used for lead service line replacement projects and associated activities directly connected to the identification, planning, design, and replacement of lead service lines.
  - Allotments: State allotments are based on the results of the most recent quadrennial public water system capital improvement needs survey with each state (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia) receiving at least 1% of available funds. EPA's FY2021 DWSRF allotment percentages: [HERE](#)
  - Funding breakdown: 49% of the state's allotment of capitalization grant would be used for 100% principal forgiveness or grants, or a combination of these, and 51% are for subsidized loans.
  - State match requirements: States would not have to match their capitalization grants.



- **Clean Water State Revolving Fund – Traditional (\$11.713B)** – The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program is the key federal financial assistance program to help publicly owned treatment works and other eligible recipients finance infrastructure projects needed for statutory compliance and other objectives (33 U.S.C. §§1381-1387). The CWSRF authorizes states to receive annual capitalization grants from EPA to provide primarily subsidized loans to support wastewater infrastructure investments. Although the CWSRF program is generally a loan program, the CWSRF program allows for states to provide SRF recipients with additional subsidization (e.g., forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, and grants). The CWSRF program provides financial assistance to a range of eligible recipients—though primarily the program has focused on wastewater treatment works owned by municipalities—to support a range of eligible projects and activities. These include construction of wastewater treatment works and stormwater systems, management of nonpoint source pollution, and replacement of decentralized systems (e.g., septic tanks), among others.
  - Allotments: EPA allots CWSRF funds among states based on Clean Water Act statutory percentages, which provide a minimum share of 0.5% to each state and have effectively been in place since the beginning of the program in 1987. EPA's FY2021 CWSRF allotments: [HERE](#)
  - Funding breakdown: 49% of the state's capitalization grant allotment would be used for 100% principal forgiveness or grants, or a combination of these, and 51% would be for subsidized loans.
  - State match requirements: For FY2022 and FY2023, each state would match 10% of its annual capitalization grant. For FY2024 through FY2026, the state match would return to 20%.
  - Program homepage: [HERE](#)
- **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund – Traditional (\$11.713B)** – Authorized by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) is the key federal financial assistance program to help water systems finance infrastructure projects needed to comply with drinking water regulations and to meet health protection objectives (42 U.S.C. §300j-12). The DWSRF authorizes states to receive annual capitalization grants from EPA to provide primarily subsidized loans to water systems for drinking water projects and related activities. Although the DWSRF program is generally a loan program, the DWSRF program allows for states to provide SRF recipients with additional subsidization (e.g., forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, and grants). States are required to give funding priority to projects that





address the most serious human health risks, are necessary to ensure compliance with drinking water regulations, and assist systems most in need on a per-household basis according to state affordability criteria.

- Allotments: State allotments are based on the results of the most recent quadrennial public water system capital improvement needs survey with each state (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia) receiving at least 1% of available funds. EPA's FY2021 DWSRF allotment percentages: [HERE](#)
  - Funding breakdown: 49% of the state's capitalization grant allotment would be used for 100% principal forgiveness or grants, or a combination of these, and 51% are for subsidized loans.
  - State match requirements: For FY2022 and FY2023, each state would match 10% of its annual capitalization grant. For FY2024 through FY2026, the state match would return to 20%.
  - Program homepage: [HERE](#)
- **Clean Water State Revolving Fund for Emerging Contaminants (\$1B)** – Delivered through the CWSRF, these funds would be used for eligible CWSRF activities (33 U.S.C. 1383(c)) that address emerging contaminants. This is the first time Congress has specifically directed funding to address emerging contaminants within the framework of eligible CWSRF activities.
- Allotments: EPA allots CWSRF funds among states based on Clean Water Act statutory percentages, which provide a minimum share of 0.5% to each state and have effectively been in place since the beginning of the program in 1987. EPA's FY2021 CWSRF allotments: [HERE](#)
  - Funding breakdown: 100% of the state's capitalization grant allotment would be used for 100% principal forgiveness or grants, or a combination of these.
  - State match requirements: States would not have to match their capitalization grants.
- **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for Emerging Contaminants (\$4B)** – Delivered through the DWSRF, these funds are to be used to address emerging contaminants in drinking water with a focus on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as authorized by the Safe Drinking Water Act Section (SDWA) 1452(a)(2)(G). (The SDWA authority to address emerging contaminants in Section 1452(a)(2)(G) was added by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.



- Allotments: State allotments are based on the results of the most recent quadrennial public water system capital improvement needs survey with each state (including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia) receiving at least 1% of available funds. EPA's FY2021 DWSRF allotment percentages: [HERE](#)
  - Funding breakdown: 100% of the state's capitalization grant allotment would be used for 100% principal forgiveness or grants, or a combination of these.
  - State match requirements: States would not have to match their capitalization grants.
- **Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Grants to address emerging contaminants (\$5B)** – Authorized by SDWA Section 1459A, the Small and Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program is intended to help assist disadvantaged or small communities afford projects needed to comply with SDWA regulations (42 U.S.C. §300j-19a). This section defines “underserved community” to mean “a political subdivision of a State that, as determined by the Administrator, has an inadequate system for obtaining drinking water.” Under SDWA Section 1459A, eligible entities for these grants include public water systems, tribal water systems, and states on behalf of an underserved community. EPA is directed to give priority to “projects and activities that benefit underserved communities.” The funds provided in IIJA are to be used for projects that address emerging contaminants for small and disadvantaged communities. In previous years, EPA has awarded grants to states and tribes to support underserved communities. EPA stated the following regarding this grant program, “Grants will be awarded as non-competitive grants to states...”
- Allotments: In previous years, [EPA has distributed funds among the states using](#) “...an allocation formula similar to that of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, including a tribal allotment.”
  - Match requirements: IIJA waives the statutory 45% cost match requirement.
- **Underground Injection Control Grants (\$50M)** – This is a new grant program. IIJA directs EPA to establish a new grant program to provide funding for states to offset the costs of developing an approved state Underground Injection Control (UIC) program for wells used to inject carbon dioxide for geologic sequestration (UIC Class VI wells).
- Allotments: States with UIC primacy for Class VI wells or those who are working towards UIC primary for Class VI wells.
  - Click [HERE](#) for information on Class VI wells.