State of Ohio
Water Pollution Control Loan Fund

Draft 2016 Program Management Plan

Ohio EPA
Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance

To benefit Ohio's water resources and public health through low cost financing, economic incentives, and project assistance to public and private organizations and individuals.

October 22, 2015

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION 5

A. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION 5
B. BENEFITS OF THE WPCLF 6

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE WPCLF 8

A. SHORT-TERM GOALS 8
B. LONG-TERM GOALS 8

III. INTENDED USES OF THE WPCLF FOR 2016 9

A. WPCLF FUNDS 9
1. Sources and Amounts of 2016 Funds 9
2. Intended Uses of Funds 9
B. WPCLF PROJECT PRIORITY SYSTEM AND PROJECT PRIORITY LIST 10
1. Overview 10
2. Integrated Priority System 10
3. Rating WPCLF Loan Projects Which Benefit Water Bodies with Multiple Sources of Impairment 14
4. Economic Need Factor 14
5. Rating Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program Projects 14
6. Ranking Projects with Identical Rating Scores 15
7. Ineligible and Unapprovable Nominations 15
8. 2016 Project Priority List 15
C. 2016 WPCLF INTENDED PROJECTS LIST 15
D. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION COSTS 16

IV. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 17

A. MANAGEMENT OF PROJECT PRIORITY AND INTENDED PROJECTS LISTS DURING THE PROGRAM YEAR 17
1. The Project Priority List. 17
2. The Intended Projects List. 17
B. PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AND INTEREST RATE DETERMINATIONS 17
1. Principal Forgiveness 17
2. Interest Rate Determinations 18
C. DISTRIBUTION OF WPCLF FUNDS 19
D. MANAGEMENT ACTIONS 20
E. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION CONDITIONS 23
1. Facility Plan/Detailed Design Consistency (1989, rev. 1998, 2003) 23
2. WPCLF Eligible Costs (1990, rev. 1998, 2005) 23
3. Private Applicant Pre-Application Fee (2000, rev. 2001) 23
4. Appeal of WPCLF Actions (2001) 24
5. Funding of Projects for Applicants with Past Due or Incomplete Performance Certifications (2007) 24

V. FEDERAL ASSURANCES 24

A. 602(A) - ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS 24
B. 602(B) (4) - EXPEDITIOUS AND TIMELY EXPENDITURES 24
C. 602(B) (5) - FIRST USE FOR ENFORCEABLE REQUIREMENTS 24
D. 603(F) - CONSISTENCY WITH PLANNING REQUIREMENTS 24
E. PROGRAM BENEFITS REPORTING 25
F. WAGE RATES AND STANDARDS 25
G. ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1974, PL 93-291 *ET. SEQ.* 25

APPENDIX A - DEFINITIONS 26

APPENDIX B-1 - 2016 PROJECT PRIORITY LIST AND INTENDED PROJECTS LIST 28

APPENDIX B-2 - WRRSP PROJECT PRIORITY LISTS FOR THE PY 2016-2017 TWO-YEAR FUNDING CYCLE **47**

APPENDIX B-3: WRRSP PROJECTS ANTICIPATED TO BE FUNDED IN 2016 ..... **50**

APPENDIX B-4 – PROJECTS WHICH REQUESTED THE NUTRIENT REDUCTION DISCOUNT **51**

APPENDIX B-5 – PROJECTS WHICH REQUESTED PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS **54**

APPENDIX B-6 – PROJECTS WHICH REQUESTED HOUSEHOLD SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM PROJECTS **60**

APPENDIX D - WPCLF INELIGIBLE COSTS **63**

APPENDIX E – WPCLF INTEREST RATES AND TERMS **64**

1. Standard Interest Rate 64
2. Small Community Interest Rate 64
3. Interest Rates for 30-year Financing 64
4. Hardship Interest Rates 65
5. Linked Deposit Interest Rate and Participating Lending Institution Requirements 66
6. Interest Rate Determination for Eligible Project Cost Increases 67
7. Household Sewage Treatment System Improvement and Inspection Program Local Loan Program Interest Rate 67

APPENDIX F – WPCLF INTEREST RATE DISCOUNTS **68**

1. Septage Facilities 68
2. Conversion from Class B to Class A Sludge Production 69
3. Failed Non-Conventional Technology 69
4. Sustainable Growth Plan Implementation 70
5. WPCLF Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program (WRRSP) Discount 71
6. Green Project Reserve (GPR) Discount 71
7. Nutrient Reduction Discount (NRD) 72

APPENDIX G - WPCLF PLANNING AND DESIGN LOANS **74**

APPENDIX H – DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE REPAIR/REPLACEMENT OF FAILING **76**

HOUSEHOLD SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEMS **76**

I. Application and Funding Process 76
- *A. What Funding is Available?* *76*
- *B. How will local government agencies be selected to receive these funds?* *78*
- *C. How will homeowners receive the financial assistance?* *78*
- *C. What are the eligibility criteria for homeowners to receive funding?* *78*
- *E. What is the process and timeframe for funds distribution?* *80*
- *F. How will homeowners be made aware of the availability of these funds?* *81*
- *G. Where will local homeowners apply for these funds?* *81*
- *H. Who will determine if the HSTS is failing?* *81*
- *I. What criteria will local government agencies use to verify homeowner income?* *81*

II. Roles and Responsibilities 81
- *A. What are some of the responsibilities of the local government agency?* *81*
- *B. What are some of the responsibilities/requirements of the HSTS owner?* *82*
- *C. What are some of the responsibilities of the Local Health Districts?* *83*
- *D. What is the role of the Ohio Department of Health (ODH)?* *83*
- *E. What are some of the responsibilities of the Ohio EPA?* *83*
- *F. What is the overall process?* *84*

APPENDIX I – FINANCING OPPORTUNITIES FOR NONPOINT SOURCE (NPS) POLLUTION CONTROL PROJECTS **85**

APPENDIX J - WPCLF FUNDING FOR STORM WATER ACTIVITIES **91**

APPENDIX K - PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS **93**

APPENDIX L - INTEGRATED PRIORITY SYSTEM (IPS) **97**
APPENDIX M – WATER RESOURCE RESTORATION SPONSOR PROGRAM (WRRSP) **98**
APPENDIX N – SUMMARY OF CLEAN WATER ACT CHANGES ENACTED THROUGH WRRDA **106**
APPENDIX O - 30 YEAR ("EXTENDED") TERM FINANCING **109**

I. Introduction

Ohio EPA was created on Oct. 23, 1972. It combined environmental programs that previously had been scattered throughout several state departments. Ohio EPA's Central Office is located in Columbus, and five district offices manage the Agency's programs throughout the state. The director of Ohio EPA is appointed by the governor and serves as a cabinet member.

Ohio EPA establishes and enforces standards for air, water, waste management and cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances. We also provide financial assistance to businesses and communities; environmental education programs for businesses and the public; and pollution prevention assistance to help businesses minimize their waste at the source.

In early 2015, we announced that one of our major initiatives is to create a "one-stop shop" environment within Ohio EPA for customers seeking our technical and financial resources to help them achieve compliance. This approach will both enhance the way in which we serve our customers and improve our own internal operations through a more efficient, coordinated and strategic approach to administering resources. By realigning some of our key compliance assistance and funding programs here, we believe we also will be more strongly positioned to help even more regulated entities with a greater level of service. We made progress toward this goal by merging the Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention with the Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance. The “new” DEFA administers both the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) and the Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA). This is the first Draft WPCLF Program Management Plan to be created from this new alignment.

The 2016 WPCLF Program Management Plan describes how the Ohio EPA proposes to prioritize projects, distribute funds, and administer the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) during Program Year 2016. Upon approval by the Director of Ohio EPA as a final action, the 2016 WPCLF Program Management Plan will replace the 2015 Plan and will remain in effect until it is terminated or superseded by the next Program Management Plan.

A. Public Participation

To allow interested persons to present their comments and suggestions and for the Ohio EPA to provide a response to questions on Ohio's Draft 2016 Program Management Plan, a public meeting will be held at the following time and location:

10:30 AM Monday, November 23, 2015
Lazarus Government Center – Center of Excellence *Directions to our Office*
50 West Town Street, Suite 700
Columbus, Ohio

If you wish to make written comment on the Draft 2016 Program Management Plan, they must be received no later than close of business on Monday, November 23, 2015 by one of two ways:

by letter to: Ohio EPA, DEFA PMP
Lazarus Government Center
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, OH 43216-1049

by email to: defamail@epa.ohio.gov

B. Benefits of the WPCLF

The WPCLF is a revolving fund designed to operate in perpetuity to provide low interest rate loans and other forms of assistance for water resource protection and improvement projects. In addition, specialized services are provided for small and hardship communities.

Examples of projects that can be financed through the WPCLF are:

- publicly-owned wastewater treatment plant and sanitary sewer system construction projects, combined sewer overflow controls, sewer system rehabilitation and correction of infiltration/inflow;

- publicly-owned septage receiving facilities, brownfields, landfill closure or remediation, septic system improvements, urban storm water runoff, stream corridor restoration, forestry best management practices, development best management practices, agricultural runoff controls, source water/wellhead protection, "green" infrastructure, and other nonpoint source pollution control projects as allowed under the Clean Water Act.

Using the WPCLF to fund water resource improvement projects has many advantages, including:

- Below-market rates provide significant cost savings. For example, 20-year loans at a 2.18 percent, a 1.0 percent, or a zero percent interest rate (the rates that were in effect for October 2015) are the equivalent of a 11.8 percent, 34.6 percent, or a 48.9 percent grant respectively, when compared to the cost of a loan at the market rate of 3.43 percent, and there are no bond issuance costs for the applicant.

- Ohio EPA staff has extensive experience providing advice and assistance in identifying sound technical and financial solutions to local governments. The types of assistance include creating facilities planning information, reviewing projects for potential cost saving measures, providing technological, administrative and/or performance information, helping to develop user charge systems, and working with other funding programs.

- The extensive experience and proven procedures of the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) benefit the financial management of the WPCLF program and the development of individual projects.

- The WPCLF program can fund a wide variety of water pollution control projects.

- Although the WPCLF program must follow certain federal requirements, it is a state program. Project procedures and funding requirements are streamlined since the program is administered completely by state personnel.

- The WPCLF, through its discount incentives, procedures, and project assistance, is able to be more than just a funding program. It helps provide applicants greater assurance that their projects will be economically sound, technically appropriate, and environmentally effective.

- The WPCLF can benefit small communities throughout the Appalachian counties of Ohio in partnership with the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC). The WPCLF administers ARC grants awarded to Ohio communities in conjunction with WPCLF low interest rate loans. This provides small communities with local match money required for the ARC grants, simplifying the delivery of needed grant dollars and allowing rapid processing of invoices for construction costs.

C. Noteworthy Items of the WPCLF Program Management Plan in Program Year 2016

1. Available Funds

The total available funds at the beginning of Program Year 2016 (PY 2016) are estimated to be $402,193,492. In order to meet the demand for assistance during PY 2016 and beyond, the Ohio EPA intends to borrow against the WPCLF's loan repayments by issuing revenue bonds or notes. The total requested amount on the Intended Projects List is $1.8 billion, although the actual amount which will be awarded will be based on readiness-to-proceed. (See page 9 of PMP)

2. Limits to Borrowers

As in the last few program years, there is no maximum amount that applicants can request ("proportionate share limits"). WPCLF financing that a borrower can receive is only limited by the projects it nominated by August 31, 2015 (See page 16 of PMP)

3. New Affordability Criteria and Principal Forgiveness

Changes to the Clean Water Act required that Ohio EPA develop and use "affordability criteria," as a primary determiner in the distribution of principal forgiveness. These new affordability criteria are in Appendix K of the PMP. The maximum amount of principal forgiveness that Ohio is permitted to offer for PY 2016 is $23.5 million. A priority area for Ohio EPA during PY 2016 is to provide principal forgiveness to address failing home sewage treatment systems (HSTSs). Up to $13.3 million in principal forgiveness will be reserved for HSTS replacements/repairs. The remaining $10.2 million will be allocated to municipal wastewater collection and treatment projects, with ½ being allocated to projects in the Western Lake Erie Basin, and the other ½ allocated to the remainder of the state. There will be no principal forgiveness funding for stand-alone planning or design projects. Fundable projects that meet all program requirements will be awarded 100% principal forgiveness (See Appendix K).

4. Loans for Specialized Planning Activities

In 2015, Ohio EPA offered 0% planning loans for communities to prepare fiscal sustainability plans (FSPs). Ohio EPA is expanding on these discounted loans in PY 2016 to include planning loans at 0% for energy audits, asset management, resilience and extreme weather planning (See Appendix G).

5. Discount for Back-up Power

In PY 2016, Ohio EPA will make 0% loan funding available to facilitate the procurement and installation of back-up power for wastewater treatment facilities. Back-up power at Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) should be provided for aeration, disinfection, and data loggers where necessary (See Appendix F).

6. Nutrient Reduction Discount

In response harmful algal blooms (HABs) and their potential effect on drinking water systems, Ohio EPA made $100 million available at a 0% interest rate in PY 2015 for equipment to reduce phosphorus and other pollutants. In PY 2016, the Ohio EPA is offering an additional $100 million at a 0% interest rate for these types of projects. The discounted rate will be available for the portion of the project directly attributable to the nutrient reduction. Standard, below-market interest rate loan funds will be offered for the balance of a proposed project (See Appendix F).

For PY 2016, Ohio EPA will accept nutrient reduction discount (NRD) project nominations for planning, design or construction projects throughout the program year. Applicants who nominated projects for NRD

funding in PY 2015, but did not proceed with projects, and subsequently provided updated schedules during the nomination period to DEFA will be grandfathered into PY 2016.

7. WRRSP Funding for PY 2016-2017

The amount of funds available for the WRRSP projects which are included in the 2016-2017 two-year cycle will be $10 million. During PY 2016, the WRRSP program will undergo a process review to measure its effectiveness at achieving the program's objectives and appropriate levels of future funding. The goal of process review will be to improve the program, and map its direction for the upcoming years.

II. Goals and Objectives for the WPCLF

The purpose of the WPCLF program is contained in its mission statement:

To benefit Ohio's water resources and public health by providing lower cost financing, economic incentives, and project assistance for public and private organizations and individuals.

A. Short-Term Goals

1. Provide sufficient funding to allow communities to finance major water pollution control capital improvement projects.

2. Provide principal forgiveness to the WPCLF wastewater treatment facilities projects of the Ohio communities, and to the home sewage treatment system improvements of Ohio homeowners, that are least able to afford public health / water quality improvements.

3. Continue implementation of the extended term financing option, and the Green Project Reserve discount, as these features will enhance and improve the WPCLF.

4. Improve the WRRSP program through the program review that will be conducted during PY 2016.

5. Continue implementation of relevant portions of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act during PY 2016.

6. Provide assistance to projects in the Lake Erie Basin which will address the issues of excessive nutrients in streams, rivers, and lakes, and the resulting harmful algal blooms.

7. Consider additional program features which may assist Ohio's combined sewer overflow (CSO) communities. During the program year, Ohio EPA may consider ways (including incentives) to encourage the acceleration of scheduled CSO projects throughout Ohio so that the water quality benefits can be realized sooner. Concepts which may be explored, and possibly implemented during the program year, might include additional discounts, combined funding with other programs, structured payments, and other ideas.

B. Long-Term Goals

1. Assist a broad range of water quality improvement actions that help fulfill the objective of the Clean Water Act.

2. Facilitate the development and implementation of technically appropriate and financially sustainable projects by small communities.

3. Continue to proactively develop assistance opportunities to encourage implementation of priority water quality improvement projects and Agency priorities.

4. Manage the Fund to ensure appropriate levels of financing and adequate funds to administer the program are available.

5. Monitor the environmental results of awarded projects and modify the WPCLF as necessary to increase the environmental benefits achieved through WPCLF-funded activities.

6. Continue to assist in the development and implementation of innovative and non-traditional projects that benefit water quality resources.

III. Intended Uses of the WPCLF for 2016

A. WPCLF Funds

1. Sources and Amounts of 2016 Funds

   Ohio EPA will make up to $1.8 billion available to projects that submitted nominations by August 31, 2015.

   Based on WPCLF balances as of September 30, 2015, the total funds available at the beginning of Program Year 2016 are estimated to be $402,193,492 as detailed in the table below.

If additional funds for Program Year 2016 are acquired to meet the demand for assistance during PY 2016, these funds will be acquired by issuing WPCLF revenue bonds and notes. All loan funds not used during the PY 2016 will be carried over for use in subsequent program years.

Source	**Amount***
FFY 2015 Federal Capitalization Grant Funds	$78,528,000
Additional Bond Funds,** and Future Capitalization Grants	TBD
Loan Repayments, Reimbursements, Accrued Interest***	$323,665,492
Total Available Funds	**$402,193,492**

* approximate balances as of September 30, 2015
** funds will be acquired as necessary to meet demand
*** balance available to WPCLF after meeting all debt service obligations and loan commitments

2. Intended Uses of Funds

   The Ohio EPA proposes to use the available WPCLF funds as follows:
   a. For funding requested by nominated projects, utilize the $402,193,492 currently available, and if necessary issue revenue bonds to meet the demand, up to the $1.8 billion identified on the Intended Projects List.
   b. For WRRSP nominations, for the two-year cycle of 2016-2017 a reserve of $10 million.
   c. For green projects, $10 million will be made available for WRRSP projects, 13.3 million will be available for HSTS projects, and additional funds will be available for qualifying green projects.
   d. For Principal Forgiveness projects, a total of $23.5 million.

3. Cash Draw Ratios and Obligation of Federal and State Funds

The WPCLF will maintain the required ratios of cash draws and obligations between federal funds and state funds.

- Match. The State intends to continue its practice of exceeding the required 20 percent minimum match rate. The WPCLF has banked sufficient overmatch to meet future match requirements for this and future federal capitalization grants.

  As of September 30, 2015, the total of state match funds disbursed by the WPCLF was $444,416,867.48. That is $33,013,628 greater than the amount necessary to match the $2,057,016,197 of capitalization grants disbursed as of that date. This amount matches all the WPCLF's capitalization grants to date and the estimated capitalization grants for the next two years.

- Binding Commitments. In managing the WPCLF funds, the State must enter into loan agreements that provide financial assistance in an amount equal to 120% of the amount of each capitalization grant payment received, within one year after receiving its grant payment. Ohio has chosen the option to enter into binding commitments with borrowers at a level greater than the minimum amounts required, and to bank the excess balance. This will ensure that the proportion of state funds disbursed always exceeds the minimum of 120%.

  As of September 30, 2015 the WPCLF has exceeded its binding commitment requirement by more than $4.2 billion, with $2.057 billion of capitalization grants received, and nearly $6.6 billion of binding commitments made.

B. WPCLF Project Priority System and Project Priority List

1. Overview

The Project Priority System ranks the assistance proposals ("projects") nominated to the WPCLF. The Project Priority System is composed of the Integrated Priority System (IPS), which numerically rates each project on the basis of its estimated relative direct contribution to protecting public health or improving water resources, and the Economic Need Factor, which assigns four points to a publicly-owned treatment works project nominated by an applicant which qualifies for the Hardship Interest rate set forth in Appendix E.4. Each project's factor scores are then added together and all projects are ranked on the Project Priority List based on the scores received.

Projects receiving priority system scores greater than zero are considered priority projects; those which receive zero points are those that, while providing facilities that optimize or improve wastewater treatment or address a nonpoint source of pollution, have not been shown to address a potential public health problem, measurably improve or protect the quality of water resources, or provide assistance to a hardship entity.

The assignment of zero IPS points to a project does not mean it has no connection to better water quality. Projects with zero IPS points still contribute to maintaining and improving Ohio's water pollution control infrastructure, and some may address NPDES permit requirements. Instead, the receipt of zero IPS points indicates such projects do not address a potential public health problem or a known source of threat or impairment to water resources.

2. Integrated Priority System

In response to the Clean Water Act's objective of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters, and the Ohio EPA's desire to see an increase in the number of

stream miles attaining designated uses, Ohio EPA developed a system which can be used to rank, on a single priority list, actions addressing both point and nonpoint sources of impacts on water resources. This system is called the Integrated Priority System (IPS) and is used to prioritize projects on the 2016 WPCLF project priority list.

The IPS rates a project by considering: 1) the potential uses of the water resources benefiting from the project; 2) the restorability of the water resources to their potential uses or the protection of existing uses; and 3) the effectiveness of the project in addressing identified sources of impairment or threat.

There are two priority categories: a) the protection of human health; and b) the protection or restoration of water resources, including: i) aquatic life uses of surface water resources; ii) ecological integrity of wetlands; and iii) quality of ground water resources for human use. If a project ranked under the protection of human health would receive a higher score under the protection or restoration of water resources, it will be ranked based on protection or restoration of water resources. The different IPS categories are described below.

A. Human Health Category

Actions addressing documented human health concerns arising from waterborne pathogens or pollutants form the first level of priority within the IPS, reflecting the importance of protecting public safety. Within the Human Health category, there are four levels of priority. The top level of priority is those cases where there is a confirmed disease outbreak. The second level of priority is those cases where a documented human health risk is present. The third level of priority is specific to the presence of dry weather overflows of sewage in the environment and the fourth level of priority is specific to the presence of wet weather overflows in the environment. Actions are rated as follows under Human Health:

1) First Priority - (40 points) addressing a documented disease outbreak.
2) Second Priority - (35 points) addressing a documented human health threat from either:
   a) failing household sewage treatment systems,
   b) sewage backing up into basements or onto residential properties (due to inadequate capacity of the sewer system), or
   c) other risk to a human-related water use (from either drinking water contamination, bathing beach closures, or fish contamination resulting in consumption advisories) which is documented by data.
3) Third Priority - (30 points) eliminating dry weather overflows from either sanitary sewers or combined sewers due to inadequate capacity of the sewer system.
4) Fourth Priority - (9 points, plus 0.2 point for each overflow eliminated) addressing wet weather overflows from either sanitary sewers or combined sewers by either:
   a) eliminating the overflows;
   b) for combined sewers only, reducing the volume of overflows by either:
      i) replacing combined sewers with separate sanitary sewers,
      ii) providing additional storage, or
      iii) installing an express sewer to route sanitary flow out of the combined sewer system directly to the treatment facility; or
   c) for combined sewers only, providing at least advanced primary treatment for overflows.
5) No Human Health Priority - (0 points) an action which does not qualify under any of the above categories.

B. Water Resources Protection and Restoration Category

Actions addressing Water Resources constitute the second major category of the ranking system. Within this category, actions are ranked in relation to their protection and restoration of: i) Rivers and Streams, Inland Lakes, Lake Erie, and the Ohio River; ii) Wetlands; and iii) Ground Water.

Actions affecting Rivers and Streams, Inland Lakes, Lake Erie, and the Ohio River are ranked using the same system of factors, which is based on the aquatic life use of these resources. Actions affecting Wetlands are ranked using a system that considers wetland quality and function. Actions affecting Ground Water resources are ranked using a system that considers factors influencing ground water quality for human use. While each of these three major water resource types has its own system for assigning rank, all of the systems provide final scores that range from zero to 30 points. After they are scored, actions affecting these resource types form a second level of priority below actions addressing human health. In those cases where a proposed action receives scores in more than one category, the highest single category score is used to rate the action. The rating systems for the different water resource types are described below.

i. Rivers, Streams, Inland Lakes, Lake Erie and the Ohio River

This portion of the IPS focuses on aquatic life and how actions can protect or restore water resources so that full attainment of the potential aquatic life use designation can be realized. An aquatic life use-based priority rating system was developed consisting of three factors: 1) Importance of Resource, 2) Restoration Potential, and 3) Effectiveness of Action. In this system, the three factors are summed to yield scores for the actions being ranked.

1) Importance of Resource Factor

The Importance of Resource factor refers to the potential for a water body to support a healthy biological community. In general, those resources that have the potential to support a high diversity of aquatic organisms will rate higher than those resources that can only support pollution-tolerant organisms. This is determined by using the aquatic life habitat use designations in Ohio's Water Quality Standards. For watershed projects, all of the water body segments in the watershed will be rated. The sum of these scores will be divided by the total number of segments in the watershed to get an average watershed score for Importance of Resource.

2) Restoration Potential Factor

The Restoration Potential factor uses different sets of criteria for: 1) rivers, streams and watersheds; 2) inland lakes; and 3) Lake Erie. However, the point scale used for scoring this factor (0-8 points) is the same for all water bodies addressed. For rivers, streams, and watersheds the ultimate aquatic life use restorability factor described in the Appendices to Volume I of the 2000 305(b) Report is used to rate the restorability of these resources. For inland lakes, the Ohio Lake Condition Index is used to assess the overall ecosystem health of Ohio's public lakes. For Lake Erie, this factor relies upon the "Aquatic Habitat Indicator Metric" as contained the Lake Erie Quality Index, published by the Ohio Lake Erie Commission in its State of the Lake Report, 2004. This index uses information gathered on 14 different parameters to allow assessment of the overall condition of lake ecosystems.

3) Effectiveness of Action Factor

The factor reflects whether the action being rated will improve the quality of its associated water resource. This is determined based on: 1) what the sources of impairment or threats to attainment are for the water body, 2) which of the identified impairments or threats the action will address, and 3) the degree to which the action will address the sources of impairment or threats. In rating actions using this factor, both the primary and secondary environmental effects of actions are taken into consideration in determining scores. The causes and sources of impairments or threats are contained in the Ohio EPA water quality assessment database for all monitored streams, rivers, and lakes of the state. For those segments that have not been monitored, watershed information is used to identify sources of impairment or threats. This factor also rates actions as to whether they will protect water resources from declines in current quality. If an action scores 0 points for this factor, it receives 0 points for rank in the Rivers, Streams, Inland Lakes, Lake Erie, and the Ohio River portion of the IPS regardless of scores it receives in the other two factors.

ii. Wetlands

The system used to rank wetlands projects is different from the other ranking systems for water resources in that it rates wetlands on the basis of their ecological integrity using the same rating criteria to evaluate both actions to protect and actions to restore wetlands.

The system evaluates wetlands using the Ohio Rapid Assessment Method for Wetlands v. 5.0, dated February 1, 2001 (Ohio EPA Technical Report WET/2001-1). A raw score is determined by using the "ORAM v. 5.0 Field Form *Qualitative Rating,"* developed by Ohio EPA. Wetland scoring must be done by persons who have taken Ohio EPA's ORAM training. This assessment methodology provides a means to rate wetlands based upon their ecological integrity.

Using a field data form, points are assigned to each wetland project based on six metrics. Additional points are added when reasonably achievable restoration activities are proposed as part of the project, and bring the score for the wetland up to the score it would be expected to achieve after restoration. The ORAM score is then converted to a 30-point scale to make it comparable with the other resource types. Scores for high quality wetland projects are comparable to high quality streams with rare or declining aquatic species, reflecting the importance of these high quality water resources.

iii. Ground Water

Actions affecting ground water are evaluated since ground water resources are a part of Ohio's water resources and because actions connected to surface water programs can also affect ground water resources. The ranking system for ground water was developed with advice from the Division of Drinking and Ground Waters (DDAGW).

An initial determination is made as to whether actions affecting ground water are intended to protect or restore the quality of ground water resources. Depending on the answer to this question, the action is rated using either a system that rates actions protecting ground water resources or a system that rates actions restoring ground water resources. Within both of these systems, actions are rated based on the sensitivity of the ground water resource to pollution, and its use as a source of drinking water supply. DRASTIC mapping done by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources or Agriculture to identify the sensitivity of ground water resources to pollution is being used to identify ground water resource sensitivity.

3. Rating WPCLF Loan Projects Which Benefit Water Bodies with Multiple Sources of Impairment

   Where multiple sources of impairment are present, WPCLF nominations will be rated under the Integrated Priority System in the following manner:

   a. If the project provides full restoration to the designated aquatic life use of the water resource, the project will be rated based upon full restoration of the water resource.

   b. If the project provides partial restoration to the designated aquatic life use of the water resource and funding has been secured[1] by the responsible parties to address the other sources of impairment, the project will be rated based on full restoration of the benefited water resource.

   c. If the project provides partial restoration to the designated aquatic life use of the water resource and funding has not been secured by the responsible parties to address the other sources of impairment, the project will receive a score based on the degree of restoration of the water resource that is attributable to the WPCLF-nominated project and any other improvement actions for which funding has been secured.

4. Economic Need Factor

   Publicly-owned treatment works projects that qualify under the Hardship Interest Rate guidelines as outlined in Appendix E.4. for either 0.0 or 1.0 percent will receive an additional 4 points in their project rating scores.

5. Rating Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program Projects

   WRRSP projects will be ranked in two categories: the Water Resource Protection Category and the Water Resource Restoration Category. Funds allocated for this year's WRRSP projects will be divided equally between the two categories (see Appendices B-2).

   - Water Resource Protection Category - This category consists of projects that protect the aquatic habitats of water resources that are fully attaining their designated aquatic life uses.

   - Water Resource Restoration Category - This category consists of projects that restore and protect the aquatic habitats of water resources that are not fully attaining their designated aquatic life uses.

   WRRSP projects will be rated using only the Integrated Priority System since they do not provide residential service and are therefore not eligible to receive the WPCLF's Economic Need Factor rating.

   Projects nominated for the WRRSP that qualify under one of the above categories will be rated in the following manner:

   a. If the project provides full restoration to, or full protection of, general warmwater habitat or better water quality standards, the project will be ranked on its respective WRRSP category priority list and will be rated based upon full restoration of the water resource.

   b. If the project provides partial restoration of a waterbody with multiple sources of impairment to general warmwater habitat or better, and funding has been secured by the responsible parties to address the other sources of impairment, the project will be rated based on full restoration of the water resource.

[1] "Funding has been secured" means that the entity(ies) responsible for implementing improvements have either a commitment of funding from a funding agency or have local funds committed to finance completion of the improvements.

c. If the project is located in an area where either a TMDL or WAP has been approved and the project provides partial restoration of a waterbody with multiple sources of impairment to general warmwater habitat or better, and funding has not been secured by the responsible parties to address the other sources of impairment, the project will be rated based on partial restoration of the water resource which is attributable to the project and any other improvements for which funding has been secured.

d. If the project provides partial restoration of a waterbody with multiple sources of impairment to general warmwater habitat or better, and funding has not been secured by the responsible parties to address the other sources of impairment, and the project is not located in an area where either a TMDL or WAP has been approved, then the project will not be eligible for ranking unless the project benefits a high quality but impaired waterbody where habitat protection is an immediate need to prevent habitat loss.

e. WRRSP-nominated projects benefiting limited restoration waterbodies (i.e., “urban streams” and other waterbodies currently unable to achieve at least warmwater habitat aquatic life use water quality standards) will be ranked in the Water Resource Restoration category if they are located in an area where either a TMDL or WAP has been approved. Those projects will be rated in the same manner as b. or c. above.

f. WRRSP projects that receive an IPS score of zero will not be eligible for ranking on the project priority list.

g. For any projects that are tied after the above process, the lower funding request amounts will be given priority over the higher funding request amounts.

6. Ranking Projects with Identical Rating Scores

   For projects that receive identical priority rating scores, projects that qualify for a hardship interest rate will be ranked ahead of projects that do not qualify for a hardship interest rate. If ties remain between projects after ranking based on qualification for a hardship interest rate, then projects with smaller estimated project costs will be ranked ahead of projects with larger estimated project costs.

7. Ineligible and Unapprovable Nominations

   Where the Ohio EPA determines that a nominated project does not qualify as eligible for assistance, or is otherwise unallowable or unapprovable, the project will be excluded from rating and ranking on the project priority list and intended projects list. Excluded projects may not be revised for resubmission for the same program year.

8. 2016 Project Priority List

   The Project Priority List (PPL) is a compilation of all projects currently nominated by their appropriate representatives for consideration for WPCLF financing at various times. The projects are presented in alphabetical sequence in Appendix B. New projects may be added to the Project Priority List as outlined in Section IV.A.1.

C. 2016 WPCLF Intended Projects List

The Intended Projects List is composed of projects that are candidates for funding in the 2016 program year based upon 1) their priority ranking, 2) the amount of WPCLF funds expected to be available, and 3) their readiness to proceed (as defined in Appendix A).

The Intended Projects List (Appendix B) includes a brief project description, the project identifier, the estimated loan award date, the estimated total loan amount, and the fundable principal forgiveness projects.

1. The 2016 Intended Projects List includes only those projects that submitted 2016 Project Priority List nominations or pre-award schedules by August 31, 2015.

2. The Intended Projects List has been established by identifying those nominated projects that submitted schedules showing a loan award during calendar year 2016.

3. The fundable projects for 2016 will be composed of only the projects on the Intended Projects List. To the extent that projects from this list become ready to enter into a loan agreement during the 2016 program year, funds will be made available to finance the projects. Different projects may not be substituted for the projects included in the Intended Projects List, even if the substitute project(s) requires less funding.

4. With the exception of planning, design or construction projects that request the nutrient reduction discount (NRD), and planning loan requests, no additional design or construction projects will be added to the Project Priority List or the Intended Projects List during 2016. NRD and planning loan projects may be added to the PPL and IPL during the program year.

5. The Ohio EPA will accept qualifying nominations to the Project Priority List and the Intended Projects List for planning loan assistance (including Fiscal Sustainability Planning) throughout the 2016 calendar year.

6. To be assured of funding during calendar year 2016, applicants with projects on the Intended Projects List and applicants requesting supplemental loans must submit complete loan applications to Ohio EPA by August 1, 2016.

7. Projects included in the Intended Projects List that do not make timely progress towards receiving a loan award may be deferred for funding consideration at a later date or in another program year, in accordance with the provisions of Section IV.D.5. of the Program Management Plan.

8. New projects may be added to the Intended Projects List as may be authorized in Section IV.A.1.

D. Program Administration Costs

The following table shows an estimate of the Ohio EPA's costs for administering the WPCLF program in PY 2016 based upon State budget spending authority. The remainder of the administrative funds that have been accumulated will be carried forward to help offset WPCLF program administrative costs in subsequent years.

Cost Category	Dollars
Personnel & Fringe	$2,851,179
Contract Services	$18,484
Travel	$7,759
Supplies	$11,508
Other (rent, utilities, etc.)	$358,973
Equipment	$10,496
Total Direct Costs	$3,258,399
Indirect Costs (26.20%)*	$751,726
Total	**$4,010,125**

*Indirect cost rate applied to Personnel & Fringe costs only

A portion of the annual interest rate charged for each loan, 0.2 percent, is deposited to an account dedicated solely to help defray the costs of administering the WPCLF program. These funds are used to fund the administration expenses of the WPCLF, with the exception of equipment purchases that are funded directly

from the WPCLF under the provisions of Clean Water Act Title VI, Section 603, paragraph (d)(7) that allows for the Fund to be used for reasonable costs of its administration.

In accordance with WRRDA (see Appendix N, Number 5), Ohio EPA can use three different methods to calculate the administrative expenses which can be drawn from the capitalization grant: 4 percent of all grant awards, $400,000 per year, or 1/5 of one percent per year of the total valuation of the Fund. Ohio EPA has traditionally used the 4 percent method, and intends to use that method in PY 2016. Further, any unused amount of this 4 percent may be banked for future use. Ohio EPA intends to utilize this provision from PY 2016 and moving forward. Furthermore, Ohio EPA intends to retroactively compare the administrative expenses drawn from the previous capitalization grants and the total of the amount allowed as a means of calculating previously banked administrative funds.

IV. Program Management System

One of the purposes of the Program Management Plan is to facilitate the planning and administration of the WPCLF. The following describes the method by which available funds and projects are managed.

A. Management of Project Priority and Intended Projects Lists During the Program Year

1. The Project Priority List.

   As previously discussed, Ohio EPA has developed a system for ranking assistance proposals ("projects") that will be used for the WPCLF program in 2016 (see Section III.B.2.). The Project Priority List represents the relative ranking of all nominated projects based upon their ratings under the current Project Priority System.

   Except for planning projects which may be added to the Project Priority List throughout the year, projects not included in the 2016 Project Priority List (Appendix B-1) will be considered for addition to subsequent Project Priority Lists when an applicant submits an acceptable nomination form. We will receive nominations to the Project Priority List at any time. Except for planning loans, Emergency Assistance Projects (as defined in Appendix A), and (for PY 2016) nominations for NRD projects, projects will not be added to the PPL during the program year. If the PPL needs to be revised to add a planning loan, an Emergency Assistance Project loan, or a NRD, it will be public noticed, and entered into the Director's Journal.

2. The Intended Projects List.

   As noted above in Section III.C., the Intended Projects List (IPL) is composed of projects which are candidates for funding in the 2016 program year based upon their priority ranking, the amount of WPCLF funds expected to be available, and their readiness to proceed (as defined in Appendix A).

   Any project not making timely progress may be deferred from consideration for funding from the 2016 Intended Projects List. No projects will be added to the Intended Projects List during the program year, except as described above.

B. Principal Forgiveness and Interest Rate Determinations

1. Principal Forgiveness

   The WPCLF uses its assistance capabilities to offer incentives for the protection of public health and attainment of State water quality standards. In the past, the WPCLF has offered a variety of subsidies and discounts in addition to the interest rates for the projects that it funds.

In 2016, the WPCLF is able to offer a reduction to the amount of principal that an applicant would otherwise need to repay for its project. This reduction is called "principal forgiveness," according to federal statute. Although the name is different, in practical application principal forgiveness functions much like a grant: the eligible capital costs of the project are reduced by the principal forgiveness amount, thereby eliminating a portion of the principal (and interest) that the borrower must repay.

Principal Forgiveness assistance awards will follow the terms outlined in Appendix K.

2. Interest Rate Determinations

The WPCLF offers the following interest rates this program year: standard, small community, 30-year financing, hardship, and negotiated linked deposit. In addition, to support other Agency initiatives, the WPCLF will continue to offer special discounts to its base interest rates. Each year, the Ohio EPA will review the interest rate structure and mechanism which provides the subsidy to applicants.

The rate calculation procedure is described in detail in Appendix E. Ohio EPA reserves the right to adjust interest rate determinations at any time during a program year when the community or project conditions change to the extent that Ohio EPA no longer considers an initial interest rate determination valid. Additionally, qualification requirements for interest rate discounts are provided in Appendix F.

A. Interest Rates for Standard Loans

The standard interest rate will be established monthly based on an eight week daily average of the Municipal Market Data (MMD) Index. The MMD benchmark will be established by taking the 20 year AA GO MMD Index and adding 30 basis points. The WPCLF standard interest rate will then be calculated by taking the MMD Benchmark and subtracting 125 basis points. The WPCLF rate will be set monthly on the Friday six weeks prior to each Ohio Water Development Authority board meeting, which is typically the last Thursday of each month.

B. Interest Rate for Small Community Loans

For the purposes of this interest rate, a small community is defined as any incorporated area with a population of 5,000 or less, <u>or</u> any applicant that has a current project service area with a population of 5,000 or less and that charges the entire debt for the project solely to the project service population. The small community interest rate will be established monthly. The small community rate is equal to the standard interest rate minus 50 basis points (0.5%).

C. Interest Rates for 30-year Financing

Loans which have a 30-year term will have a separate interest rate. The 30-year rate will be calculated by developing a separate MMD benchmark as described above, but using the 30-year AA GO MMD Index and adding 30 basis points. The standard 30-year interest rate will then be calculated by taking the MMD Benchmark and subtracting 130 basis points. For communities that meet the definition of a small community, an additional 50 basis points will be subtracted for their 30-year term. Hardship communities will be offered a 30-year rate which is 25 basis points higher than their 20-year rate would be (i.e. a 20-year 0% community will be offered a 0.25% 30-year loan, and a 20-year 1% community will be offered a 1.25% 30-year loan).

D. Interest Rate for Qualifying Hardship Communities

Qualifying applicants (qualifications described in detail in Appendix E) will receive either a zero percent or a 1.0 percent interest rate.

E. Interest Rates for Planning and Design Loans

Applicants for planning or design loans will receive the interest rate – standard, small community, or hardship – for which they qualify. Planning and design loans are available for production of project planning and detailed design documents meeting WPCLF program requirements as described in Appendix G.

F. Local Loan Program

Counties and cities wishing to establish loan programs, in conjunction with their local health department, for providing loans to private individuals for upgrading on-lot sewage disposal systems, or for establishment of programs to finance green infrastructure for storm water pollution controls may apply for 0.0 percent interest rate loans with a term of 10 years or less to be used to capitalize their programs. (see Appendix E.7.)

G. Interest Rate Discounts

A complete description of the available discounts to the basic WPCLF interest rates is provided in Appendix F. An applicant may receive more than one discount on a construction loan. However, in no instance shall the total interest rate established for the construction loan after applying discounts to a loan with a base rate of 1.0 percent or greater be less than 0.2 percent.

- A reduction of up to 0.2 percent for wastewater treatment facilities converting from the production of Class B sludge to the production of Class A sludge.
- A zero percent interest rate for WPCLF-funded failed non-conventional technologies and their correction.
- A reduction in the interest rate which reflects a savings equal to the as-bid principal and interest costs of the facilities with the primary purpose of receiving, treating, and disposing of septage. The minimum interest rate that can be achieved with this discount is 2.0 percent. For “stand-alone” septage facilities, the interest rate will be fixed at 2.0 percent.
- A reduction of up to 0.1 percent for undertaking or sponsoring a WRRSP project.
- A reduction of 0.1 percent on the entire loan amount for the inclusion of a “green” component that is at least 25% of the total project cost (minimum green component of $250,000).
- A zero percent interest rate is available for the portions of a project which will reduce the nutrients discharged from a municipal wastewater treatment plant (“nutrient reduction discount”).
- A zero percent interest rate is available for the portion of a municipal wastewater treatment project that includes equipment of facilities for back-up power.

With the exception of 20 year planning and design loans that sponsor WRRSP projects, planning and design loans, stand-alone septage projects, and linked deposit funding are not eligible for these discounts.

C. Distribution of WPCLF Funds

The initial distribution of available funds among the various funding reserves and project categories is as follows:

1. An amount not to exceed 4.0 percent of the total of all grants awarded to capitalize the WPCLF, $400,000 per year, or 1/5 percent per year of the current valuation of the fund, whichever amount is greatest, is reserved and may be utilized as determined necessary for the reasonable costs of administering the Fund and to conduct activities required under Title VI of the Clean Water Act.

2. All Title II construction grant program funds that are available at the time an application is made by the State for a Title VI capitalization grant will be transferred and for use in the WPCLF.

3. An amount up to $10,000,000 will be made available for interest advances to applicants implementing Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program projects that receive a WPCLF loan during the two-year program cycle covering program years 2016 and 2017.

4. Approximately $23.5 million will be made available for principal forgiveness of all project types. To address critical issues with failing home sewage treatment systems, and to respond to the unprecedented demand, $13.3 million in principal forgiveness will be reserved for home sewage treatment system replacements/repairs, administered through local health districts. All other project types will be ranked based on the Affordability Criteria, their Project Priority System score, whether they are in the Western Basin of lake Erie or the remainder of the state, whether they are either an unsewered or a combined sewer community projects, and the cost of the project.

5. Approximately $28.3 million may be counted toward the requirement of green project assistance in 2016 through the award of the 2015-2016 allocation of $15 million for Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program projects, and $13.3 million in principal forgiveness funds for HSTS projects. Ohio EPA is encouraging additional "Green" projects through the implementation of a new GPR Discount.

6. There will not be a proportionate share limitation for projects or applicants in 2016. Qualifying candidate projects will be limited to the amounts identified in their respective project nominations.

D. Management Actions

As a part of its management of the WPCLF program the Ohio EPA may, without limitation, take the following actions:

1. Add projects to the Intended Projects List during the program year as may be established in Section IV.A.1.

2. Add projects to and delete projects from the Project Priority List, and revise the priority rating of a project in future years in accordance with the Program Management Plan in effect at that time.

3. Bypass any project on the Project Priority List from consideration for funding based on either the Ohio EPA's 1) projection that the applicant will be unable to receive a loan award during the program year, 2) determination of a lack of readiness to proceed during the program year, or 3) failure to submit a complete project application by a specified date.

4. Establish submission deadlines for WPCLF application materials including, without limitation, revisions to facilities plans, revisions to plans and specifications, or portions thereof, either individually or collectively. Generally, individual project submission deadlines will be based on National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit compliance schedules, Federal or State court ordered compliance schedules, grant budget periods, or Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance review schedules. Failure to meet a submission deadline can result in either the deferral of the project as described in Section IV.D.5. below and/or enforcement action for NPDES permit, or Federal or State court order event violation.

5. Defer any project on the Intended Projects List from active consideration for funding that is not ready to proceed (e.g., when the facility plan and/or detailed plan approval cannot be projected prior to the project specific dates established by Ohio EPA) or is otherwise not complying with the Program Management Plan.

6. Limit the total amount of WPCLF funds awarded to a recipient (including supplemental loans) during a program year based on eligibility of project elements and/or an applicant exceeding the Proportionate Share of available funds for its project(s).

7. Segment and fund a portion of a project if the loan applicant agrees to complete subsequent segments according to an acceptable schedule consistent, if applicable, with the National Municipal Policy, and regardless of additional financial assistance. If it is a treatment works project as defined in Section 212 of the Clean Water Act, one of the following also applies:

   a. Remedy an environmental or public health emergency as determined to exist by the director, or;

   b. Realize significant cost savings, or;

   c. Effectively coordinate the assistance proposal with other construction activities, or;

   d. The treatment works construction would require a disproportionate share of the funds identified in the annual Program Management Plan that includes the treatment works as a fundable project, or;

   e. The treatment works will take three or more years to complete, or;

   f. The treatment works must be segmented to meet the requirements of a Federal or State court order.

   A segmented project also must meet all pertinent program requirements, including the state environmental review process. Additionally, the applicant must demonstrate it is financially capable of constructing, according to the approved schedule, subsequent segments without funding assistance. Ohio EPA reserves the authority to negotiate the scope of the segmentation based on available WPCLF funds as well as engineering, financial, and environmental considerations.

8. Limit the amount of funding, principal forgiveness subsidies and interest rate subsidies made available to individual projects within specified categories, and limit the aggregate amount of funding and subsidies to be awarded in the program year to specified categories, based on program effectiveness. For WRRSP projects, funding will be limited to either the amount requested in the WRRSP project(s') nomination(s) or the maximum amount of interest available for the WRRSP project(s) within the sponsor's project, whichever is less.

   In some cases, a WRRSP project may be sponsored by more than one entity that is scheduled to receive construction loan financing during the program year. Sponsored amounts for these projects can be shifted from one sponsoring entity to another if: a) the total cost of the WRRSP project does not exceed the originally nominated total amount for that WRRSP project, and b) the Ohio EPA receives notification from the affected sponsors no later than 90 days prior to the estimated WPCLF loan award dates.

   If a sponsoring entity has more than one loan project on the Intended Projects List, in keeping with the restrictions noted herein, the sponsor may request to shift its sponsorship from one loan to another, but must request from Ohio EPA in writing any such change a minimum of 120 days, and receive concurrence for the change no later than 90 days, prior to the estimated dates for all affected loans. Ohio EPA's decision whether to concur with the request will be based on the sponsoring projects' loan award schedules, timely progress of WRRSP project development, and the sponsoring projects' priority rankings.

9. Establish deadlines for document submissions to satisfy the provisions of the Program Management Plan.

10. Establish interest rates and principal forgiveness subsidies for WPCLF loans in accordance with the procedures outlined in Appendices E., F., and K.

11. Provide WPCLF funds as outlined in each Program Management Plan at a lower interest rate (Appendix E) or as principal forgiveness (Appendix K) for communities of high economic need, in accordance with the procedures outlined in the respective appendices.

12. Award WPCLF assistance for preparing project planning documents and detailed plans and specifications. Ohio EPA may also set a limit on the amount of funds that are available for this purpose without additional public notice. The terms, conditions, and rates are outlined in Appendices E and G.

13. Deposit a portion of the interest charged on each loan into an administrative account dedicated solely to the cost of administering the WPCLF. The amount currently utilized is 0.2 percent. This amount may be adjusted during the program year if necessary with adequate public notice.

14. Transfer funds, and/or jointly collateralize or issue debt obligations, of the Drinking Water Assistance Fund and the WPCLF between the two Funds in accordance with current state and federal limitations.

15. Transfer surplus funds from one WRRSP category of projects to another. At the beginning of the program year, the funds available to a category will be allotted to the qualifying projects within that category. If those funds exceed the amounts requested from qualifying projects, the surplus funds within that category will be allotted to the other category for distribution to qualifying projects.

    In accordance with the revisions of the WRRSP program which began in PY 2014, funds will no longer be re-allotted to contingency projects when fundable projects are unable to proceed. However, when such funds do become available, they may be re-allotted to qualifying WRRSP projects (within the same two-year cycle) that are listed as being partially fundable.

16. With public notice and opportunity for comment, amend the Program Management Plan during the Program Year.

17. Make additional funds available to borrowers that are subject to the proportionate share limitation on the Final Intended Projects List at the standard interest rate if another proportionate-share borrower's awards are less than its proportionate share during the program year.

18. Unilaterally disencumber undisbursed funds from any WPCLF loan where no disbursements have been made for more than one year.

19. At any time, add Emergency Assistance projects to the project priority list and, based on their priority rankings and the available funds, to the intended projects list as fundable projects.

20. Determine that an Emergency Assistance Project qualifies for a level of principal forgiveness when a public entity WPCLF applicant has no available method of providing a source of revenue to repay loan assistance.

21. Deny the award of financial assistance to any applicant that is in significant violation of a previous WPCLF loan agreement.

22. Consider additional program features which may enhance the WPCLF or improve the administration of the WPCLF. These program features may be implemented before the beginning of the next program year without further public notice if determined to be minor improvements. For example, Ohio EPA may consider features during PY 2016 which may assist Ohio's combined sewer overflow (CSO) communities so that the water quality benefits can be realized sooner. Concepts which may be explored, and possibly implemented during the program year, might include additional discounts, combined funding with other programs, structured payments, and other ideas.

E. Program Administration Conditions

Although WPCLF staff is available to assist applicants with project administration, the applicant carries the responsibility for managing its project before, during, and after assistance award. It is essential that the applicant be aware of its responsibilities, commitments, and obligations.

Ohio EPA has formulated the following conditions, in part, to assist both this Agency and the applicant to effectively manage their respective tasks. These conditions highlight areas of particular concern to Ohio EPA.

Some of these are essentially the responsibility of the applicant; in general, the applicant is responsible for negotiations of necessary and reasonable costs, effective management of funds, and adequate project monitoring.

The dates after the title of each condition indicate the fiscal year Program Management Plan in which the condition was introduced followed by the dates of any subsequent revisions. Except where otherwise indicated, conditions do not apply to assistance awarded prior to the fiscal year in which the condition was introduced.

Additional conditions pertaining to the award of WPCLF assistance may be developed as a result of the review and approval of an individual project's application. These additional project-specific conditions may modify, supplement, or supersede the administrative conditions in this section.

1. Facility Plan/Detailed Design Consistency (1989, rev. 1998, 2003)

   Every publicly-owned treatment works project eligible for WPCLF construction financing must have the project's facilities plan approved by the Ohio EPA prior to award of a construction loan. Recipients of WPCLF design and/or construction loans are ultimately responsible for assuring consistency between approved facilities plans and detailed design. Therefore, potential recipients of design and/or construction loans should maintain close contact with the Ohio EPA to assure that the detailed design of the project accurately reflects the project described in the approved facilities plan.

2. WPCLF Eligible Costs (1990, rev. 1998, 2005)

   Ohio EPA may provide WPCLF funds for the purposes eligible under the Ohio Revised Code 6111.036, the Clean Water Act, and the current Program Management Plan. Each applicant's project will undergo an eligibility review prior to loan award from the WPCLF. Ohio EPA attempts to provide assistance with as few eligibility restrictions as possible. However, certain costs are prohibited from WPCLF funding because of federal law, while others do not provide water quality benefits. Ineligible WPCLF costs include, but are not necessarily limited to, those listed in Appendix D.

3. Private Applicant Pre-Application Fee (2000, rev. 2001)

   The Ohio EPA has awarded WPCLF direct loans to private borrowers for NPS projects for a number of years. As with any loan, a review of the applicant's ability to generate sufficient revenue to repay the loan must be completed. When the applicant is a private person or business, the review of the ability to repay the loan and the acceptability of the proposed security requires a set of information very different from that of the typical municipal borrower. Review of that information requires a level of effort beyond that normally involved with the review and approval of a municipal project. Additionally, in some instances, private applicants request review and approval of their application materials, but then choose not to enter into loan agreements. To help assure that the expenses for the review of private applications are at least partially recovered, the Ohio EPA charges a pre-application fee.

As of January 1, 2001, a pre-application fee of 0.5 percent of the requested loan amount for each project application received from an individual or for-profit organization for a direct loan from the WPCLF is due and payable upon the initial submission of documentation in support of the applicant's proposed repayment plan and source of security. The Ohio EPA will not proceed with the review until the fee is submitted. This fee is non-refundable, but it will be applied to the applicant's loan if the applicant enters into the WPCLF loan agreement within six months of Ohio EPA's completion of the application review. If the applicant does not enter into a WPCLF loan agreement for the project within six months of Ohio EPA's completion of the application review, the pre-application fee will be credited to the WPCLF administrative account.

4. Appeal of WPCLF Actions (2001)

   The formal appeal process for WPCLF decisions is provided in Section 6111.036 (P) of the Ohio Revised Code. The appeal must be in writing and must specify the action by the Ohio EPA that is the subject of the complaint. It must also identify the grounds upon which the appeal is based. It must be filed with the Environmental Review Appeals Commission within thirty (30) days after notice of the Director's action. A copy of the appeal must be served on the Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency within three (3) days of filing with the Commission. An appeal may be filed with the Environmental Review Appeals Commission at the following address: Environmental Review Appeals Commission, 77 South High Street, 17th Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

5. Funding of Projects for Applicants with Past Due or Incomplete Performance Certifications (2007)

   Applicants for WPCLF financial assistance that have projects previously financed through the WPCLF, for which there are past due or incomplete Performance Certifications, are deferred until complete Performance Certifications have been received and evaluated by Ohio EPA.

V. Federal Assurances

Ohio EPA provides the following assurances and certifications to the U.S. EPA as a part of the Program Management Plan. Ohio EPA agrees to the following as required by the Clean Water Act, the WPCLF Operating Agreement with the U.S. EPA, and as conditions of the grants to capitalize the WPCLF.

A. 602(a) - Environmental Reviews

   The Ohio EPA will conduct environmental reviews for all projects as specified in its Operating Agreement with the U.S. EPA. No Supplemental Studies are anticipated to be necessary for projects covered by this Program Management Plan.

B. 602(b) (4) - Expeditious and Timely Expenditures

   Ohio EPA will expend all funds in the WPCLF in a timely and expeditious manner.

C. 602(b) (5) - First Use for Enforceable Requirements

   The first use requirement has been met in Ohio.

D. 603(f) - Consistency With Planning Requirements

   Projects constructed in whole or in part with funds directly made available by Federal capitalization grants will be required to comply with the following sections of the Clean Water Act, as applicable: 205(j), 208, 303(e), and 319.

E. Program Benefits Reporting

Ohio EPA will annually report aggregate program information derived from project data.

F. Wage Rates and Standards

In order to meet a Federal capitalization grant condition, the Ohio EPA will require WPCLF projects to comply with the federal wage and employment standards under the federal Davis-Bacon Act.

G. Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, PL 93-291 *et. seq.*

U.S. EPA has determined that the provisions of PL 93-291, also known as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), must be applied to activities of state revolving loan funds where their activities are supported by funds directly made available by federal capitalization grants. Further, when states apply those requirements to WPCLF activities supported by state funds, they may apply the accumulated value of the state-funded activities towards future NHPA cap grant requirements. To date, the WPCLF has banked approximately $3.6 billion of NHPA funding beyond the required amounts.

For projects funded under the provisions of the Program Management Plan for 2016, the Ohio EPA will use its state environmental review process to consider the potential adverse effects of WPCLF-supported actions on archaeological and historic resources, instead of following the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800 and PL 93-291, *et seq*. We expect that this approach will expedite and reduce the cost of the protection of Ohio's archaeological and historic resources for the recipients of WPCLF assistance.

H. On January 30, 2015, the President signed Executive Order (E.O.) 13690, Establishing a Federal Flood Risk Management Standard and a Process for Further Soliciting and Considering Stakeholder Input. E.O. 13690 amended E.O. 11988, Floodplain Management, issued in 1977. For projects funded under the provisions of the Program Management Plan for 2016, the Ohio EPA will comply with the requirements of E.O. 11988 as they are amended by E.O. 13690.

I. U.S. EPA has produced a document titled Guidelines for Enhancing Public Awareness of State Revolving Fund (SRF) Assistance Agreements (dated June 3, 2015), which outlines the requirement for increased awareness of federal funding through the DWSRF and CWSRF. These guidelines include options for project "signage". Ohio EPA will satisfy this requirement by modifying our Notice of Application of Loan Agreement public notice language to include that the project is wholly or partially funded with joint funding from Ohio EPA and U.S. EPA.

J. U.S. EPA now requires that states identify a pool of projects that will be used to meet federal equivalency requirements. These projects will be in an amount made directly available by the 2015 CWSRF capitalization grant ($78,528,000). Equivalency projects must comply with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA), the Single Audit Act, Federal Crosscutters, Disadvantage Business Enterprise, and 40 USC Chapter 11 Procurement for A/E contracts – the equivalent of which is under R.C. 153.65-153.73 apply to all "public authorities" as defined in section 3345.011 of the Revised Code. At this time, the following projects are being designated as equivalency projects: (City of Akron – Main Outfall Relief Sewer; and City of Columbus – Blacklick Creek Sanitary Interceptor Sewer). Should one or more of these projects not close on a loan during the program year, they will be replaced with another project on the PPL that can meet all of the federal equivalency requirements.

Appendix A - Definitions

As used in this document, the following words and terms mean:

A. Proportionate share – the defined maximum amount of WPCLF funds that may be obligated in a Program Year to any one recipient at a subsidized interest rate. The proportionate share amount does not include funds received for linked deposit loans or for loans made for the purpose of establishing local loan programs for making loans to individuals for abandonment of septic systems, or for “green infrastructure” to control storm water run-off.

B. Initiation of operation - the date that the funded treatment works are in full and sustained operation as planned and designed.

C. Readiness to proceed - timely progress toward achieving a binding commitment during the program year and initiating project activities. This is measured by an applicant's success in meeting all applicable pre-award WPCLF program requirements.

D. Construction - Means any one or more of the following: preliminary planning to determine the feasibility of treatment works, engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, or economic investigations or studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures, field testing of innovative or alternative wastewater treatment processes and techniques meeting guidelines promulgated under Section 304(d)(3) of the Clean Water Act, or other necessary actions, erection, building, acquisition, alteration, remodeling, improvement, or extension of treatment works, or the inspection or supervision of any of the foregoing items.

E. Treatment Works

   1. Any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature to implement Section 201 of the Clean Water Act, or necessary to recycle or reuse water at the most economical cost over the estimated life of the works. This includes intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, pumping power, and other equipment, and their appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; and any works, including site acquisition of the property that will be an integral part of the treatment process (including property used for the storage of treated wastewater in land treatment systems prior to land application) or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment.

   2. In addition to the contents of paragraph 1. of this definition, any other method or system for preventing, abating, reducing, storing, treating, separating, or disposing of municipal waste, including storm water and sanitary sewer systems.

   3. For the purpose of this definition, replacement means the expenditures for obtaining and installing equipment, accessories, or appurtenances during the useful life of the treatment works necessary to maintain the capacity and performance for which such works are designed and constructed.

F. Market Rate - for direct WPCLF loans, market rate is calculated as the average of 20 year AA GO MMD Index plus 30 basis points. This average will be the eight week daily average taken on the Friday six weeks prior to each Ohio Water Development Authority board meeting. For the WPCLF Linked Deposit Program, the market interest rate is the U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds yield for the week prior to a linked deposit loan, as reported

in the *Bond Buyer* on the Friday of that prior week, for the U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds having terms of years closest to the terms of years of the linked deposit loan.

G. Contaminated Site Project - any action to assess and remediate materials on a property whose physical and/or chemical characteristics either have, or have the potential to have, an adverse effect on surface or groundwater quality.

H. Bypass – an action by Ohio EPA to remove a project from funding consideration in a program year.

I. Defer – an action by Ohio EPA to delay the scheduled date of loan award for a project to a later month in the program year and to continue to reserve funds for the project.

J. Principal Forgiveness – The portion of a loan's principal for which there is no repayment obligation, consistent with the terms of the project's loan agreement.

K. Emergency Assistance Project – As determined by the Ohio EPA, an action that requires immediate implementation by the borrower to prevent the occurrence of a waterborne condition, or to reduce or eliminate, a documented water-borne condition, that is of such magnitude or importance that it constitutes an immediate threat to the public health. Examples include but are not limited to broken sewers and pump stations that are damaged to the point of inoperability. Emergency Assistance Projects also include actions taken in response to natural disasters, which may include the planning, design, or construction of facilities to repair or replace those that were damaged or lost due to flood, tornado, earthquake, or other natural disasters. Emergency Assistance Projects also include similar responses which may be necessary due to damage caused by terroristic actions.

Appendix B-1 - 2016 Project Priority List and Intended Projects List

For Program Year 2016, Ohio EPA is combining the project priority list (PPL) and the intended projects list (IPL) into one document. The PPL lists all projects that have nominated to the WPCLF regardless of the program year that they expect to be funded. The IPL is a subset of the PPL, illustrating the projects for which Ohio EPA intends to make funding available. Due to the amount of funds available within the WPCLF, and the ability of the WPCLF to leverage for additional funds if necessary, all projects on the PPL that have an anticipated award date in calendar year 2016 are included on the IPL.

The Intended Projects Lists are composed of projects which are candidates for funding in the 2016 program year based upon 1) their priority ranking, 2) the amount of WPCLF funds expected to be available, and 3) their readiness to proceed (as defined in Appendix A).

Fundable projects included in the Intended Projects Lists that do not make timely progress towards receiving a loan award may be deferred for funding consideration to a later date or another program year, in accordance with the provisions of Section IV.D.5. of the Program Management Plan.

The WRRSP IPL projects are identified in Appendix B-2 below.

2016 Project Priority List and Intended Projects List

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Akron	Merriman Separation-Green (CSO Rack 36 Storage Basin)	CS390095-0106	Design	$1,550,000	Standard	Jan-16	10.25
Akron	Middlebury Separation - Green (CSO Rack 5 and 7)	CS390095-0102	Design	$3,260,000	Standard	Jan-16	9.00
Akron	Sewer Maintenance Relocation	CS390095-0131	Construction	$4,500,000	Standard	Jan-16	0.00
Akron	Main Outfall Relief Sewer	CS390095-0127	Construction	$56,943,000	Standard	Feb-16	19.25
Akron	White Pond Drive Pump Station Replacement	CS390095-0096	Construction	$1,130,000	Standard	Feb-16	0.00
Akron	Merriman Separation (CSO Rack 36 Storage Basin)	CS390095-0125	Construction	$11,910,000	Standard	Mar-16	19.25
Akron	Tallmadge Avenue Sanitary Lining	CS390095-0129	Construction	$675,893	Standard	Mar-16	0.00
Akron	Hampton Ridge Pump Station	CS390095-0138	Construction	$350,000	Standard	Apr-16	0.00
Akron	Sanitary Sewer Reconstruction 2016	CS390095-0133	Design	$500,000	Standard	Apr-16	0.00
Akron	CSO Rack 5/7 Storage	CS390095-0123	Construction	$14,370,000	Standard	May-16	13.00
Akron	Howard Storage Basin (CSO Rack 22 Storage Basin)	CS390095-0103	Design	$1,500,000	Standard	May-16	9.00
Akron	WRF Final Settling Tank Improvements	CS390095-0116	Construction	$48,000,000	Standard	May-16	19.50
Akron	CSO Program Management Team 2016	CS390095-0137	Planning	$5,000,000	Standard	Jun-16	35.00
Akron	Falor Run Sewer Separation	CS390095-0135	Design	$200,000	Standard	Jun-16	35.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Akron	Northside Interceptor Tunnel Early Action Conveyance Phase 1	CS390095-0136	Design	$5,573,500	Standard	Jun-16	15.00
Akron	Old Main Sewer Separation (CSO Rack 21 Sewer Separation)	CS390095-0080	Construction	$5,000,000	Standard	Jun-16	35.00
Akron	Sanitary Sewer Reconstruction 2016-2018	CS390095-0141	Design	$4,100,000	Standard	Jun-16	0.00
Akron	Sewer System I/I Study	CS390095-0112	Design	$500,000	Standard	Jun-16	35.00
Akron	Sourek Road Pump Station Replacement	CS390095-0095	Construction	$750,000	Standard	Jun-16	0.00
Akron	Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation - Sevilla	CS390095-0062	Construction	$4,400,000	Standard	Jun-16	35.00
Akron	Uhler Storage Basin Rack 27/29	CS390095-0142	Design	$2,900,000	Standard	Jun-16	35.00
Akron	Howard Storage Basin (formerly CSO Rack 22 Storage Basin)	CS390095-0124	Construction	$19,424,000	Standard	Jul-16	35.00
Akron	CSSF Control Gate Opt Alt (Akron CSSF Smart Gate)	CS390095-0126	Design	$1,340,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Akron	Hazel Storage Basin Rack 10/11	CS390095-0140	Design	$3,600,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Akron	Kelly Storage Basin Rack 3	CS390095-0139	Design	$3,520,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Akron	Ohio Canal Interceptor Tunnel OCIT-1CS	CS390095-0087	Construction	$7,000,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Akron	Sanitary Sewer Reconstruction 2016	CS390095-0134	Construction	$4,500,000	Standard	Dec-16	0.00
Akron	Sewer System I/I Study	CS390095-0111	Construction	$2,000,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Alliance	Combined Sludge Dewatering Facility Improvements	CS390099-0001	Construction	$7,900,000	Standard	Jun-16	0.00
Antwerp	Collection Pump Station and WWTP Improvements HAB	CS390111-0004	Design	$63,500	Hardship0	Jan-16	39.00
Antwerp	Collection Pump Station and WWTP Improvements HAB	CS390111-0003	Construction	$597,497	Hardship0	Dec-16	39.00
Apple Creek	Waynedale Sanitary Sewer	CS390112-0002	Construction	$610,000	Hardship0	Sep-16	4.00
Ashley	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	CS390120-0005	Construction	$1,258,100	Hardship0	Dec-16	13.20
Ashville	New Water Resource Recovery Facility HAB	CS390122-0010	Construction	$13,044,100	Small Community	Jan-16	0.00
Athens County	2016 HSTS Replacement Program	HS390005-0006	Construction	$200,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Athens County	US 50 Corridor Wastewater Facilities	CS390005-0005	Construction	$25,650,000	Hardship1	Dec-16	39.00
Avon Lake	Water Pollution Control Center Rehabilitation HAB	CS390128-0005	Construction	$30,000,000	Standard	Jan-16	12.00
Barberton	WWTP Improvements Phase 3	CS390134-0011	Construction	$3,300,000	Standard	Aug-16	0.00
Batesville	Wastewater Treatment & Collection System	CS390138-0001	Construction	$1,894,089	Hardship0	Jul-16	39.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Beaver	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	CS390144-0004	Design	$81,800	Hardship0	Jun-16	15.00
Beaver	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	CS390144-0003	Construction	$873,700	Hardship0	Dec-16	15.00
Belmore	Wastewater Improvements 2016	CS390157-0001	Construction	$1,614,371	Hardship0	Jul-16	10.00
Belpre	SR 7 North Sewer Service Extension	CS390159-0001	Construction	$2,970,000	Hardship1	Sep-16	22.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Hamilton County HSTS Repair/Replacement Project 2016	HS391525-0130	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Eastern and Delta Sewer Separation Phase 3	CS391525-0077	Construction	$5,600,000	Standard	Feb-16	9.40
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Benson Street Sewer Replacement	CS391525-0074	Construction	$2,300,000	Standard	Mar-16	14.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Daly Road Sewer Replacement	CS391525-0118	Construction	$7,400,000	Standard	Mar-16	9.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Muddy Creek WWTP Grit Replacement	CS391525-0107	Construction	$4,500,000	Standard	Mar-16	18.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Water Quality Model Refinement/Development HAB	CS391525-0124	Planning	$1,000,000	Standard	Mar-16	18.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Indian Creek WWTP Services Upgrades	CS391525-0103	Construction	$7,600,000	Standard	Apr-16	18.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Sunset, Rapid Run Area Sewer Separation	CS391525-0095	Construction	$7,900,000	Standard	Apr-16	8.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	White Street Area Sewer Separation	CS391525-0096	Construction	$4,500,000	Standard	Apr-16	9.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	MuCrWWTP Dewatering, Skimming Removal & Odor Control	CS391525-0127	Construction	$6,600,000	Standard	May-16	18.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	MCWWTP Dewatering Polymer System Replacement	CS391525-0120	Construction	$6,200,000	Standard	Jun-16	4.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Mt. Airy Forest Sewer Replacement	CS391525-0126	Construction	$8,200,000	Standard	Jun-16	11.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	SSO 603 and 704 Improvements	CS391525-0109	Construction	$8,200,000	Standard	Jun-16	14.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Dry Run Area Sewers Contract RB	CS391525-0113	Construction	$6,800,000	Standard	Jul-16	0.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	MCWWTP Service Water (NPW) Reliability and Service	CS391525-0115	Construction	$5,100,000	Standard	Jul-16	0.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Mill Creek WWTP Solids Handling Phase 1	CS391525-0116	Construction	$13,400,000	Standard	Jul-16	0.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Werk & Westbourne EHRT (Construction)	CS391525-0114	Construction	$45,000,000	Standard	Jul-16	9.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Wyoming and Minion Avenues Sewer Separation	CS391525-0097	Construction	$3,300,000	Standard	Jul-16	9.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	SSO 700 Facility Improvements	CS391525-0122	Construction	$8,400,000	Standard	Aug-16	14.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Sewer Relining Trenchless Technology 2016	CS391525-0128	Construction	$6,000,000	Standard	Sep-16	0.00
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	CSO 217/483 Source Control Ph A	CS391525-0131	Construction	$4,100,000	Standard	Dec-16	13.00
Bowling Green	WPCF Grit Removal System Improvements	CS390184-0024	Construction	$4,000,000	Standard	Dec-16	0.00
Brown County Health Department	WPCLF HSTS Funding 2016	HS391715-0001	Construction	$168,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	35.00
Cadiz	Collection System Improvements	CS390214-0013	Design	$1,459,650	Hardship1	Jan-16	39.00
Cadiz	Collection System Improvements	CS390214-0014	Construction	$3,655,850	Hardship1	Dec-16	39.00
Caldwell	Combined Sewer Separation Project - Phase 3, Area A	CS390216-0008	Construction	$1,388,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	13.00
Carroll County	Carroll County HSTS Repair Program 2016	HS390010-0004	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Circleville	WWTP Aeration System Improvements HAB	CS390256-0005	Design	$168,000	Standard	Aug-16	21.00
Circleville	WWTP Headworks and Dewatering Improvements	CS390256-0007	Design	$544,000	Standard	Aug-16	21.00
Clermont County General Health District	2016 Septic Rehabilitation Program	HS391613-0002	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	May-16	35.00
Clinton	Clinton Sewer System	CS390266-0002	Planning	$50,000	Small Community	Feb-16	35.00
Clinton	Clinton Sewer System	CS390266-0003	Design	$1,000,000	Small Community	Sep-16	35.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Award	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Coldwater	Sanitary Sewer Overflow Corrections	CS390271-0002	Construction	$1,210,000	Small Community	Oct-16	35.00
Columbiana County Health Department	Home Sewage Treatment Replacement Program	HS391691-0001	Construction	$190,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Columbus	Blacklick Creek Sanitary Interceptor Sewer-CIP650034-100006	CS390274-0183	Construction	$125,000,000	Standard	Jan-16	10.25
Columbus	BWARI Biofllter CIP# 650490·100002	CS390274-0185	Construction	$3,000,000	Standard	Jan-16	0.00
Columbus	Blueprint Hilltop Lining Project; CIP 650875-100002	CS390274-0216	Construction	$7,000,000	Standard	Feb-16	18.00
Columbus	Jackson Pike WWTP Biosolids Land App Improvements	CS390274-0200	Construction	$12,420,000	Standard	Feb-16	10.00
Columbus	Corrosion Prevention & Protective Coat Sys CIP 650259-100003	CS390274-0220	Construction	$2,584,000	Standard	May-16	10.50
Columbus	Facilities and Equip Upgrade - Whittier St Storm Tanks	CS390274-0198	Construction	$11,033,000	Standard	May-16	10.00
Columbus	SWWTP CEPT Site Prep CIP 650367-100005	CS390274-0226	Construction	$5,000,000	Standard	May-16	10.50
Columbus	Blueprint Clintonville Green Infrastructure Parts 1 & 3	CS390274-0217	Construction	$5,000,000	Standard	Jun-16	15.25
Columbus	CSO Reduction Improvements at the WWTPs CIP 650347-100001	CS390274-0161	Construction	$2,671,000	Standard	Jun-16	10.25
Columbus	Blueprint Clintonville Green Infrastructure Parts 2A & 5	CS390274-0218	Construction	$4,100,000	Standard	Jul-16	15.25
Columbus	Blueprint Clintonville Green Infrastructure Parts 2B, 4 & 6	CS390274-0219	Construction	$13,400,000	Standard	Aug-16	15.25
Columbus	Lehnert Farms/Bolton Field CIP 610788-10000	CS390274-0222	Construction	$1,000,000	Standard	Oct-16	12.50
Columbus	Lockbourne Intermodal Subtrunk; CIP 650491-100002	CS390274-0214	Construction	$61,500,000	Standard	Oct-16	0.00
Columbus	Lockbourne Subtrunk Air Qlty Imp; CIP 650491-100005	CS390274-0213	Construction	$2,500,000	Standard	Oct-16	0.00
Columbus	Petzinger Road Sanitary Sewer CIP 650739-100000	CS390274-0118	Construction	$1,000,000	Standard	Oct-16	0.00
Columbus	Rickenbacker Area Sanitary Pump Station	CS390274-0201	Construction	$310,000	Standard	Oct-16	18.00
Columbus	Williams Rd/Castle Rd Sanitary Pump Station Upgrades	CS390274-0203	Construction	$3,500,000	Standard	Oct-16	18.00
Columbus	2016 Annual Lining Contract - CIP 650404-100043	CS390274-0212	Construction	$8,000,000	Standard	Dec-16	10.00
Columbus	Alum Creek Trunk (Middle) Rehab CIP 650725-100003	CS390274-0188	Construction	$5,000,000	Standard	Dec-16	0.00
Columbus	Brimfield Area Sanitary Sewer Improvements	CS390274-0142	Construction	$1,030,000	Standard	Dec-16	0.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Award Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Columbus	Portage Grove Area Assessment Sanitary Sewer - CIP 650700	CS390274-0148	Construction	$2,282,000	Standard	Dec-16	14.75
Columbus	Woodward Ave Detention Basin Improvements; CIP 610792-100002	CS390274-0225	Construction	$650,000	Standard	Dec-16	15.25
Columbus	Woodward Avenue Sanitary Sewers CIP 650570-100000	CS390274-0224	Construction	$525,000	Standard	Dec-16	15.50
Conneaut	WWTP Improvements	CS390279-0017	Construction	$2,585,000	Standard	Apr-16	12.00
Covington	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements - Phase I	CS390287-0012	Construction	$1,000,000	Hardship1	Aug-16	23.00
Crawford County General Health District	2016 HSTS Repair & Replacement Program	HS391595-0002	Construction	$132,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Cuyahoga County Board of Health	Cuyahoga County HSTS Repair/Replacement Program 2016	HS391558-0005	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Darke County General Health District	HSTS Repair/Replacement Project	HS391585-0002	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Defiance	Auglaize Interceptor Rehabilitation	CS390305-0030	Construction	$969,555	Standard	Apr-16	9.00
Defiance County General Health District	2016 Defiance County General Health District HSTS Project	HS391679-0002	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
DeGraff	Sanitary Sewer Pump Station and Force Main Replacement	CS390306-0003	Construction	$922,071	Hardship0	Feb-16	39.00
Delphos	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS390309-0016	Design	$400,000	Hardship1	Aug-16	11.50
Delta	Equalization Basin	CS390310-0008	Construction	$5,000,000	Hardship1	Jan-16	13.00
Doylestown	WWTP Improvements HAB	CS390317-0005	Design	$200,000	Small Community	Mar-16	19.00
Doylestown	WWTP Improvements Phase 1	CS390317-0003	Construction	$400,000	Small Community	Sep-16	19.00
Dupont	Wastewater Collection System	CS390321-0006	Construction	$2,683,963	Small Community	Jul-16	35.00
East Palestine	Facility Planning - Sewer System Improvements	CS390326-0009	Planning	$500,000	Hardship1	Jan-16	13.25
Eastern Ohio Regional Wastewater Authority	WWTP Upgrade for Biomass Conversion Facility	CS391427-0003	Design	$500,000	Standard	Apr-16	35.00
Eastern Ohio Regional Wastewater Authority	WWTP Upgrade for Class B to Class A Conversion	CS391427-0005	Design	$600,000	Standard	Apr-16	35.00
Eastern Ohio Regional Wastewater Authority	WWTP Upgrade for Biomass Conversion Facility	CS391427-0002	Construction	$2,500,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Eastern Ohio Regional Wastewater Authority	WWTP Upgrade for Class B to Class A Conversion	CS391427-0004	Construction	$3,000,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Erie County Health Department	Erie County 2016 WPCLF HSTS Replacement	HS391683-0002	Construction	$225,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Euclid	CSO Part I - CSO 7 & 12; CSO 6 & 9; CSO 8	CS390341-0039	Design	$930,000	Standard	Jan-16	35.00
Euclid	WWTP MBR - Construction Phase	CS390341-0031	Construction	$33,500,000	Standard	Apr-16	35.00
Euclid	Brandywine SSO Elimination	CS390341-0040	Construction	$1,018,000	Standard	May-16	23.50
Euclid	East 219th/East 221st I&I Reduction Project	CS390341-0038	Construction	$1,570,000	Standard	May-16	35.00
Euclid	Effingham SSO-36 Elimination	CS390341-0037	Construction	$894,000	Standard	May-16	35.00
Fairfield County Department of Health	2016 WPCLF HSTS Program	HS391696-0001	Construction	$150,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Fairview	Wastewater Improvements 2016	CS390348-0004	Construction	$1,418,552	Hardship0	Dec-16	39.00
Fayette	Fayette Lagoon Treatment Upgrade	CS390351-0010	Planning	$40,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	39.00
Fayette County Health District	Fayette County HSTS Program 2016	HS391703-0001	Construction	$200,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	35.00
Fort Recovery	WWTP Lagoon Addition HAB	CS390362-0004	Construction	$969,000	Small Community	Oct-16	9.00
Franklin County	Century Acres Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	CS390025-0022	Design	$500,000	Standard	Mar-16	19.50
Franklin County	Oakhurst Knolls WWTP Upgrades HAB	CS390025-0023	Design	$750,000	Standard	Apr-16	15.25
Franklin County	Darbydale Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades HAB	CS390025-0026	Construction	$5,543,172	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Franklin County Public Health	FCPH HSTS Repair/Replacement 2016	HS391654-0002	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Frazeysburg	Sanitary Sewer Line Repair and Camera	CS390367-0004	Construction	$100,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	4.00
Fulton County	Pettisville Waste Water Treatment Plant HAB	CS390026-0013	Design	$19,000	Standard	May-16	0.00
Fulton County	Pettisville Waste Water Treatment Plant HAB	CS390026-0012	Construction	$125,000	Standard	Dec-16	0.00
Galion	WWTP Screw Pumps and Blower Replacements	CS390376-0010	Construction	$1,297,973	Standard	May-16	11.25
Geauga County	Chardon Township Sewer Project	CS390028-0024	Design	$315,000	Standard	Oct-16	35.00
Geauga County	Auburn Corners WWTP Upgrade HAB	CS390028-0022	Construction	$2,000,000	Standard	Dec-16	11.00
Geauga County Health District	Project Helping Hand 2016	HS391702-0001	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Geneva	State Route 534 Sanitary Sewer	CS390383-0015	Construction	$1,440,100	Hardship1	May-16	39.00
Geneva	U.S. Route 20 Sewer Replacement	CS390383-0020	Design	$350,000	Hardship1	Jul-16	4.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Geneva	WWTP Screening and Grit Removal Improvements	CS390383-0022	Design	$469,000	Hardship1	Oct-16	21.25
Geneva	U.S. Route 20 Sewer Replacement Phase 1	CS390383-0021	Construction	$2,500,000	Hardship1	Dec-16	4.00
Girard	WWTF Peak Flow Treatment & Equalization Improvements	CS390391-0005	Design	$16,000,000	Hardship1	Jul-16	18.00
Girard	WWTF Peak Flow Treatment & Equalization Improvements	CS390391-0004	Construction	$1,750,000	Hardship1	Jul-16	18.00
Gnadenhutten	WWTP Preliminary Treatment and Process Optimiz. HAB	CS390399-0007	Construction	$2,500,000	Hardship0	Aug-16	15.00
Greater Cincinnati Energy Alliance	ReHome Ohio	CS391714-0001	Construction	$80,000,000	Standard	Jan-16	0.00
Hancock County	2016 HSTS Repair/Replacement in Hancock County	HS390032-0003	Construction	$150,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Harrison County General Health District	HSTS Pollution Abatement Project	HS391711-0001	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	35.00
Highland County General Health District	Household Sewage Treatment System Repairs/Replacements	HS391705-0001	Construction	$297,500	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Hocking County	2016 WPCLF HSTS Assistance Program	HS390037-0006	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	35.00
Holgate	Lift Station Replacement Project	CS390452-0002	Construction	$1,882,466	Hardship0	Aug-16	11.50
Hopedale	WWTP Improvements	CS390458-0004	Construction	$2,070,497	Hardship0	Aug-16	22.00
Jackson County Health Department	Household Sewage Treatment System Repair/Replacement Program	HS391697-0001	Construction	$297,500	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Jefferson County	Amsterdam	CS390041-0022	Design	$716,585	Standard	Mar-16	39.00
Jefferson County	Jefferson Clean Water Initiative 2016	HS390041-0021	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	May-16	35.00
Jefferson County	Amsterdam	CS390041-0023	Construction	$8,290,726	Standard	Sep-16	39.00
Knox County	Knox County HSTS Project	HS390042-0003	Construction	$100,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Lafayette	WWTP Improvements HAB	CS390498-0003	Construction	$1,474,200	Hardship0	Dec-16	4.00
Lawrence County Health Department	2016 WPCLF HSTS Project	HS391706-0001	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Licking County Health Department	Licking County HSTS Assistance Project	HS391687-0001	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Lima	Segmented Block Sewer Rehabilitation	CS390519-0011	Construction	$13,700,000	Standard	May-16	10.25
Logan County	Lewistown Sanitary Sewer Project	CS390046-0009	Planning	$15,000	Standard	Mar-16	16.00
Logan County	Middleburg Sanitary Sewer Project	CS390046-0012	Planning	$30,000	Standard	Mar-16	17.75
Logan County	Lewistown Sanitary Sewer Design	CS390046-0010	Design	$140,000	Standard	Sep-16	16.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Logan County	Middleburg Sewer Design	CS390046-0013	Design	$140,000	Standard	Sep-16	17.75
Logan County	Lewistown Sanitary Sewer	CS390046-0011	Construction	$1,709,428	Standard	Dec-16	16.00
Logan County	Middleburg Sanitary Sewer	CS390046-0014	Construction	$2,400,000	Standard	Dec-16	17.75
Logan County Health District	Household Sewage Treatment System Nuisance Abatement	HS391692-0001	Construction	$120,000	Hardship0	Feb-16	35.00
Lorain County	Pheasant Run Lift Station and Force Main	CS390047-0014	Planning	$67,381	Standard	Jan-16	0.00
Lorain County	Pheasant Run Lift Station and Force Main	CS390047-0015	Design	$235,000	Standard	Feb-16	0.00
Lorain County	Pheasant Run Lift Station and Force Main	CS390047-0016	Construction	$2,352,000	Standard	Aug-16	0.00
Lore City	Wastewater Collection and Treatment	CS390534-0002	Construction	$1,000,000	Hardship0	Aug-16	39.00
Lucas County	2016 Anaerobic Digestor Improvements & Optimz	CS390048-0023	Planning	$50,000	Standard	May-16	0.00
Lucas County	2016 Pump Station Replacements	CS390048-0026	Construction	$850,000	Standard	Jul-16	0.00
Lucas County	2016 Anaerobic Digestor Improvements & Optmiz	CS390048-0024	Design	$300,000	Standard	Oct-16	0.00
Madison County	Summerford Sewer System	CS390049-0005	Construction	$1,486,752	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Madison County/London City Health District	Madison County HSTS Repair/Replacement 2016	HS391708-0001	Construction	$27,500	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Mahoning County District Board of Health	WPCLF HSTS Funding 2016	HS391581-0002	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Manchester	Sewer Collection System Rehabilitation	CS390563-0003	Construction	$1,400,000	Hardship0	Sep-16	22.00
Marietta	WWTP Phase 3 - CMAR (Loan #2)	CS390571-0007	Construction	$17,000,000	Standard	Mar-16	35.00
Marietta	Ph 1 - Harmar Lift Station Upgrade & Forcemain	CS390571-0009	Construction	$2,495,624	Standard	Apr-16	35.00
Marion Public Health	2016 HSTS Replacements	HS391695-0001	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Matamoras	Sewer System Improvements	CS390581-0003	Planning	$50,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	22.00
Matamoras	Sewer System Improvements	CS390581-0004	Design	$150,000	Hardship0	Dec-16	22.00
McComb	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS390549-0007	Construction	$6,471,630	Hardship0	Jul-16	18.00
McConnelsville	Phase IV CSO Improvements	CS390550-0011	Construction	$1,260,785	Hardship0	Apr-16	22.00
Medina County	Household Sewage Treatment System Funding Project	HS390052-0024	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Feb-16	35.00
Meigs County	Rutland Wastewater System Improvements	CS390053-0008	Design	$795,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	39.00
Meigs County	Rutland Wastewater System Improvements	CS390053-0007	Construction	$4,247,000	Hardship0	Dec-16	4.00
Meigs County General Health District	HSTS Repair/Replacement Project	HS391700-0001	Construction	$180,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Mercer County	Marion Township Sewer Phase II Design HAB	CS390054-0022	Design	$350,000	Small Community	Jun-16	35.00
Miami County Public Health	HSTS Repair/Replacement in Miami County	HS391597-0002	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Miamisburg	CCTV and Sewer Rehabilitation Year 2	CS390593-0024	Design	$255,000	Standard	Feb-16	0.00
Miamisburg	Small Pump Station Improvements	CS390593-0027	Construction	$440,000	Standard	Apr-16	18.00
Miamisburg	CCTV and Sewer Rehabilitation Yr 2	CS390593-0023	Construction	$330,000	Standard	Dec-16	0.00
Middleport	Main Street Area Sewer Separation	CS390597-0013	Design	$207,500	Hardship1	Jan-16	39.00
Middleport	Middleport CSO/SSO/Mine Drainage Flow Improvements	CS390597-0010	Design	$93,000	Hardship1	Jan-16	13.20
Middleport	Main Street Area Sewer Separation	CS390597-0014	Construction	$3,088,301	Hardship1	Dec-16	39.00
Middleport	Middleport CSO/SSO/Mine Drainage Flow Improvements	CS390597-0011	Construction	$2,040,711	Hardship1	Dec-16	13.20
Montgomery County	Sewer Extension to Brookville Lake Estates MHP	CS390057-0059	Construction	$1,215,400	Hardship0	May-16	4.00
Morgan County	Morgan County HSTS Improvements 2016	HS390058-0008	Construction	$150,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	35.00
Morrow County	Morrow County HSTS Assistance	HS390059-0013	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Mount Orab	2013-2014 WWTP Improvements Phase 1 HAB	CS390636-0016	Construction	$3,185,000	Hardship1	Jan-16	4.00
Murray City	Sewer Facilities	CS390643-0004	Design	$250,000	Hardship0	Feb-16	39.00
Murray City	Sewer Facilities	CS390643-0005	Construction	$4,000,000	Hardship0	Dec-16	39.00
Muskingum County	Home Sewage Treatment System (HSTS) 2016	HS390060-0022	Construction	$200,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Natural Heritage, LLC	Southern Ohio Landscape Scale Conservation Initiative	CS391663-0001	Construction	$3,500,000	Standard	Oct-16	9.00
Nelsonville	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS390649-0011	Construction	$1,240,000	Hardship1	Dec-16	4.00
New Boston	Combined Sewer Overflow Improvements Phase 3	CS390658-0006	Construction	$558,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	39.00
New Boston	Combined Sewer Overflow Improvements Phase 4	CS390658-0008	Design	$95,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	39.00
New Boston	Combined Sewer Overflow Improvements Phase 4	CS390658-0009	Construction	$624,000	Hardship0	Dec-16	39.00
New Lexington	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS390667-0009	Construction	$2,825,000	Hardship1	Oct-16	4.00
New Straitsville	Sanitary Sewer Extension	CS390676-0005	Planning	$100,000	Hardship0	Jun-16	11.25

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
New Straitsville	Sanitary Sewer Extension	CS390676-0006	Design	$100,000	Hardship0	Dec-16	11.25
Newburgh Heights	E. 54th Street and Brow Avenue Sewer Separation	CS390660-0002	Design	$100,000	Hardship0	May-16	17.50
Newcomerstown	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	CS390662-0006	Construction	$540,500	Hardship1	May-16	39.00
Newport Water and Sewer District	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS391431-0001	Construction	$1,814,100	Hardship0	Aug-16	22.00
Noble County	Lashley Addition Wastewater System HAB	CS390061-0007	Construction	$2,100,000	Standard	Apr-16	4.00
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	Dugway South Relief and Consolidation Sewer (DSRCS)	CS391430-0125	Construction	$39,411,000	Standard	Mar-16	35.00
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	Superior-Stones-Canal CSO Improvements (SSC-CSO-I)	CS391430-0128	Construction	$24,892,000	Standard	Apr-16	35.00
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	East 140th Consolidation and Relief Sewer (E140CRS)	CS391430-0126	Construction	$76,365,000	Standard	May-16	35.00
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	SWWTC 1st Stage Aeration Tank Return Sludge PS Improvements	CS391430-0127	Construction	$23,467,000	Standard	Oct-16	12.00
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	Westerly Low Level Relief Sewer (WLLRS)	CS391430-0129	Construction	$15,448,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Millbury Area Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	CS391432-0084	Construction	$3,000,000	Standard	Jan-16	0.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Oregon Sanitary Retention Basin	CS391432-0017	Construction	$5,100,000	Standard	Mar-16	9.80
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Tontogany WWTP Improvements HAB	CS391432-0119	Design	$80,000	Standard	May-16	12.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Tracy Road Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation (SS-100)	CS391432-0078	Construction	$3,000,000	Standard	Jun-16	0.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Wastewater Treatment Plant Nutrient Removal Analysis HAB	CS391432-0122	Planning	$50,000	Standard	Jun-16	12.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Williamsburg on the River Sanitary Sewer Rehab	CS391432-0123	Construction	$471,400	Standard	Aug-16	35.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Bairdstown Wastewater Collection and Treatment	CS391432-0028	Construction	$4,350,000	Hardship0	Dec-16	9.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Bloomdale WWTP Improvements	CS391432-0108	Construction	$1,520,000	Small Community	Dec-16	0.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Hoytville WWTP Improvements	CS391432-0109	Construction	$350,625	Hardship0	Dec-16	11.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Huffman and Kramer Roads Sanitary Collection	CS391432-0031	Construction	$1,023,024	Hardship0	Dec-16	39.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Perrysburg Service Area I/I Reduction	CS391432-0104	Construction	$1,000,000	Small Community	Dec-16	9.20

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Perrysburg Service Area Sewer Lateral Rehabilitation	CS391432-0121	Construction	$750,000	Standard	Dec-16	12.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Sugar Ridge and Mercer Road Area Sanitary Sewers	CS391432-0036	Construction	$1,237,500	Small Community	Dec-16	35.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Tontogany WWTP Improvements HAB	CS391432-0120	Construction	$800,000	Standard	Dec-16	12.00
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Willowbend Pump Station Replacement SS #307G	CS391432-0124	Construction	$450,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Norton	Greenwich Road and S.R. 21 Pump Stations	CS390703-0015	Construction	$1,000,000	Standard	May-16	35.00
Norton	Nash Heights East Sanitary Sewers	CS390703-0019	Construction	$2,000,000	Standard	May-16	35.00
Norton	Nash Heights West Sanitary Sewers	CS390703-0018	Construction	$5,200,000	Standard	May-16	35.00
Oak Harbor	Church Street Sewer Separation Improvements HAB	CS390707-0017	Construction	$2,002,136	Small Community	Dec-16	35.00
Oak Hill	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	CS390708-0006	Design	$130,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	39.00
Oak Hill	WWTP Improvements	CS390708-0007	Construction	$2,012,000	Hardship0	Dec-16	39.00
Ohio & Lee Water & Sewer Authority	Wastewater Collection & Treatment Phase 1	CS391274-0003	Design	$200,300	Hardship0	Feb-16	39.00
Ohio & Lee Water & Sewer Authority	Wastewater Collection & Treatment Phase 2	CS391274-0005	Design	$485,100	Hardship0	Feb-16	39.00
Ohio & Lee Water & Sewer Authority	Wastewater Collection & Treatment Phase 1	CS391274-0004	Construction	$1,353,500	Hardship0	Dec-16	39.00
Ohio & Lee Water & Sewer Authority	Wastewater Collection & Treatment Phase 2	CS391274-0006	Construction	$3,853,900	Hardship0	Dec-16	39.00
Oregon	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation Project, Phase 4, Part A	CS390721-0019	Construction	$1,300,000	Standard	Jun-16	35.00
Ottawa	Screening Facility Project	CS390727-0012	Construction	$2,300,000	Small Community	Mar-16	11.00
Ottawa County Health Department	Nutrient Reduction Assistance for Low Income Homeowners	HS391709-0001	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Otway	Village of Otway Wastewater Improvements Project	CS390730-0001	Construction	$1,980,043	Hardship0	Mar-16	39.00
Paulding County Health Department	Paulding County Repair/Replacement of Failed HSTS Funds	HS391688-0001	Construction	$225,000	Hardship0	May-16	35.00
Perry County	Rehoboth Sanitary Sewers	CS390064-0002	Construction	$900,000	Standard	Jun-16	35.00
Perry County	Moore's Junction Sanitary Sewers	CS390064-0005	Construction	$2,600,000	Hardship0	Sep-16	39.00
Perrysville	WWTP Improvements	CS390749-0003	Planning	$10,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	14.25
Pickaway County General Health District	Pickaway County HSTS Repair/Replacement Project	HS391704-0001	Construction	$200,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	35.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Pike County General Health District	Pike County WPCLF HSTS Upgrade Project	HS391571-0003	Construction	$240,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Pomeroy	State Route 7 Sewer Extensions	CS390766-0008	Construction	$1,700,000	Hardship0	Aug-16	4.00
Portage County Combined General Health District	Portage County 2016 HSTS Repair/Replacement Project	HS391710-0001	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Preble County General Health District	Preble County HSTS Nuisance Abatement Project	HS391694-0001	Construction	$100,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Putnam County Health Department	Putnam County Repair/Replacement of Failed HSTS	HS391684-0002	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	May-16	35.00
Richwood	Inflow and Infiltration Study	CS390793-0002	Planning	$145,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	4.00
Rockford	WWTP Improvements HAB	CS390804-0008	Construction	$2,000,000	Hardship0	May-16	22.00
Ross County	Ross County HSTS Repair and Replacement Project	HS390071-0005	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Saint Paris	I&I Elimination Program	CS390826-0002	Construction	$320,000	Hardship0	Jun-16	12.50
Saint Paris	Phosphorus Removal Project HAB	CS390826-0004	Design	$125,000	Hardship0	Sep-16	12.50
Sandusky County Health Department	2016 Sandusky County HSTS Funding	HS391681-0002	Construction	$100,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Sarahsville	Batesville WWT & Collection Sys Improv	CS390831-0001	Construction	$2,509,679	Hardship0	Jul-16	39.00
Sebring	Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks Improvements	CS390837-0011	Design	$150,000	Hardship1	May-16	23.00
Seneca County General Health District	2016 Seneca HSTS Repair/Replacement	HS391599-0003	Construction	$216,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Shelby	WWTP Improvements	CS390849-0011	Construction	$5,707,087	Hardship1	Dec-16	13.20
Sinking Spring	Sanitary Sewer Collection and Treatment Facility	CS390857-0001	Construction	$1,300,000	Hardship0	May-16	39.00
Somerset	Sanitary Sewer Improvements Ph 2	CS390861-0006	Design	$110,000	Hardship0	May-16	22.00
Somerset	Sanitary Sewer Improvements Ph 2	CS390861-0007	Construction	$1,100,000	Hardship0	Dec-16	22.00
Springfield	Erie Interceptor Express Sewer	CS390880-0010	Construction	$17,850,000	Standard	Mar-16	35.00
Stark County Health Department	Stark County Septic Repair & Replacement Program	HS391526-0002	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Struthers	Primary Clarifiers Equipment Replacement	CS390892-0008	Construction	$850,000	Standard	Dec-16	14.50
Summit County	Abandonment of Aurora Shores WWTP #29	CS390078-0085	Design	$252,000	Standard	Jan-16	0.00
Summit County	Failing HSTS Replacement Program 2016	HS390078-0088	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Summit County	Pump Station 006 Force Main Replacement Phase 3	CS390078-0065	Construction	$1,210,000	Standard	Feb-16	0.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Summit County	Manchester WWTP and Outfall	CS390078-0082	Design	$1,175,000	Standard	Apr-16	8.00
Summit County	Columbine Sanitary Sewer Collection System	CS390078-0080	Construction	$2,310,000	Hardship0	May-16	39.00
Summit County	Pump Station No. 6 Pump Replacement	CS390078-0083	Design	$150,000	Standard	May-16	9.00
Summit County	Wyoga Lake Pump Station # 19 Replacement	CS390078-0067	Design	$370,000	Standard	May-16	0.00
Summit County	Zelray Pump Station and Vacuum System	CS390078-0076	Design	$336,000	Hardship0	May-16	4.00
Summit County	Manchester/Center Road Sanitary Sewer	CS390078-0078	Design	$123,000	Hardship0	Jun-16	12.00
Summit County	Renninger/Caston Rd Sanitary Sewer	CS390078-0086	Design	$696,000	Hardship0	Jul-16	4.00
Summit County	Abandonment of Aurora Shores WWTP #29	CS390078-0075	Construction	$2,100,000	Standard	Aug-16	0.00
Summit County	Catalina Drive Vacuum Sewer System	CS390078-0077	Design	$300,000	Hardship0	Sep-16	12.00
Summit County	Clinton Sanitary Sewer System	CS390078-0081	Construction	$8,600,000	Small Community	Dec-16	35.00
Summit County	Pump Station No. 6 Pump Replacement	CS390078-0071	Construction	$1,000,000	Standard	Dec-16	9.00
Summit County	Wyoga Lake Pump Station #19 Replacement	CS390078-0068	Construction	$1,800,000	Standard	Dec-16	0.00
Toledo	Arlington & Heatherdowns SSO Elimination HAB	CS390915-0118	Construction	$1,461,300	Standard	May-16	38.00
Toledo	E3 International Park Storage Pipeline HAB	CS390915-0113	Construction	$27,325,902	Standard	Jul-16	35.00
Toledo	IDEP Construction	CS390915-0112	Construction	$1,197,658	Standard	Jul-16	35.00
Toledo-Lucas County Health Department	HSTS Repair/Replacement Program 2016	HS391682-0002	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Toronto	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	CS390917-0008	Construction	$3,000,000	Hardship1	Mar-16	22.00
Trumbull County	Allison Avenue Sanitary Sewer Improvements	CS390079-0034	Construction	$307,480	Hardship0	Feb-16	4.00
Trumbull County	2016 Home Sewage Treatment System Reserve Program	HS390079-0035	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jul-16	35.00
Trumbull County	South Bedford Road Sanitary Sewer Improvements Project	CS390079-0028	Construction	$919,080	Hardship0	Aug-16	4.00
Trumbull County	Scott Street Phase 2 Sanitary Sewer Improvements Project	CS390079-0029	Construction	$1,547,126	Hardship0	Oct-16	39.00
Trumbull County	Little Squaw Creek Interceptor Ph 5	CS390079-0033	Construction	$2,491,637	Hardship0	Dec-16	39.00
Trumbull County	South Canal/Oak Knoll Sanitary Sewer Improvements	CS390079-0030	Construction	$2,040,214	Hardship0	Dec-16	39.00
Tuscarawas County	Sandyville/East Sparta WWTP Upgrade	CS390080-0016	Construction	$1,900,000	Standard	Jul-16	0.00
Tuscarawas County Health Department	Hardship Septic Repairs 2016	HS391690-0001	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Union County Health Department	Union County Septic System Repair Project	HS391713-0001	Construction	$300,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Unlimited Renewables, LLC	Layer Hen Manure Collection and Processing Facility	CS391671-0001	Construction	$25,000,000	Standard	Jun-16	14.50
Upper Sandusky	7th Street, 8th Street and Wyandot Ave Sewer Separation	CS390932-0014	Construction	$4,700,500	Hardship1	Feb-16	18.50
Van Wert	CSO Interceptor and Equalization Basin Improvements HAB	CS390942-0006	Design	$446,300	Standard	Sep-16	0.00
Vinton County	Residential Septic System Repair/Replacement 2016	HS390083-0007	Construction	$165,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	35.00
Warren	High Street Overflow Planning Project	CS390955-0025	Planning	$1,600,000	Standard	Feb-16	35.00
Warren County Combined Health District	Warren County Sewage Hazard Identification and Remediation	HS391712-0001	Construction	$150,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Washington County Health Department	2016 WPCLF HSTS Upgrades	HS391693-0001	Construction	$270,000	Hardship0	Mar-16	35.00
Waverly	Sanitary Sewer Extension, SR 335 Armbruster Parkway	CS390962-0006	Construction	$432,283	Hardship1	Apr-16	4.00
Wayne County Health Department	Household Sewage Treatment System Replacement	HS391699-0001	Construction	$120,000	Hardship0	May-16	35.00
Wellington	Adams Street Improvements	CS390968-0009	Construction	$1,331,200	Standard	Dec-16	0.00
West Union	Gabbert Crackle Hale Public Sewer Installations	CS390989-0022	Design	$450,000	Hardship1	Mar-16	39.00
West Union	Gabbert Crackle Hale Public Sewer Installations	CS390989-0023	Construction	$4,500,000	Hardship1	Aug-16	39.00
Williams County Health Department	2016 HSTS Repair & Replacement Program	HS391698-0001	Construction	$100,000	Hardship0	Jan-16	35.00
Williamsburg	Phase III Wastewater Plant Upgrade Project HAB	CS390997-0005	Construction	$1,800,000	Hardship1	Jul-16	18.50
Willoughby	Quentin Road Equalization Basin	CS390999-0021	Construction	$8,190,000	Standard	May-16	35.00
Willoughby	Eastlake Equalization Basin	CS390999-0023	Construction	$1,585,000	Standard	Jun-16	12.00
Willoughby	E 364th Street/E. 365th Street/Harvard Storm Sewer	CS390999-0024	Construction	$1,704,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Willoughby	Grove/Ben Hur Sewer	CS390999-0022	Construction	$2,999,000	Standard	Dec-16	35.00
Wintersville	Phase V SSES - Investigation and Recommendation	CS391008-0009	Planning	$500,000	Hardship1	Mar-16	23.25
Wintersville	Phase IV SSES - Collection System	CS391008-0010	Construction	$1,909,000	Hardship1	Sep-16	23.25
Wood County Health District	Failing Septic System Replacement Program	HS391707-0001	Construction	$75,000	Hardship0	Apr-16	35.00
Woodbury Condo Homeowners Asso.	Stream Restoration	CS391689-0001	Construction	$240,000	Standard	Jul-16	0.00

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Woodsfield	Woodsfield Long Term Control Plan Separation Proj - Design	CS391011-0007	Design	$186,500	Hardship1	Jan-16	39.00
Woodsfield	Woodsfield Long Term Control Plan Separation Proj - Constr	CS391011-0006	Construction	$921,300	Hardship0	Dec-16	28.25
Wyandot County General Health District	2016 Wyandot County Failed HSTS Replacement Assistance	HS391701-0001	Construction	$150,000	Hardship0	Feb-16	35.00
Youngstown	Wastewater Treatment Plant Electrical System Improvements	CS391023-0027	Design	$981,750	Standard	Jan-16	18.50
Youngstown	Dempsey Pipe Storage Yard Waste Disposal	CS391023-0023	Construction	$950,000	Standard	Mar-16	7.50
Youngstown	West Division Combined Sewer Replacement Phase 1	CS391023-0026	Construction	$6,146,000	Standard	May-16	18.50
Youngstown	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS391023-0024	Design	$1,035,400	Standard	Jun-16	18.50
Youngstown	Wastewater Treatment Plant Electrical System Improvements	CS391023-0028	Construction	$10,553,800	Standard	Oct-16	18.50

$1,455,557,246 Total Est. Requests for 2016

2017 + Project List							
The following is a list of applicants that requested project nominations for calendar year 2016; but, they don't actually anticipate loan award until 2017 or later. These applicants will need to nominate their projects for future funding consideration.							
Entity	**Project**	**Loan #**	**Loan Type**	**Est. Loan Amount**	**Rate Type**	**Est. Award Date**	**Total Score**
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	CSO 217/483 Source Control Phase A2	CS391525-0132	Construction	$5,400,000	Standard	Jan-17	13
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Dry Run Area Sewers Contract 8M	CS391525-0135	Construction	$5,000,000	Standard	Feb-17	0
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Queen City Ave Sewer Separation Phase 2	CS391525-0121	Construction	$11,900,000	Standard	Feb-17	9
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Lick Run Valley Conveyance System	CS391525-0123	Construction	$130,000,000	Standard	May-17	10
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Quebec Road Sewer Separation	CS391525-0134	Construction	$6,700,000	Standard	Jul-17	10
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	MCWWTP Administration and Annex Building Modifications	CS391525-0119	Construction	$5,400,000	Standard	Dec-17	0
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	CSO 12 Sewer Separation Phase A.4b	CS391525-0117	Construction	$9,300,000	Standard	Jul-18	9
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Upper Muddy Creek Interceptor Replacement	CS391525-0129	Construction	$16,100,000	Standard	Sep-19	30
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Great Miami WWTP HAB	CS391525-0125	Construction	$62,500,000	Standard	Sep-20	18
Butler	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	CS390211-0008	Design	$343,200	Hardship0	Mar-17	22
Circleville	WWTP Aeration System Improvements HAB	CS390256-0006	Construction	$1,981,000	Standard	Jan-17	21
Circleville	WWTP Headworks and Dewatering Improvements	CS390256-0008	Construction	$6,434,000	Standard	Mar-17	21
Clinton	Clinton Sewer System	CS390266-0004	Construction	$8,000,000	Small Community	Jan-18	35
Columbus	Franklin Main Interceptor Rehab, Sec 6 - King to W.2nd Ave	CS390274-0199	Construction	$2,000,000	Standard	Mar-17	23
Columbus	JPWWTP Bldg Heat Sys Renovations (Design); CIP 650250-100006	CS390274-0221	Design	$669,000	Standard	Aug-17	10.5
Doylestown	WWTP Improvements Phase 2 HAB	CS390317-0004	Construction	$2,000,000	Small Community	Jul-17	19
Eastlake	Waverly Relief Sewer	CS390324-0008	Construction	$3,667,500	Standard	Apr-18	35
Fayette	Fayette Lagoon Treatment Upgrade	CS390351-0011	Design	$160,000	Hardship0	Feb-17	39

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Geauga County	Chardon Township Sewer Project	CS390028-0023	Construction	$3,510,300	Standard	Jul-17	35
Lucas County	2016 Anaerobic Digestor Improvements & Opmtmz	CS390048-0025	Construction	$7,400,000	Standard	May-17	0
Miamisburg	CCTV and Sewer Rehabilitation Yr 3	CS390593-0036	Design	$255,000	Standard	Feb-17	0
Miamisburg	CCTV and Sewer Rehabilitation Yr 3	CS390593-0035	Construction	$330,000	Standard	Dec-17	0
Morrow County	Iberia Area Sewer System	CS390059-0011	Design	$225,000	Small Community	May-17	0
Morrow County	Iberia Area Sewer System	CS390059-0012	Construction	$2,700,000	Small Community	Dec-17	0
Newburgh Heights	E. 54th Street and Brow Avenue Sewer Separation	CS390660-0003	Construction	$1,100,000	Hardship0	Mar-17	17.5
Norton	Van Hyning Trunk Sewer, Phase 1	CS390703-0017	Construction	$2,000,000	Standard	Jun-17	35
Norton	Van Hyning Trunk Sewer, Phase 2	CS390703-0016	Construction	$3,000,000	Standard	Jun-18	35
Oregon	Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge Dewatering	CS390721-0017	Construction	$3,520,000	Standard	May-17	12
Perrysville	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	CS390749-0002	Design	$96,000	Hardship0	Jun-17	14.25
Piqua	Wastewater Plant Expansion HAB	CS390755-0009	Construction	$43,800,000	Standard	Jun-17	9.2
Saint Paris	Phosphorus Removal Project HAB	CS390826-0003	Construction	$1,500,000	Hardship0	May-17	12.5
Sebring	Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks Improvements	CS390837-0012	Construction	$1,650,558	Hardship1	Jul-17	23
Summit County	Manchester WWTP and Outfall	CS390078-0073	Construction	$9,800,000	Standard	Jun-17	8
Summit County	Zelray Pump Station and Vacuum System	CS390078-0070	Construction	$2,800,000	Hardship0	Jul-17	4
Summit County	Renninger/Caston Rd Sanitary Sewer System	CS390078-0087	Construction	$2,500,000	Hardship0	Aug-17	4
Summit County	Catalina Drive Vacuum Sewer System	CS390078-0074	Construction	$2,500,000	Hardship0	Sep-17	12
Summit County	Manchester/Center Road Sanitary Sewer	CS390078-0072	Construction	$1,050,000	Hardship0	Oct-17	12
Tuscarawas County	Wilkshire Hills WWTP Upgrade Phase I	CS390080-0017	Design	$300,000	Hardship1	Apr-17	4
Tuscarawas County	Wilkshire Hills, WWTP Upgrade Phase 1	CS390080-0018	Construction	$2,500,000	Hardship1	Oct-17	4

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount	Rate Type	Est. Award Date	Total Score
Warren	High Street Overflow Planning Project	CS390955-0026	Design	$75,000	Standard	Feb-17	35
Warren	WWTP and Pump Stations Refurbishment	CS390955-0027	Design	$6,330,000	Standard	Jun-17	9.2
Youngstown	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS391023-0025	Construction	$11,130,800	Standard	May-17	18.5
Youngstown	West/Division Combined Sewer Replacement Phase 2	CS391023-0029	Construction	$6,266,000	Standard	May-18	18.5

$393,893,358 Total Est. Requests for 2017 +

Appendix B-2 - WRRSP Project Priority Lists for the PY 2016-2017 Two-year Funding Cycle

WRRSP projects that were nominated in July 2015 for the 2016-2017 two-year cycle are illustrated below. There are two lists, one for Protection Projects and one for Restoration Projects. These lists serve as both the project priority list (PPL) and intended projects list (IPL) for the nominated WRRSP projects.

2016-2017 WRRSP Protection Project						
AIMS	**Implementer**	**Project**	**IPS Score**	**Nominated Costs[1]**	**Estimated Eligible Costs[2]**	**Potential Estimated Funding[3]**
5854	**Metropolitan Park District of the Toledo Area**	Oak Openings Flatwood Swamp	24.1	$366,500	$366,500	$366,500
5884	**Western Reserve Land Conservancy**	Beck Fen	23.3	$340,800	$340,800	$340,800
5886	**Appalachia Ohio Alliance**	Scioto River Preserve	23.14	$775,000	$775,000	$775,000
5888	**Cleveland Museum of Natural History**	Geneva Swamp Lake Plains Wetlands	21.75	$5,500,000	$5,500,000	$3,517,700
5861	**Bellbrook-Sugar Creek Park District**	Madden Property	21.43	$440,445	$359,500	$0.0
5853	**Put-in Bay Township Park District**	Middle Bass Island Forested Wetlands Phase 2	20.9	$1,162,400	$1,162,400	$0.0
5890	**Portage Park District**	Kent Bog Addition Phase 2	20.4	$1,435,000	$1,435,000	$0.0
5883	**Western Reserve Land Conservancy**	Mennonite Road Wetlands	16.4	$4,905,500	$4,905,500	$0.0
Total				$14,925,645.00	$14,844,700.00	$5,000,000.00

1. Funding request reported in the nomination form.
2. Estimated Eligible Costs - Not all costs identified in the nomination are automatically eligible for funding. Estimated eligible costs reflect the nominated amount minus any costs determined to be ineligible by DEFA per criteria specified in the PMP. Additional eligible/allowable cost determinations may be made by DEFA as projects progress.
3. A maximum of $5,000,000 will be made available for WRRSP Protection Projects for the 2016-2017 Funding Cycle.

2016-2017 WRRSP Restoration Projects						
AIMS	**Implementer**	**Project**	**IPS Score**	**Nominated Cost[1]**	**Estimated Eligible Costs[2]**	**Potential Estimated Funding[3]**
5855	**Ohio Department of Natural Resources**	Six Mile Dam Removal - Walhonding River	29.5	$4,798,225	$1,848,250	$1,848,250
5862	**Williamsburg**	Williamsburg Low Head Dam Removal	26.5	$674,911	$674,911	$674,911
5887	**Appalachia Ohio Alliance**	Cackley Swamp/Kiser Property Acquisition and Restoration	20	$565,000	$565,000	$565,000
5644	**Western Reserve Land Conservancy**	Bloomfield Swamp Restoration	19.**5**[4]	$2,600,000	$2,600,000	$1,911,839
5355	**City of Struthers**	Mahoning River Dam Removal	19.**5**[4]	$4,938,500	$4,938,500	$0.0
5658	**Washington Courthouse**	Paint Creek Dam Removal and Restoration	19	$2,319,920	$2,319,920	$0.0
5863	**Miami Conservancy District**	Tait Station Low Dam Removal	18[4]	$1,690,837	$1,690,837	$0.0
5856	**City of Canton**	West Branch Nimishillen Creek	18[4]	$2,529,675	$2,529,675	$0.0
5860	**City of Barberton**	Stimson Creek Stream and Wetland Restoration	17.5	$1,112,696	$1,112,696	$0.0
5932	**City of Akron**	Little Cuyahoga River	17	$4,443,000	$4,443,000	$0.0
5858	**Columbus Recreation and Parks Department**	Scioto Audubon Backwater Wetland Restoration	16.5	$6,046,007	$6,046,007	$0.0
5859	**City of Fairview Park**	Coe Creek Daylighting and Stream Habitat	16.25	$442,687	$442,687	$0.0
4735	**Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District**	Reconnecting Healey Creek	15.57	$304,000	$304,000	$0.0
5889	**Mill Creek Watershed Council of Communities**	Wetland Restoration and South Sharon Creek	15[4]	$2,279,000	$2,279,000	$0.0
5857	**Stark County Park District**	Louisville East Branch Nimishillen Creek	15[4]	$3,254,524	$3,254,524	$0.0
5933	**City of Akron**	Cascade Valley Bank Stabilization Project	14	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$0.0
5656	**City of Euclid**	Euclid Shoreline Restoration Project / Lake Erie	13	$2,519,690	$2,519,690	$0.0
5648	**Black Swamp Conservancy**	Sandusky River Fremont Bend Acquisition and Restoration	12.5	$879,500	$879,500	$0.0

2016-2017 WRRSP Restoration Projects						
AIMS	**Implementer**	**Project**	**IPS Score**	**Nominated Cost[1]**	**Estimated Eligible Costs[2]**	**Potential Estimated Funding[3]**
4637	**City of Akron**	Brewster Creek Restoration	11	$3,800,000	$3,800,000	$0.0
Total				$46,198,172.00	$43,248,197	$5,000,000.00

1. Funding request reported in the nomination form.

2. **Estimated Eligible Costs** - Not all costs identified in the nomination are automatically eligible for funding. Estimated eligible costs reflect the nominated amount minus any costs determined to be ineligible by DEFA per criteria specified in the PMP. Additional eligible/allowable cost determinations may be made by DEFA as projects progress.

3. A maximum of $5,000,000 will be made available for WRRSP Restoration Projects for the 2016-2017 Funding Cycle.

4. Per **Section III.B.2.B.5.g** of this PMP, when two WRRSP projects have identical IPS scores, the project with the lower funding request is ranked higher.

Appendix B-3: WRRSP Projects Anticipated to be Funded in 2016

WRRSP Protection and Restoration Projects in Year 2 of the 2015-2016 Funding Cycle[1]					
AIMS	**Implementer**	**Project**	**IPS Score**	**Potential Estimated Funding**	**Sponsor/Award Date[2]**
Protection Projects					
5657	**The Nature Conservancy**	Kitty Todd Wetland Preserve Additions 2015	24.3	$464.500	TBD
5646	**Ohio Valley Conservation Coalition**	Kent Bog Additions	23.1	$635,000	TBD
5645	**Western Reserve Land Conservancy**	Turkey Creek Estuary Protection	22.8	$2,951,500	TBD
5642	**Medina County Park District**	Bear Swamp Wetlands Preserve	21.0	$1,535,000	TBD
5643	**Western Reserve Land Conservancy**	Beaver Creek/Bass Lake Connector	19.6	$1,455,010	TBD
5660	**Cleveland Museum of Natural History**	Huron River Preserve	19	$459,490	TBD
Restoration Projects					
5148	**Mill Creek Watershed Council**	Mill Creek Restoration at Hartwell Golf Course	21.25	$2,741,200	TBD
5650	**Cleveland MetroParks**	Acacia Reservation Restoration	20.5	$1,838,980	TBD
5665	**Franklin County Soil & Water Conservation District**	Hellbranch Meadows Stream and Wetland Restoration	20.25	$2,919,820	TBD

1. Projects identified in Appendix B-3 were identified as either fully or partially fundable in the 2015 PMP. Inclusion in Table B-3 is not a guarantee that WRRSP funds will be awarded. Projects must demonstrate they meet all program requirements prior to funding being awarded.

2. The Sponsor and Award Date will be established upon receipt of a formal **Letter of Intent** by an applicant for a WPCLF loan indicating their willingness to sponsor the project through a loan to be awarded in calendar year 2016.

Appendix B-4 – Projects which Requested the Nutrient Reduction Discount

Entity Name	Project Name	County	Requested Loan Amount	Loan Number	Loan Type	Requested Award Date	Lake Erie Basin
Antwerp	Collection Pump Station and WWTP Improvements	Paulding	$63,500	CS390111-0004	Design	Jan-16	Y
Antwerp	Collection Pump Station and WWTP Improvements	Paulding	$597,497	CS390111-0003	Construction	Dec-16	Y
Ashville	New Water Resource Recovery Facility	Pickaway	$13,044,100	CS390122-0010	Construction	Jan-16	
Avon Lake	Water Pollution Control Center Rehabilitation	Lorain	$30,000,000	CS390128-0005	Construction	Jan-16	Y
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Water Quality Model Refinement/Development	Hamilton	$1,000,000	CS391525-0124	Planning	Mar-16	
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Great Miami WWTP	Hamilton	$62,500,000	CS391525-0125	Construction	Sep-20	
Circleville	WWTP Aeration System Improvements	Pickaway	$168,000	CS390256-0005	Design	Aug-16	
Circleville	WWTP Aeration System Improvements	Pickaway	$1,981,000	CS390256-0006	Construction	Jan-17	
Delphos	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	Allen	$400,000	CS390309-0016	Design	Aug-16	Y
Doylestown	WWTP Improvements Phase 2	Wayne	$2,000,000	CS390317-0004	Construction	Jul-17	
Doylestown	WWTP Improvements	Wayne	$200,000	CS390317-0005	Design	Mar-16	
Fort Recovery	WWTP Lagoon Addition	Mercer	$969,000	CS390362-0004	Construction	Oct-16	Y
Franklin County	Darbydale Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	Franklin	$5,543,172	CS390025-0026	Construction	Dec-16	
Franklin County	Oakhurst Knolls WWTP Upgrades	Franklin	$750,000	CS390025-0023	Design	Apr-16	
Fulton County	Pettisville Waste Water Treatment Plant	Fulton	$19,000	CS390026-0013	Design	May-16	Y
Fulton County	Pettisville Waste Water Treatment Plant	Fulton	$125,000	CS390026-0012	Construction	Dec-16	Y
Geauga County	Auburn Corners WWTP Upgrade	Geauga	$2,000,000	CS390028-0022	Construction	Dec-16	Y
Gnadenhutten	WWTP Preliminary Treatment and Process Optimiz.	Tuscarawas	$2,500,000	CS390399-0007	Construction	Aug-16	

Entity Name	Project Name	County	Requested Loan Amount	Loan Number	Loan Type	Requested Award Date	Lake Erie Basin
Lafayette	WWTP Improvements	Allen	$1,474,200	CS390498-0003	Construction	Dec-16	Y
McComb	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	Hancock	$6,471,630	CS390549-0007	Construction	Jul-16	Y
Mercer County	Marion Township Sewer Phase II Design	Mercer	$350,000	CS390054-0022	Design	Jun-16	Y
Mount Orab	2013-2014 WWTP Improvements Phase 1	Brown	$3,185,000	CS390636-0016	Construction	Jan-16	
Nelsonville	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	Athens	$1,240,000	CS390649-0011	Construction	Dec-16	
New Lexington	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	Perry	$2,825,000	CS390667-0009	Construction	Oct-16	
Newport Water and Sewer District	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	Washington	$1,814,100	CS391431-0001	Construction	Aug-16	
Noble County	Lashley Addition Wastewater System	Noble	$2,100,000	CS390061-0007	Construction	Apr-16	
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Tontogany WWTP Improvements	Wood	$80,000	CS391432-0119	Design	May-16	Y
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Tontogany WWTP Improvements	Wood	$800,000	CS391432-0120	Construction	Dec-16	Y
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Wastewater Treatment Plant Nutrient Removal Analysis	Wood	$50,000	CS391432-0122	Planning	Jun-16	Y
Oak Harbor	Church Street Sewer Separation Improvements	Ottawa	$2,002,136	CS390707-0017	Construction	Dec-16	Y
Piqua	Wastewater Plant Expansion	Miami	$43,800,000	CS390755-0009	Construction	Jun-17	
Rockford	WWTP Improvements	Mercer	$2,000,000	CS390804-0008	Construction	May-16	Y
Saint Paris	Phosphorus Removal Project	Champaign	$1,500,000	CS390826-0003	Construction	May-17	
Saint Paris	Phosphorus Removal Project	Champaign	$125,000	CS390826-0004	Design	Sep-16	
Toledo	E3 International Park Storage Pipeline	Lucas	$27,325,902	CS390915-0113	Construction	Jul-16	Y
Toledo	Arlington & Heatherdowns SSO Elimination	Lucas	$1,461,300	CS390915-0118	Construction	May-16	Y
Van Wert	CSO Interceptor and Equalization Basin Improvements	Van Wert	$446,300	CS390942-0006	Design	Sep-16	Y
Williamsburg	Phase III Wastewater Plant Upgrade Project	Clermont	$1,800,000	CS390997-0005	Construction	Jul-16	

Entity Name	Project Name	County	Requested Loan Amount	Loan Number	Loan Type	Requested Award Date	Lake Erie Basin
Youngstown	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	Mahoning	$1,035,400	CS391023-0024	Design	Jun-16	
Youngstown	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	Mahoning	$11,130,800	CS391023-0025	Construction	May-17	

Appendix B-5 – Projects which requested Principal Forgiveness

- Only the communities identified in **Bold** met the Affordability criteria

Entity Name	Project Name	Loan Number	Western Lake Erie Basin	Total Project Score	Is project in an unsewered area or a CSO community?	Requested Loan Amount	Actual Principal Forgiveness Amount	Requested Award Date
Belmore*	Wastewater Improvements 2016	CS390157-0001	Yes	10.00	Yes	1,614,371	1,614,371	Jul-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District*	Bairdstown Wastewater Collection and Treatment	CS391432-0028	Yes	9.00	Yes	4,350,000	3,485,629	Dec-16
New Boston*	Combined Sewer Overflow Improvements Phase 4	CS390658-0008	No	39.00	Yes	95,000	95,000	Apr-16
New Boston*	Combined Sewer Overflow Improvements Phase 3	CS390658-0006	No	39.00	Yes	558,000	558,000	Apr-16
New Boston*	Combined Sewer Overflow Improvements Phase 4	CS390658-0009	No	39.00	Yes	624,000	624,000	Dec-16
Fairview*	Wastewater Improvements 2016	CS390348-0004	No	39.00	Yes	1,418,552	1,418,552	Dec-16
Batesville*	Wastewater Treatment & Collection System	CS390138-0001	No	39.00	Yes	1,894,089	1,894,089	Jul-16
Otway*	Village of Otway Wastewater Improvements Project	CS390730-0001	No	39.00	Yes	1,980,043	510,359	Mar-16
Perry County*	Moore's Junction Sanitary Sewers	CS390064-0005	No	39.00	Yes	2,600,000		Sep-16
Middleport*	Main Street Area Sewer Separation	CS390597-0014	No	39.00	Yes	3,088,301		Dec-16
Perry County*	Rehoboth Sanitary Sewers	CS390064-0002	No	35.00	Yes	900,000		Jun-16
McConnelsville*	Phase IV CSO Improvements	CS390550-0011	No	22.00	Yes	1,260,785		Apr-16
Middleport*	Middleport CSO/SSO/Mine Drainage Flow Improvements	CS390597-0011	No	13.20	Yes	2,040,711		Dec-16
Pomeroy*	State Route 7 Sewer Extensions	CS390766-0008	No	4.00	Yes	1,700,000		Aug-16
Noble County*	Lashley Addition Wastewater System HAB	CS390061-0007	No	4.00	Yes	2,100,000		Apr-16
Newcomerstown *	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	CS390662-0006	No	39.00	No	540,500		May-16

Entity Name	Project Name	Loan Number	Western Lake Erie Basin	Total Project Score	Is this in an unsewered area or a CSO community?	Requested Loan Amount	Actual Principal Forgiveness Amount	Requested Award Date
DeGraff*	Sanitary Sewer Pump Station and Force Main Replacement	CS390306-0003	No	39.00	No	922,071		Feb-16
Manchester*	Sewer Collection System Rehabilitation	CS390563-0003	No	22.00	No	1,400,000		Sep-16
Nelsonville*	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS390649-0011	No	4.00	No	1,240,000		Dec-16
Meigs County*	Rutland Wastewater System Improvements	CS390053-0007	No	4.00	No	4,247,000		Dec-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Huffman and Kramer Roads Sanitary Collection	CS391432-0031	Yes	39.00	Yes	1,023,024		Dec-16
Toledo	Arlington & Heatherdowns SSO Elimination HAB	CS390915-0118	Yes	38.00	Yes	1,461,300		May-16
Toledo	IDEP Construction	CS390915-0112	Yes	35.00	Yes	1,197,658		Jul-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Sugar Ridge and Mercer Road Area Sanitary Sewers	CS391432-0036	Yes	35.00	Yes	1,237,500		Dec-16
Oak Harbor	Church Street Sewer Separation Improvements HAB	CS390707-0017	Yes	35.00	Yes	2,002,136		Dec-16
Toledo	E3 International Park Storage Pipeline HAB	CS390915-0113	Yes	35.00	Yes	27,325,902		Jul-16
McComb	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS390549-0007	Yes	18.00	Yes	6,471,630		Jul-16
Fort Recovery	WWTP Lagoon Addition HAB	CS390362-0004	Yes	9.00	Yes	969,000		Oct-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Willowbend Pump Station Replacement SS #307G	CS391432-0124	Yes	35.00	No	450,000		Dec-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Williamsburg on the River Sanitary Sewer Rehab	CS391432-0123	Yes	35.00	No	471,400		Aug-16
Upper Sandusky	7th Street, 8th Street and Wyandot Ave Sewer Separation	CS390932-0014	Yes	18.50	No	4,700,500		Feb-16

Entity Name	Project Name	Loan Number	Western Lake Erie Basin	Total Project Score	Is this in an unsewered area or a CSO community?	Requested Loan Amount	Actual Principal Forgiveness Amount	Requested Award Date
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Perrysburg Service Area Sewer Lateral Rehabilitation	CS391432-0121	Yes	12.00	No	750,000		Dec-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Tontogany WWTP Improvements HAB	CS391432-0120	Yes	12.00	No	800,000		Dec-16
Holgate	Lift Station Replacement Project	CS390452-0002	Yes	11.50	No	1,882,466		Aug-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Hoytville WWTP Improvements	CS391432-0109	Yes	11.00	No	350,625		Dec-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Oregon Sanitary Retention Basin	CS391432-0017	Yes	9.80	No	5,100,000		Mar-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Perrysburg Service Area I/I Reduction	CS391432-0104	Yes	9.20	No	1,000,000		Dec-16
Lafayette	WWTP Improvements HAB	CS390498-0003	Yes	4.00	No	1,474,200		Dec-16
Fulton County	Pettisville Waste Water Treatment Plant HAB	CS390026-0012	Yes	0.00	No	125,000		Dec-16
Lucas County	2016 Pump Station Replacements	CS390048-0026	Yes	0.00	No	850,000		Jul-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Bloomdale WWTP Improvements	CS391432-0108	Yes	0.00	No	1,520,000		Dec-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Tracy Road Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation (SS-100)	CS391432-0078	Yes	0.00	No	3,000,000		Jun-16
Northwestern Water & Sewer District	Millbury Area Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	CS391432-0084	Yes	0.00	No	3,000,000		Jan-16
Lucas County	2016 Anaerobic Digestor Improvements & Opmtmz	CS390048-0025	Yes	0.00	No	7,400,000		May-17
Sinking Spring	Sanitary Sewer Collection and Treatment Facility	CS390857-0001	No	39.00	Yes	1,300,000		May-16
Ohio & Lee Water & Sewer Authority	Wastewater Collection & Treatment Phase 1	CS391274-0004	No	39.00	Yes	1,353,500		Dec-16
Sarahsville	Batesville WWT & Collection Sys Improv	CS390831-0001	No	39.00	Yes	2,509,679		Jul-16

Entity Name	Project Name	Loan Number	Western Lake Erie Basin	Total Project Score	Is project in an unsewered area of a CSO community?	Requested Loan Amount	Actual Principal Forgiveness Amount	Requested Award Date
Ohio & Lee Water & Sewer Authority	Wastewater Collection & Treatment Phase 2	CS391274-0006	No	39.00	Yes	3,853,900		Dec-16
Murray City	Sewer Facilities	CS390643-0005	No	39.00	Yes	4,000,000		Dec-16
Jefferson County	Amsterdam	CS390041-0023	No	39.00	Yes	8,290,726		Sep-16
Madison County	Summerford Sewer System	CS390049-0005	No	35.00	Yes	1,486,752		Dec-16
Geauga County	Chardon Township Sewer Project	CS390028-0023	No	35.00	Yes	3,510,300		Jul-17
Clinton	Clinton Sewer System	CS390266-0004	No	35.00	Yes	8,000,000		Jan-18
Woodsfield	Woodsfield Long Term Control Plan Separation Proj - Constr	CS391011-0006	No	28.25	Yes	921,300		Dec-16
Youngstown	West Division Combined Sewer Replacement Phase 1	CS391023-0026	No	18.50	Yes	6,146,000		May-16
Youngstown	West/Division Combined Sewer Replacement Phase 2	CS391023-0029	No	18.50	Yes	6,266,000		May-18
Youngstown	Wastewater Treatment Plant Electrical System Improvements	CS391023-0028	No	18.50	Yes	10,553,800		Oct-16
Youngstown	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS391023-0025	No	18.50	Yes	11,130,800		May-17
Logan County	Middleburg Sanitary Sewer	CS390046-0014	No	17.75	Yes	2,400,000		Dec-16
Logan County	Lewistown Sanitary Sewer	CS390046-0011	No	16.00	Yes	1,709,428		Dec-16
Youngstown	Dempsey Pipe Storage Yard Waste Disposal	CS391023-0023	No	7.50	Yes	950,000		Mar-16
Trumbull County	South Bedford Road Sanitary Sewer Improvements Project	CS390079-0028	No	4.00	Yes	919,080		Aug-16
Tuscarawas County	Sandyville/East Sparta WWTP Upgrade	CS390080-0016	No	0.00	Yes	1,900,000		Jul-16
Morrow County	Iberia Area Sewer System	CS390059-0012	No	0.00	Yes	2,700,000		Dec-17
Oak Hill	WWTP Improvements	CS390708-0007	No	39.00	No	2,012,000		Dec-16
Cadiz	Collection System Improvements	CS390214-0014	No	39.00	No	3,655,850		Dec-16

Entity Name	Project Name	Loan Number	Western Lake Erie Basin	Total Project Score	Is project in an unsewered area or a CSO community?	Requested Loan Amount	Actual Principal Forgiveness Amount	Requested Award Date
West Union	Gabbert Crackle Hale Public Sewer Installations	CS390989-0023	No	39.00	No	4,500,000		Aug-16
Marietta	Ph 1 - Harmar Lift Station Upgrade & Forcemain	CS390571-0009	No	35.00	No	2,495,624		Apr-16
Marietta	WWTP Phase 3 - CMAR (Loan #2)	CS390571-0007	No	35.00	No	17,000,000		Mar-16
Sebring	Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks Improvements	CS390837-0012	No	23.00	No	1,650,558		Jul-17
Newport Water and Sewer District	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS391431-0001	No	22.00	No	1,814,100		Aug-16
Hopedale	WWTP Improvements	CS390458-0004	No	22.00	No	2,070,497		Aug-16
Belpre	SR 7 North Sewer Service Extension	CS390159-0001	No	22.00	No	2,970,000		Sep-16
Doylestown	WWTP Improvements Phase 1	CS390317-0003	No	19.00	No	400,000		Sep-16
Doylestown	WWTP Improvements Phase 2 HAB	CS390317-0004	No	19.00	No	2,000,000		Jul-17
Newburgh Heights	E. 54th Street and Brow Avenue Sewer Separation	CS390660-0003	No	17.50	No	1,100,000		Mar-17
Beaver	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	CS390144-0003	No	15.00	No	873,700		Dec-16
Gnadenhutten	WWTP Preliminary Treatment and Process Optimiz. HAB	CS390399-0007	No	15.00	No	2,500,000		Aug-16
Ashley	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	CS390120-0005	No	13.20	No	1,258,100		Dec-16
Saint Paris	Phosphorus Removal Project HAB	CS390826-0003	No	12.50	No	1,500,000		May-17
Geauga County	Auburn Corners WWTP Upgrade HAB	CS390028-0022	No	11.00	No	2,000,000		Dec-16
Apple Creek	Waynedale Sanitary Sewer	CS390112-0002	No	4.00	No	610,000		Sep-16
New Lexington	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements HAB	CS390667-0009	No	4.00	No	2,825,000		Oct-16

Entity Name	Project Name	Loan Number	Western Lake Erie Basin	Total Project Score	Is project in an unsewered area of a CSO community?	Requested Loan Amount	Actual Principal Forgiveness Amount	Requested Award Date
Mount Orab	2013-2014 WWTP Improvements Phase 1 HAB	CS390636-0016	No	4.00	No	3,185,000		Jan-16
Lorain County	Pheasant Run Lift Station and Force Main	CS390047-0016	No	0.00	No	2,352,000		Aug-16

Appendix B-6 – Projects which Requested Household Sewage Treatment System Projects

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount*	Requested Award Date	Principal Forgiveness
Athens County	2016 HSTS Replacement Program	HS390005-0006	Construction	$200,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio	Hamilton County HSTS Repair/Replacement Project 2016	HS391525-0130	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Brown County Health Department	WPCLF HSTS Funding 2016	HS391715-0001	Construction	$168,000	Mar-16	100% HSTS
Carroll County	Carroll County HSTS Repair Program 2016	HS390010-0004	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Clermont County General Health District	2016 Septic Rehabilitation Program	HS391613-0002	Construction	$300,000	May-16	100% HSTS
Columbiana County Health Department	Home Sewage Treatment Replacement Program	HS391691-0001	Construction	$190,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Crawford County General Health District	2016 HSTS Repair & Replacement Program	HS391595-0002	Construction	$132,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Cuyahoga County Board of Health	Cuyahoga County HSTS Repair/Replacement Program 2016	HS391558-0005	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Darke County General Health District	HSTS Repair/Replacement Project	HS391585-0002	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Defiance County General Health District	2016 Defiance County General Health District HSTS Project	HS391679-0002	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Erie County Health Department	Erie County 2016 WPCLF HSTS Replacement	HS391683-0002	Construction	$225,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Fairfield County Department of Health	2016 WPCLF HSTS Program	HS391696-0001	Construction	$150,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Fayette County Health District	Fayette County HSTS Program 2016	HS391703-0001	Construction	$200,000	Mar-16	100% HSTS
Franklin County Public Health	FCPH HSTS Repair/Replacement 2016	HS391654-0002	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Geauga County Health District	Project Helping Hand 2016	HS391702-0001	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Hancock County	2016 HSTS Repair/Replacement in Hancock County	HS390032-0003	Construction	$150,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Harrison County General Health District	HSTS Pollution Abatement Project	HS391711-0001	Construction	$300,000	Mar-16	100% HSTS
Highland County General Health District	Household Sewage Treatment System Repairs/Replacements	HS391705-0001	Construction	$297,500	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Hocking County	2016 WPCLF HSTS Assistance Program	HS390037-0006	Construction	$300,000	Mar-16	100% HSTS
Jackson County Health Department	Household Sewage Treatment System Repair/Replacement Program	HS391697-0001	Construction	$297,500	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Jefferson County	Jefferson Clean Water Initiative 2016	HS390041-0021	Construction	$300,000	May-16	100% HSTS
Knox County	Knox County HSTS Project	HS390042-0003	Construction	$100,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Lawrence County Health Department	2016 WPCLF HSTS Project	HS391706-0001	Construction	$300,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Licking County Health Department	Licking County HSTS Assistance Project	HS391687-0001	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount *	Requested Award Date	Principal Forgiveness
Logan County Health District	Household Sewage Treatment System Nuisance Abatement	HS391692-0001	Construction	$120,000	Feb-16	100% HSTS
Madison County/London City Health District	Madison County HSTS Repair/Replacement 2016	HS391708-0001	Construction	$27,500	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Mahoning County District Board of Health	WPCLF HSTS Funding 2016	HS391581-0002	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Marion Public Health	2016 HSTS Replacements	HS391695-0001	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Medina County	Household Sewage Treatment System Funding Project	HS390052-0024	Construction	$300,000	Feb-16	100% HSTS
Meigs County General Health District	HSTS Repair/Replacement Project	HS391700-0001	Construction	$180,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Miami County Public Health	HSTS Repair/Replacement in Miami County	HS391597-0002	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Morgan County	Morgan County HSTS Improvements 2016	HS390058-0008	Construction	$150,000	Mar-16	100% HSTS
Morrow County	Morrow County HSTS Assistance	HS390059-0013	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Muskingum County	Home Sewage Treatment System (HSTS) 2016	HS390060-0022	Construction	$200,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Ottawa County Health Department	Nutrient Reduction Assistance for Low Income Homeowners	HS391709-0001	Construction	$300,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Paulding County Health Department	Paulding County Repair/Replacement of Failed HSTS Funds	HS391688-0001	Construction	$225,000	May-16	100% HSTS
Pickaway County General Health District	Pickaway County HSTS Repair/Replacement Project	HS391704-0001	Construction	$200,000	Mar-16	100% HSTS
Pike County General Health District	Pike County WPCLF HSTS Upgrade Project	HS391571-0003	Construction	$240,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Portage County Combined General Health District	Portage County 2016 HSTS Repair/Replacement Project	HS391710-0001	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Preble County General Health District	Preble County HSTS Nuisance Abatement Project	HS391694-0001	Construction	$100,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Putnam County Health Department	Putnam County Repair/Replacement of Failed HSTS	HS391684-0002	Construction	$300,000	May-16	100% HSTS
Ross County	Ross County HSTS Repair and Replacement Project	HS390071-0005	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Sandusky County Health Department	2016 Sandusky County HSTS Funding	HS391681-0002	Construction	$100,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Seneca County General Health District	2016 Seneca HSTS Repair/Replacement	HS391599-0003	Construction	$216,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Stark County Health Department	Stark County Septic Repair & Replacement Program	HS391526-0002	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Summit County	Failing HSTS Replacement Program 2016	HS390078-0088	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Toledo-Lucas County Health Department	HSTS Repair/Replacement Program 2016	HS391682-0002	Construction	$300,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Trumbull County	2016 Home Sewage Treatment Sys Reserve Prog	HS390079-0035	Construction	$300,000	Jul-16	100% HSTS

Entity	Project	Loan #	Loan Type	Est. Loan Amount*	Requested Award Date	Principal Forgiveness
Tuscarawas County Health Department	Hardship Septic Repairs 2016	HS391690-0001	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Union County Health Department	Union County Septic System Repair Project	HS391713-0001	Construction	$300,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Vinton County	Residential Septic System Repair/Replacement 2016	HS390083-0007	Construction	$165,000	Mar-16	100% HSTS
Warren County Combined Health District	Warren County Sewage Hazard Identification and Remediation	HS391712-0001	Construction	$150,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Washington County Health Department	2016 WPCLF HSTS Upgrades	HS391693-0001	Construction	$270,000	Mar-16	100% HSTS
Wayne County Health Department	Household Sewage Treatment System Replacement	HS391699-0001	Construction	$120,000	May-16	100% HSTS
Williams County Health Department	2016 HSTS Repair & Replacement Program	HS391698-0001	Construction	$100,000	Jan-16	100% HSTS
Wood County Health District	Failing Septic System Replacement Program	HS391707-0001	Construction	$75,000	Apr-16	100% HSTS
Wyandot County General Health District	2016 Wyandot County Failed HSTS Replacement Assistance	HS391701-0001	Construction	$150,000	Feb-16	100% HSTS

Appendix D - WPCLF Ineligible Costs

The Clean Water Act (CWA) limits WPCLF funding to: 1) publicly-owned projects whose components meet the definition of "construction" and "treatment works" in Section 212 of the CWA (see Appendix A), 2) publicly or privately-owned nonpoint source management projects which implement a nonpoint source management program under Section 319 of the CWA (in Ohio, the Ohio Nonpoint Source Management Program), and 3) projects that implement Section 320 estuary plans. Additionally, Section 6111.036 of the Ohio Revised Code allows the Ohio EPA to further limit assistance for program purposes. The Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 expanded the eligible projects under Title VI of the CWA. During PY 2016, Ohio EPA hopes to revise ORC 6111.036 to include the expanded eligibilities, and those projects types will become WPCLF eligible as soon as allowed under Ohio statute.

The following is a summary of some of the more common items that are ineligible for WPCLF funding.

1. Equipment, materials, supplies, and spare parts in excess of that shown to be reasonable, necessary, and allocable to the treatment works.

2. Street restoration beyond that necessary for installing sewers and directly related to constructing treatment works.

3. Ordinary governmental or personal operating expenses of the applicant or individual requesting the WPCLF assistance (e.g., salaries of elected officials, travel, costs of establishing departments or units of government, fines, and penalties levied by regulatory agencies, etc.).

4. Personal injury compensation or damages.

5. Permit costs and application fees that are not allocable to the project. Permit-to-Install (PTI) fees for a project may be WPCLF eligible; NPDES permit fees are not WPCLF eligible.

6. Costs of nonpoint source management projects not contributing to the prevention or abatement of impacts to water quality.

7. Refinancing construction debt for projects with long-term, permanent financing or any type of permanent long term financing and any project that has completed construction.

8. Any fees, charges, etc. paid to a WRRSP sponsor by a WRRSP implementer for a WRRSP project.

9. Costs of storm water control facilities which do not contribute to compliance with NPDES permits (40 CFR 122.26), or do not implement the Ohio Nonpoint Source Management Program. (See Appendix I)

10. Construction of lateral sewer connections outside of the public right-of-way. However, if a community obtains an easement and agrees to own and operate the lateral, those connections can be considered for eligibility. The lining of privately-owned lateral sewer connections when necessary to eliminate infiltration/inflow into the publically-owned treatment system is an eligible cost.

11. Private entities are not eligible to receive WPCLF assistance for septage receiving and treatment facilities. Private entities that wish to receive WPCLF assistance for these type facilities are encouraged to seek a public entity with which to partner as their applicant.

Appendix E – WPCLF Interest Rates and Terms

Interest rates will be determined for communities based on the term of the loan, population of the service area and the economic status of the applicant. The WPCLF offers six types of interest rates this program year: standard, index, small community, hardship, negotiated linked deposit, and 30-Year Long Term. Communities that qualify for more than one of these interest rates will receive the lowest rate for which they qualify.

In addition to the subsidized interest rate that is determined to be appropriate for a proposed project, the project may qualify for one or more of the interest rate discounts described in Appendix F. Planning and design loans (except twenty-year planning and design loans that are sponsoring WRRSP projects), "stand-alone" septage projects, linked deposit funding, and Index Interest Rate projects are not eligible for these discounts.

Ohio EPA reserves the right to adjust applicant or project interest rate determinations at any time during a program year when community or project conditions change to the extent that Ohio EPA no longer considers an initial interest rate determination valid. These situations include, but are not limited to, (1) when an applicant's socio-economic conditions, as reflected in the American Community Survey data, change from one year to the next; or (2) when the communities participating in a project change to such an extent that the overall socio-economic characteristics of the project area are different from when the project was initially nominated for funding.

1. Standard Interest Rate

The standard interest rate will be established monthly on the Friday six weeks prior to each Ohio Water Development Authority board meeting. The standard interest rate will be based on an eight week daily average of the Municipal Market Data (MMD) Index. The MMD benchmark will be established by taking the 20 year AA GO MMD Index and adding 30 basis points. The WPCLF standard interest rate will then be calculated by taking the MMD Benchmark and subtracting 125 basis points. The planning and design loan interest rate will be equal to the standard interest rate.

2. Small Community Interest Rate

The small community rate is based upon the standard interest rate. Once the standard interest rate is established, the small community interest rate is determined by subtracting 50 basis points from that rate and will apply to projects whose small community rate loan agreements are executed by their borrowers during that month.

For the purposes of this interest rate, a small community is defined as any incorporated area with a population of 5,000 or less, OR any applicant that has a current project service population of 5,000 or less and that charges the entire debt for the project solely to the project service population. Projects cannot be arbitrarily broken into smaller service areas for the purpose of receiving the lower interest rate.

3. Interest Rates for 30-year Financing

All applicants requesting 30-year financing must meet the criteria that the design life of the proposed facilities must be at least 30-years. Based on historical data, many wastewater treatment plant upgrade projects do not

demonstrate a useful life of over 20 years, and thus are not likely to qualify for 30 year financing. Loans which have a 30-year term will have a separate interest rate. The 30-year rate will be calculated by developing a separate MMD benchmark as described above, but using the 30-year AA GO Index. The standard 30-year interest rate will then be calculated by taking the MMD Benchmark and subtracting 130 basis points. For communities that meet the definition of a small community, an additional 50 basis points will be subtracted for their 30-year term. Hardship communities will be offered a 30-year rate which is 25 basis points higher than their 20-year rate would be (i.e. a 20-year 0% community will be offered a 0.25% 30-year loan, and a 20-year 1% community will be offered a 1.25% 30-year loan).

If a community qualifies for the NRD discount, that portion of the project related to NRD will receive a 0% interest rate. The resulting interest rate for the project will be blended to include those portions related to NRD at 0% and the other portions at the interest rate the community normally qualifies for. If an entire project qualifies for the NRD discount, the resulting 30 year term will be 0%.

If an applicant qualifies for 30 year financing, the applicant can also sponsor a WRRSP project. The interest rate discount that would apply for normal 20 year rate financing would apply for the 30 year term financing.

4. Hardship Interest Rates

A. To ease the cost of planning, designing, constructing and operating wastewater facilities that provide residential service, the following hardship interest rates are available:

Current service population	WPCLF 2016 MHI Benchmark
equal to or less than 2,500	$49,432
between 2,501 and 10,000	$46,047

- Communities with a current service population equal to or less than 2,500 and with a median household income (MHI) equal to or less than the above benchmarks will receive an interest rate of 0.0 percent.

- Communities with a current service population between 2,501 and 10,000 and with a median household income equal to or less than the above benchmarks will receive an interest rate of 1.0 percent.

For the purposes of these interest rates, a community is defined as any incorporated area, or any applicant with a current project service population within the noted ranges that charges the entire debt for the project solely to the project service population. Projects may not be arbitrarily broken into smaller service areas for the purpose of receiving the lower interest rate.

B. An applicant's MHI will be determined from the American Community Survey (ACS) information.

Each year, Ohio EPA will obtain the most recent American Community Survey information (5-year estimates) for all places in Ohio. The data will be split between the places equal to or less than 2,500 in population, those between 2,501 and 10,000 in population, and more than 10,000 in population. For the first group (≤ 2,500 population), the entities will be sorted by median household income to determine the 75th percentile. The number corresponding to the MHI for the 75th percentile will become the benchmark in the table above for that population range. Likewise, for the second group (2,501 – 10,000), the entities will be sorted by the MHI to determine the 50th percentile. The number corresponding to the 50th percentile will

become the benchmark in the table above for communities in that population range. Since the census data is not static, and a new ACS 5-year dataset is available each year, this calculation will be made each year.

During Program Year 2016, Ohio EPA may evaluate the MHI percentiles that are currently being used to determine the benchmarks for hardship interest rates, and may change those percentiles for future years to better reflect the intent of the hardship interest rates.

5. Linked Deposit Interest Rate and Participating Lending Institution Requirements

General Information

The WPCLF may arrange for reduced interest rate loans to be made available to applicants in qualifying watersheds, county areas, or other locations for eligible projects. To do this, the WPCLF invests funds, usually through certificates of deposit, with participating local lending institutions at rates of interest that are below market. In turn, the lenders then make loans to qualifying borrowers at interest rates that are lowered by the same amount as the interest rate reductions that the WPCLF takes on its investment. This gives the borrower funds with a significant cost savings to implement its water pollution control activities.

Detail

A Linked Deposit borrower will receive an interest rate from a participating lender that is equal to the lender's normal interest rate minus the same interest rate discount the WPCLF gives when it invests with the lender. For the current program year, the WPCLF will agree to invest its funds at a rate that is no greater than 5 percent less than the reported Treasury Notes and Bonds interest rate[2] for a note with a term of years equal to the term of years of the loan. However, in no case will the WPCLF Linked Deposit investment rate be less than 0 percent. The effective rate to the borrower will depend upon the lender's normal rate structure.

Example of WPCLF Linked Deposit Loan Interest Rate Calculation	
U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds interest rate	6%
WPCLF Linked Deposit investment rate	6% - 5% = 1%
WPCLF Linked Deposit Loan discount	6% - 1% = 5%
Normal interest rate charged by lending institution	8%
Borrower's WPCLF Linked Deposit Loan interest rate	8% - 5% = 3%

Participating lenders generally agree to: 1) report semi-annually on the status of WPCLF linked deposit loans, 2) collateralize certificates of deposit when the value of the WPCLF Linked Deposit Program certificates of deposit (collectively) exceed $100,000, 3) not market the WPCLF linked deposit program loans to other institutions, and 4) repay semi-annually WPCLF Linked Deposit Program certificates of deposit to the Ohio Water Development Authority according to schedules established in each certificate of deposit.

Please note that different participating bank terms may be negotiated with different lending agencies in order to fit the linked deposit financing mechanism within the institutional banking structure of those agencies. However, the discount rates provided these lending agencies will never be greater than the discount rates indicated above.

[2] As reported in the *Bond Buyer* on the Friday of the preceding week, for notes and bonds with a term of years closest to the term of the applicant's loan.

6. **Interest Rate Determination for Eligible Project Cost Increases**

   The WPCLF may provide additional financing in the event of an eligible project cost increase by awarding a supplemental loan at the appropriate interest rate in effect during the month the supplemental loan agreement is executed by the borrower.

7. **Household Sewage Treatment System Improvement and Inspection Program Local Loan Program Interest Rate.**

   Counties, municipalities and sewer districts wishing to establish loan programs, either for providing loans to private individuals for upgrading home sewage treatment systems (in conjunction with their local health

   department) or lateral construction and septic system abandonment, or for financing green infrastructure improvements on the part of the local entities storm water pollution controls, will receive an interest rate of zero percent for loans with terms of up to 10 years to be used to capitalize their programs.

Appendix F – WPCLF Interest Rate Discounts

The WPCLF offers discounts to encourage certain actions or projects which provide benefits to water quality. These discounts are subject to review every year based on availability of funds, water quality priorities, and the past effectiveness of discounts offered. The WPCLF will offer the following discounts to its Standard, Small Community, 30-year, and Hardship interest rates. An applicant may receive more than one discount on a construction loan; the order of their application is: 1) Septage Facilities, 2) Class B to Class A Sludge, 3) Failed Non-Conventional Technology, 4) Sustainable Growth Plan Implementation, 5) WRRSP, 6) Green Infrastructure Discount, 7) Nutrient Reduction Discount and 8) Discount for Back-up Power. However, in no instance shall the total interest rate established for the construction loan be less than 0.2 percent. Planning and design loans (except twenty-year planning and design loans that are sponsoring WRRSP projects), stand-alone septage projects, and linked deposit funding are not eligible for these discounts. Communities may not use any interest rate discounts to offset all or a portion of the cost of an enforcement-related Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP).

1. Septage Facilities

   Since Program Year 1997, the WPCLF has offered an interest rate discount to public entities to encourage the construction of septage receiving and treatment facilities to help meet the demand generated by the Federal Part 503 Biosolids Rule (effective March 22, 1993). This discount is intended to: (1) increase the availability of proper septage receiving and treatment facilities so septage receives appropriate treatment prior to disposal, and (2) make septage receiving and treatment facilities widely available across the state, to minimize the hauling costs of septage pumpers/haulers and consequently the costs to the approximately one million citizens of Ohio using home sewage treatment systems for wastewater treatment and disposal.

   An interest rate discount will be offered to projects that propose to construct new septage facilities or expand or upgrade existing septage facilities. The facilities can be funded either as a part of a larger project to be financed through the WPCLF, or as a separate proposal for WPCLF financing. Septage facilities include equipment designed to receive, treat, and dispose of septage, including such things as sampling, metering, preliminary treatment, storage, equalization, odor control and solids handling.

   The recipient will, as a condition of the loan, provide assurance that it will operate the septage facilities for the life of the loan and not unduly restrict access to the septage facilities.

   For qualifying entities proposing septage facilities work as a part of a larger proposal for WPCLF assistance, the cost of facilities for which the primary purpose is to receive, treat, and dispose of septage will be added to the requested WPCLF loan amount. “Primary purpose” is defined as a minimum of 75 percent of the design capacity of the equipment or treatment units that will be used to receive, treat, or dispose of septage. Construction management and inspection fees are not included in this definition. The applicant’s loan interest rate will be reduced to a percentage that reflects a savings to the applicant equal to the as-bid principal and interest costs of the septage facilities. Additional capitalized interest costs or loan fees associated with the septage facilities will not be covered by the interest rate discount.

   Projects that consist solely of facilities with the primary purpose of receiving, treating and disposing of septage shall receive an interest rate of 2.0 percent.

2. Conversion from Class B to Class A Sludge Production

The purpose of the discount is to encourage municipalities to convert from the production of Class B sludge to Class A sludge, or to Exceptional Quality (EQ) sludge (see OAC 3745-40-01(A) (23)). These sludges are more protective of public health because they offer the advantage of being essentially pathogen free, and in the case of EQ sludge, having lower levels of heavy metals with improved vector control. In addition, they provide more avenues for uses that serve to recycle associated nutrients back into the environment and result in decreased disposal costs.

Applicants with no existing sludge production facilities which construct new EQ or Class A sludge facilities or applicants with existing Class B sludge production facilities which convert to EQ or Class A sludge facilities will receive an up to 0.2 percent discount from their loan interest rates, with the exception that the total value of the discount cannot exceed the cost of the incremental facilities needed to produce EQ or Class A sludge.

3. Failed Non-Conventional Technology

In the past, several types of non-conventional wastewater facilities have been successfully implemented in Ohio. Ohio EPA wishes to continue encouraging the development and implementation of technologies that reduce the costs and improve the effectiveness of treating wastewater, or accomplish other environmental goals such as pollution prevention.

Ohio EPA recognizes both the benefits and risks involved in using these newer technologies. In order to encourage the use of non-conventional technologies, Ohio EPA will award a basic WPCLF interest rate to communities that implement qualifying non-conventional technologies. However, if the non-conventional treatment components fail, the WPCLF will:

a. forgive the interest on the remaining portion of the WPCLF loan attributable to the non-conventional technology; and

b. make available a zero percent loan for any qualifying facilities necessary to correct the non-conventional technology failure.

Non-conventional technology is defined as: Any waste management technique that reclaims or recycles water or otherwise eliminates the discharge of pollutants, utilizes recycling techniques, land treatment, or provides for new or improved methods of waste treatment management for municipal waste. Examples of these technologies are:

Aquaculture systems - constructed wetlands, other aquatic plant systems.
Land treatment systems - overland flow systems, slow-rate land application.
Effluent reuse systems - irrigation, industrial or commercial recycle systems.
By-product use - digester gas utilization for energy conservation (land application of WWTP sludge is not included in this definition).

Technologies will be approved at the discretion of Ohio EPA for this discount on a case-by-case basis. A quarterly list of technologies that have been approved for this discount will be published on Ohio EPA's website at http://epa.ohio.gov/defa/EnvironmentalandFinancialAssistance.aspx

Failure occurs when: the funded facility has failed to meet the requirements (i.e., discharge limits, bypass and/or overflow occurrences) of the system's NPDES permit, has failed to meet a critical criterion as outlined in the performance criteria letter, or has experienced greatly increased operation and maintenance costs over those expected during facilities planning.

The failure must occur within one year of initiation of operation or within a technology- specific period as determined in the performance criteria for the project. In addition, the failure cannot be attributable to negligence on the part of any person.

4. Sustainable Growth Plan Implementation

Projects that implement a qualifying sustainable growth plan will receive an interest rate discount of 0.1 percent. State-endorsed sustainable growth plans are to be submitted with the project nominations by those entities seeking to be rated under this factor.

Examples of sustainable growth plans prepared under the Ohio Lake Erie Commission's Balanced Growth Program may be found at
http://www.balancedgrowth.ohio.gov/BalancedGrowthPlanning/EndorsedBalancedGrowthPlans.aspx

The Ohio Lake Erie Commission's website (http://balancedgrowth.ohio.gov/) contains background and current information about sustainable development planning.

The award of the interest rate discount for sustainable growth planning is not limited to the Lake Erie area. It would be available to any part of Ohio that has developed and implemented a qualifying version of this type of planning. See the criteria outlined below.

To receive the interest rate discount, projects will need to meet the following criteria.

a. The project must be located in an area covered by a sustainable growth plan. In order to qualify, a plan must:

   - be designed to effectively encourage the implementation of comprehensive land use practices that will improve and protect health of surface and ground water resources;
   - identify specific actions that will accomplish the purposes of the plan and set standards for their accomplishment;
   - identify preferred development areas (PDAs) where development is to be focused and preferred conservation areas (PCAs) where development is not to take place due to environmental resource protection objectives;
   - encompass multiple governmental jurisdictions, preferably within a watershed area;
   - be prepared and adopted by the governmental jurisdictions it covers; and
   - be incorporated in local zoning and land use plans.

b. In the case of projects providing additional wastewater treatment capacity or conveyance capacity via interceptor or trunk sewers, at least 80 percent of the additional capacity provided by such projects must be for serving those areas identified in the plan as PDAs.

c. In the case of projects that maintain existing wastewater treatment capacity or conveyance capacity via interceptor or trunk sewers, at least 80 percent of the reserve capacity of such systems should be allocated solely to serve PDAs.

d. In the case of projects providing new collector sewers to unsewered areas, or improvements to existing on-lot sewage treatment systems, such projects must solely serve those areas identified in the plan as PDAs.

e. In the case of development best management practices projects, the development associated with such projects must be entirely located in areas identified in the plan as PDAs.

f. In the case of other nonpoint source pollution control projects, the projects must primarily benefit those areas identified in the plan as PCAs.

5. WPCLF Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program (WRRSP) Discount

The intent of the WPCLF Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program is to address a limited and under-assisted category of water resource needs in Ohio through direct WPCLF loans.

a. Funds for WRRSP projects will be made available by advancing a portion of the estimated amount of interest to be repaid by the sponsor over the life of the loan and is based upon the initial principal amount (less project contingency), the term of the loan and the interest rate.

b. A WPCLF loan applicant that is sponsoring a WRRSP project will receive a discount to its WPCLF loan interest rate based upon the ratio of the amount of the WRRSP project cost to the amount of the WPCLF loan principle. The chart below indicates the WPCLF loan interest rate discount that the sponsor will receive:

Percent of WRRSP/Principal	Loan interest rate discount
≥ 11.10%	0.10
≥ 9.87% up to 11.09%	0.09
≥ 8.64% up to 9.86%	0.08
≥ 7.41% up to 8.63%	0.07
≥ 6.17% up to 7.4%	0.06
≥ 4.94% up to 6.16%	0.05
≥ 3.71% up to 4.93%	0.04
≥ 2.47% up to 3.70%	0.03
≥ 1.24% up to 2.46%	0.02
< 1.24%	0.01

Example: $375,000 (WRRSP project cost)/$5,775,000 (principle amount for sponsoring project) = .0649. 0.0649 x 100 = 6.49%. Therefore, this sponsor would receive a .06% interest rate reduction on their loan.

For more information on the WRRSP program, please see Appendix S.

6. Green Project Reserve (GPR) Discount

Ohio EPA started offering in Program Year 2014, a discount for projects which implement Green Project Reserve benefits to water quality and the environment. The GPR discount will be available to all four GPR categories in the Federal guidance including: 1) Green Infrastructure; 2) Water Efficiency; 3) Energy Efficiency; and 4) Environmentally Innovative. In order to determine eligibility, applicants should refer to the Federal guidance, which is located on the U.S. EPA website here:
http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/gi_what.cfm

Projects which include a green component of at least $250,000, and the green component is 25% or more of the project construction cost, will receive a 0.1% discount on the entire loan amount. This discount will be available only to WPCLF eligible construction loans with a 20-year term, or CSO projects that qualify for a 30-year term that include green components.

7. Nutrient Reduction Discount (NRD)

In response to the concerns regarding harmful algal blooms and their effect on drinking water systems, Ohio EPA has developed a multi-faceted funding approach to the treatment of harmful toxins and the reduction of pollutants that cause these algal blooms. As part of this approach, in PY 2016, the WPCLF is offering an additional $100 million available at a 0% interest rate for projects that include equipment and facilities at publicly-owned wastewater treatment plants to reduce the levels of phosphorus and other nutrient pollutants. The discounted rate will be available for the portion of the project directly attributable to the nutrient reduction. Standard, below-market interest rate loan funds will be offered for the balance of a proposed project. The funds can be used for planning, design, and construction of qualifying projects. Priority will be given to public wastewater treatment systems that are in the Lake Erie watershed or in a watershed where Ohio EPA has identified (through a TMDL study) that nutrients are excessive.

Those WPCLF projects that qualify entirely for the NRD discount will receive an interest rate of 0% applied to the entire principal of the loan. Those projects that have a portion of their project that qualifies for the NRD discount interest rate will receive a blended interest rate whereby Ohio EPA will apply the interest rate a community would normally qualify for and the NRD interest rate to arrive at a "blended rate". For example, if a community qualified for a 3% interest rate normally, but they had a portion of their project qualify for the 0% NRD interest rate, their interest rate would be adjusted to accommodate this. An example would be:

A total project cost of $10,890,000 with a NRD component totaling $890,000. $890,000 at 0% blended with $10,000,000 at 3% would equal a "blended rate" of 2.75%. This "blended rate" would be applied to the total principal of the loan to arrive at the semi-annual payment.

NRD Project nominations were initially received along with regular WPCLF project nominations up to August 31, 2015. Applicants requesting the NRD discount were asked to fill out a one page NRD Addendum, which asks for a detailed description and a cost estimate of the NRD components. The actual amount of the NRD eligible components will be calculated by Ohio EPA after a review of the as-bid project costs.

For PY 2016, Ohio EPA will accept NRD project nominations for planning, design or construction projects throughout the program year. These projects may be added to the Intended Projects List and funded during the year after following public noticing requirements.

8. Discount for Back-up Power

In PY 2016, Ohio EPA will make available a special discount to facilitate the procurement and installation of back-up power for wastewater treatment facilities. Back-up power at Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) should be provided for aeration, disinfection, and data loggers where necessary. Emergency pumping capability is required at pump stations unless on-system overflow prevention is provided by adequate storage capacity. 0% funding will be made available for the procurement and installation of alternate sources of electric power or pumping capability to allow continuity of operation during power failures (see Appendix F).

The discounted rate will be available for the portion of the project directly attributable to back-up power. Standard, below-market interest rate loan funds will be offered for the balance of a proposed project. For stand-alone projects for back-up power, loan applications may be submitted throughout the 2016 calendar year. Methods of providing alternate sources of electric power include:

- The connection of at least two independent power sources such as substations able to supply power without interruption. A power line from each substation and separate routes are recommended, and will be required unless documentation is received and approved by the reviewing authority verifying that a duplicate line is not necessary.

- Portable or in-place internal combustion engine equipment which will generate electrical or mechanical energy; and
- Portable pumping equipment when only emergency pumping is required.

Appendix G - WPCLF Planning and Design Loans

1. Requirements for WPCLF Planning and Design Loans

   a. WPCLF Planning Loan

      To be considered for a planning loan, the applicant must nominate its project to the WPCLF priority list, and then request a pre-planning meeting with the Ohio EPA to determine the scope of work for the planning effort and a schedule for completion. Following the pre-planning meeting, the applicant may submit a WPCLF planning loan application showing the estimated cost of the planning, a draft agreement with its consulting engineer, and a repayment plan including legislative approval of a dedicated source of repayment.

   b. WPCLF Design Loan

      To be considered for a design loan, the applicant must nominate its project to the WPCLF priority list, and have completed, or be completing, a facilities plan that is approvable under Ohio Revised Code section 6111.036.

      The applicant must submit a WPCLF design loan application showing the estimated cost of the design effort, a schedule, a basis of design, a construction financing plan and a repayment plan that, if the applicant is a municipality, shows legislative approval of a dedicated source of repayment. Applicants that have received WPCLF planning loans may receive design loans as supplements to their planning loans. An applicant who has not received a WPCLF planning loan should schedule a pre-design meeting with Ohio EPA/DEFA prior to submitting an application.

   c. Repayment of Planning/Design Loans

      WPCLF planning and design loan recipients will be required to repay the loan over the appropriate contract period of years on a semi-annual basis starting on a specific date mutually agreed to by the applicant, Ohio EPA, and the OWDA as part of the loan agreement. Applicants should have established a dedicated source of repayment early enough that they will have sufficient revenues available each semi-annual period to repay the loan. The approved repayment plan will detail the repayment method and schedule.

      Should the borrower of a planning / design loan with a term of less than twenty years obtain construction financing, either through the WPCLF or from other sources, the borrower <u>must</u> repay in full the outstanding loan principal, and any accumulated interest, at the time the construction financing is established or with Ohio EPA's approval, continue to repay the loan in accordance with the provisions of the loan agreement.

2. Interest Rates for Planning and Design

   Applicants will receive the interest rate as described in Appendix E for which they qualify. Planning and design loans will be made with a repayment period of up to a maximum of five (5) years with the following exceptions:

a. Standard Interest Rate Projects

Applicants who qualify for a Standard Interest Rate may request a fixed repayment period of up to 20 years. However, these loans cannot be rolled into construction financing.

b. Hardship Planning and Design Projects

If the applicant qualifies for a either a zero (0) percent or one (1) percent interest rate as described in Appendix E, the repayment period can be extended to up to 20 years only if the applicant (a) uses property assessments as the primary dedicated source of repayment for the WPCLF loan or (b) has an existing wastewater system with an existing rate structure.

3. Loans for Fiscal Sustainability Plans (FSPs)

Ohio EPA believes that there is tremendous value for communities to prepare and follow Fiscal Sustainability Plans. To that end, WPCLF funds will be available at a 0% interest rate, for all communities that wish to borrow funds to prepare FSPs. The term of these loans will be five years. These loans are short-term loans, which cannot be rolled into construction loans, and must be paid off over a five year period. Nominations for FSP short-term loans can be accepted throughout the program year.

4. Loans for Energy Audits, Asset Management, Resilience, and Extreme Weather Planning

Starting in Program Year 2016, Ohio EPA will offer planning loans to all owners and operators of publicly-owned treatment works in Ohio at 0 percent interest for energy audits, asset management, resilience and extreme weather planning. Ohio EPA encourages these planning activities because they improve the efficiency treatment works and/or increase the technical and administrative capacity of the municipality that operates the facilities. By identifying energy flows through wastewater systems, energy audits can help reduce the operating costs that are passed on to sewer users and the electricity use and carbon footprint of wastewater systems. Asset management is a tool to help utilities prioritize and classify assets related to the management and operation of a wastewater system. Asset management plans can include resilience and extreme wet weather planning, which are facets of risk management. Resilience refers to the ability of infrastructure to resist, absorb, recover from or successfully adapt to changes in environment or conditions. This requires the planning and design of features that allow wastewater infrastructure to continue operating, or quickly return to full operation, in the event of a catastrophe. Planning for extreme weather events, along with events such as an attack or regional infrastructure collapse, is a specific case of resilience planning.

Appendix H – Direct Financial Assistance for the Repair/Replacement of Failing Household Sewage Treatment Systems

The WPCLF is providing financial assistance in the form of principal forgiveness subsidies to counties and local health districts so that they can assist low to moderate income homeowners with the repair or replacement of failing household sewage treatment systems (HSTS). The principal forgiveness subsidies do not require a repayment of principal nor any payment of interest.

The principal forgiveness subsidies provided under this HSTS assistance program are subject to different terms and conditions than the principal forgiveness offered under other portions of the WPCLF (see Appendix K). HSTS projects will be considered for principal forgiveness according to the terms and conditions of this Appendix only.

I. Application and Funding Process

A. What Funding is Available?

For Program Year 2016, $13,300,000 is available statewide for the eligible costs of HSTS repairs or replacements.

1. How will the funds be distributed from the WPCLF?

   i. Qualified local government agencies have submitted a 2016 WPCLF HSTS Project Nomination/Application Form that identifies the total dollars requested, the estimated number of systems to be repaired/replaced, the estimated costs per upgrade, a map of the general locations for system repair/replacements, and the local government agency that will be overseeing the program. A local health district is eligible to apply directly for this funding and serve as the local government agency overseeing the program.
   ii. A local government agency will receive the requested amount up to $300,000 if the application is approved.
   iii. Ohio EPA will enter into a WPCLF assistance agreement with the local government agency (county or local health district) that establishes:
      a) how funds will be disbursed to the local government agency,
      b) related terms and conditions, and
      c) reporting requirements.

      Except in the case of a default due to a failure to abide by the terms of the WPCLF assistance agreement, no repayment of the funding assistance is required by the recipient.
   iv. Upon receipt of verification and approval by the local health district of the completion of the repair/replacement work, the local government agency will submit a payment request to Ohio EPA for reimbursement of the eligible system repair/replacement costs. See Table H-1 for a list of eligible and ineligible costs.
   v. Recipients of this funding will have 18 months from the time of entering into the WPCLF assistance agreement to expend their funds.
   vi. WPCLF funds in an amount equaling 50%, 85%, or 100% of the eligible HSTS repair/replacement costs will be disbursed by the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) to the local government agency, which will then be responsible for submitting payment directly to the HSTS contractors.
   vii. Payment requests will be processed by Ohio EPA on a first come/first served basis as long as funds are available.

TABLE H-1 WPCLF HSTS Principal Forgiveness Eligible and Non-eligible Expenses		
	Eligible for Funding	Not Eligible for Funding
Abandonment of drinking water well		X
Administrative costs		X
Annual Contractor permit fees		X
Connecting a home with a failing HSTS to sewers		X
Connections and reconnections outside a home	X	
Correction of indoor plumbing issues[1]	X	
Demolition and abandonment of failing HSTS	X	
Design costs	X	
Health District plan review/permit fee	X	
Installation of an HSTS at a new home		X
Installation of an HSTS at an existing home that never had a system installed	X	
Insurance costs		X
NPDES permit fees[2]	X	
Operation and Maintenance permit fee		X
Performance or payment bonds costs		X
Site and soil survey	X	
Tax		X

[1] Costs associated with correction of indoor plumbing issues are eligible in particular instances. Eligible indoor plumbing corrections must be necessary in order for an on-site system to receive health district approval and must be itemized on the health district's inspection report. Contractors must submit an itemized bid to the local government agency for these specific items. The local government agency must include the itemized bid with all other contract documents submitted to Ohio EPA for review and approval following bid opening and prior to contract execution. The itemized invoice from the contractor listing the indoor plumbing work must be included with a payment request.

2 NPDES permit fees are eligible for reimbursement only for the first occurrence after the disbursement of these funds.

2. What local government agencies are eligible to receive the funding?

   i. Counties and local health districts are eligible to receive the WPCLF HSTS assistance. The local government agency may elect to have a local program office such as a Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP) agency, Community Action, or county regional planning commission administer the applications of homeowners, prepare contracts and payment requests, and distribute the HSTS funds.
   ii. The local government agency must pass a resolution authorizing an individual to enter into a WPCLF assistance agreement.
   iii. The local government agency must agree to perform all the HSTS repair and/or replacement actions that it funds pursuant to a contract between itself and an HSTS contractor. Only construction performed under contracts between the local government agency and its HSTS contractors will be eligible for reimbursement. Each contract must be submitted and approved by Ohio EPA prior to the execution of that contract. Improvements performed under contracts between HSTS contractors and individual homeowners are not eligible for assistance under this program.

B. How will local government agencies be selected to receive these funds?

Ohio EPA will receive nomination/application forms, and will enter into WPCLF assistance agreements with eligible local government agencies. Local government agencies must demonstrate their legal, managerial, and financial capability, and agree, to:

1. use effective and efficient means to solicit eligible local homeowner applications;

2. evaluate and select local applicants, and confirm homeowner income;

3. work with local health districts and/or contractors on all aspects of systems permitting and installation;

4. certify and document that all funding conditions, and HSTS installation/permitting requirements will be met;

5. use generally accepted accounting practices to document the disbursement of payments to contractors; and

6. prepare and file all project documentation required as conditions for the award of assistance.

C. How will homeowners receive the financial assistance?

1. The eligible local government agency will enter into a WPCLF assistance agreement with the Ohio EPA wherein it agrees to administer the distribution of principal forgiveness funds to qualifying homeowners according to the terms of the agreement, this Guidance, and the operation of the 2016 Program Management Plan.

2. The local government agency/local health district will solicit and identify local homeowners that have failing HSTS in need of repair or replacement, and that meet the income eligibility criteria.

3. The local health district will certify that the HSTS is failing and will work with the homeowner, a site and soil evaluator, designer and HSTS installer as needed to determine a cost effective solution that meets state and local rules to resolve the failure – either repair of the existing system, partial system replacement, or total system replacement.

4. The local government agency/local health district will select a HSTS appropriate for the property.

5. Upon verification of the successful and approved installation by the local health district, the local government agency will submit documentation and a payment request for the eligible system cost to Ohio EPA, Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance.

6. Ohio EPA will instruct OWDA to disburse payments to the local government agency. The local government agency will then be responsible for payment to the HSTS system installer, and any other contractors involved in the installation.

C. What are the eligibility criteria for homeowners to receive funding?

Homeowners may qualify for one of three tiers of funding, depending upon the size of their households, and their aggregate household incomes:

1. Homeowners whose household is composed of four persons or less, and whose incomes are at or below 100% of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2015 Poverty Guidelines ($24,250) will receive 100% of the eligible repair/replacement cost for the HSTS. The poverty guidelines are available at: http://aspe.hhs.gov/2015-poverty-guidelines.

2. Homeowners whose household is composed of five or more persons, and whose aggregate household incomes are at or below the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2015 Poverty Guidelines shown in Table H-2 below will receive 100% of the eligible repair/replacement cost for the HSTS.

TABLE H-2
WPCLF HSTS Principal Forgiveness for Households at or below 100% of the 2015 U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines

**These households will receive 100% funding

Persons in Household	Poverty guideline
1 – 4	$24,250
5	$28,410
6	$32,570
7	$36,730
8	$40,890
For families with more than 8 persons, add $4,160 for each additional person.	

3. Homeowners whose households contain four or fewer persons and whose aggregate household incomes are between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Guidelines ($24,250-$48,500) will receive 85% of the amount for the eligible repair/replacement costs.

4. Homeowners whose households are documented to include five or more persons, and whose aggregate household incomes exceed the maximum amounts shown in Table H-2 for the corresponding number of persons, may receive 85% of the eligible repair/replacement costs as principal forgiveness if their aggregate household incomes are less than the amounts shown in Table H-3 below.

TABLE H-3
WPCLF Principal Forgiveness for Households between 100% and 200% of the 2015 U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines

**These households will receive 85% funding

Persons in Household	Poverty guideline
1 – 4	$48,500
5	$56,820
6	$65,140
7	$73,460
8	$81,780
For families with more than 8 persons, add $4,160 for each additional person.	

5. Homeowners whose households contain four or fewer persons and whose aggregate household incomes are between 200% and 300% of the Poverty Guidelines ($48,500-$72,750) will receive 50% of the amount for the eligible repair/replacement costs.

6. Homeowners whose households are documented to include five or more persons, and whose aggregate household incomes exceed the maximum amounts shown in Table H-4 for the corresponding number of persons, may receive 50% of the eligible repair/replacement costs as principal forgiveness if their aggregate household incomes are less than the amounts shown in Table H-4 below. Homeowners whose aggregate annual household incomes exceed $122,670 are not eligible for HSTS Program principal forgiveness assistance.

TABLE H-4
WPCLF Principal Forgiveness for Households between 200% and 300% of the 2015 U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines

**These households will receive 50% funding

Persons in Household	Poverty guideline
1 – 4	$72,750
5	$85,230
6	$97,710
7	$110,190
8	$122,670

7. The local government agency has conducted a documented verification of the homeowner's household size and income using established processes for similar grant programs.

8. The local health district must document that the HSTS serving the home where the owner resides is failing or has failed.

9. The homeowner(s) receiving the assistance has provided documentation that they are the titled owner(s) of the property where the sewage system will be improved.

E. What is the process and timeframe for funds distribution?

1. A local government agency with an approved program application will be placed on the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund draft Intended Projects List. Upon approval of the Intended Projects List as listed in the final 2016 Program Management Plan, the Ohio EPA will make the principal forgiveness funds available to the local government agency via a WPCLF assistance agreement. As payment requests that document costs incurred for individual HSTS improvements are submitted by the local government agency, the Ohio EPA will review the submissions and will direct the disbursement of approved amounts to the local government agency.

2. Payment requests will not be approved by Ohio EPA unless they include final inspection certifications from the local health district.

F. How will homeowners be made aware of the availability of these funds?

The local government agency that applies for the assistance will be responsible for conducting effective advertising and outreach to unsewered area homeowners, and for coordinating with local health departments to identify and inform homeowners with failing HSTS.

G. Where will local homeowners apply for these funds?

A homeowner will apply to the local government agency that has entered into the WPCLF assistance agreement with Ohio EPA to receive WPCLF funds for this project.

H. Who will determine if the HSTS is failing?

The local health district where the system is located will evaluate the sewage system and document whether it meets the criteria for system failure established in the Ohio Revised Code, Ohio Administrative Code, and by the Ohio Department of Health

I. What criteria will local government agencies use to verify homeowner income?

1. Local government agencies must use methods accepted by federal government programs to verify income.

2. Each homeowner(s) must demonstrate that their household income levels do not exceed the applicable program eligibility criteria.

II. Roles and Responsibilities

A. What are some of the responsibilities of the local government agency?

1. Enter into a WPCLF assistance agreement with Ohio EPA and administer the funds it receives according to the terms of the agreement.

2. Review applicants; determine eligibility using local, accepted income verification criteria; select applicants and issue awards.

3. Oversee the implementation of the agreements between the local government agency, the system owner, and the contractors hired for HSTS installation. These agreements must detail the terms and conditions for receipt and management of the principal forgiveness funds, including but not limited to:

   i. obtain permission to enter property, conducting all site and soil evaluation work as needed;
   ii. participation in the design and HSTS selection process;
   iii. obtain all permits or permit coverage as required;
   iv. installation of the selected HSTS;
   v. document payment of the homeowner's 15% cost share or 50% cost share for those homeowners qualifying for the 85% principal subsidy and 50% principal subsidy, respectively;
   vi. obtain an operation permit as locally required; and
   vii. obtain any maintenance or service contracts required by the local health department for the installed HSTS.

4. Maintain name, address and contact information of homeowners receiving assistance, along with records of the HSTS installation costs.

5. Obtain verification from the local health district that the HSTS of the applicant is failing and repair or replacement is needed.

6. Obtain copy of the final inspection certification from the local health district showing that the completed HSTS installation work has been approved.

7. Ensure that the homeowner has obtained a service agreement for maintenance of the HSTS by a qualified service provider, if required based on the type of HSTS installation.

8. Submit WPCLF HSTS payment request forms to Ohio EPA DEFA for payment of the HSTS installation work, including any soil evaluation or system design work. The payment requests must include the invoices from the installation contractors and/or the firms performing soil evaluation and system design work, and the final inspection certification from the local health district (payment requests which are for only soil evaluation and system design work are not required to include the final inspection certification).

9. Process payment to the contractor(s) performing the repair or replacement of the HSTS.

10. Ensure that in the case of a replacement discharging HSTS, the applicant works with the local health district to obtain an Ohio EPA General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit prior to system installation.

11. Ensure that documentation related to the HSTS repair/replacement program is retained for a minimum of five years and in accordance with Ohio public records law. Documentation to be retained includes, but is not limited to, all documentation referenced in Section II.A. of this Appendix.

12. Submit quarterly reports to Ohio EPA DEFA on the status of completed projects. The reports should include the addresses of the homeowners receiving assistance and the costs for each HSTS installation, the total number of homeowners assisted, and the total amount of funding expended.

B. What are some of the responsibilities/requirements of the HSTS owner?

1. Own a failing on-site or discharging HSTS.

2. Make application to the local government agency that has a WPCLF assistance agreement with Ohio EPA for the HSTS funding.

3. For those homeowners receiving 85% or 50% principal forgiveness, document the expenditure of 15% or 50%, respectively, of the cost of the project by direct cash payment, loans or grants from other local, state or federal programs or charitable organizations.

   If a cost is directly attributable and necessary for the HSTS improvements being installed, but is not eligible for principal forgiveness participation, the cost may be included as part of the 15% or 50% homeowner contribution to the project.

4. Obtain any required permits from the local health district in the case of a replacement discharging HSTS, the homeowner shall work with the local health district as needed to obtain an Ohio EPA General NPDES permit.

5. Provide permission to the local government agency and the HSTS contractor for installation of a replacement HSTS or repair of an existing HSTS.

6. Obtain an operation permit as required by the local health district, and obtain a service contract for maintenance of the system, if required based on the type of system installation.

C. What are some of the responsibilities of the Local Health Districts?

1. When not acting as the primary local government agency, assist the local government agency with identifying failing systems and providing information to the system owners on the availability of these funds.

2. Issue a certification of failure of the homeowner's system, based upon an evaluation of existing, known data and/or site inspections.

3. Review the site and soil evaluation, proposed system design, and issue a permit for installation as appropriate.

4. Conduct reviews of proposed system designs, site inspections, and final inspections as necessary to ensure a system installation is compliant with local, state rules and permits, and the requirements of the WPCLF assistance agreement.

5. Ensure that each system improvement funded by the WPCLF is designed to maintain compliance with ORC Chapter 3718 and OAC Chapter 3701-29.

6. Certify to the local government agency that the system repair/replacement has been completed, that the proposed design and installation complies with all applicable local, state rules and federal requirements, and the terms of the WPCLF assistance agreement.

7. Issue an operation permit to the system owner and ensure, if applicable, that an appropriate maintenance contract is established between the system owner and a service provider with a maintenance schedule appropriate for the system installation and/or the manufacturer's requirements.

8. Implement an inspection program requiring operation and maintenance for HSTS (if not in existence already) to track these systems and ensure that regular system maintenance is conducted (the local health district may establish fee(s) for this purpose).

9. Conduct enforcement as necessary to ensure compliance during installation and for the life of the system.

D. What is the role of the Ohio Department of Health (ODH)?

1. ODH will provide technical support as needed with system evaluations, designs, permitting, and inspection.

2. ODH will assist and coordinate with Ohio EPA as needed with administration of the program.

E. What are some of the responsibilities of the Ohio EPA?

1. Ohio EPA will receive the WPCLF HSTS nomination/application forms from the local government agencies, and will enter into WPCLF assistance agreements with qualified local government agencies.

2. Ohio EPA will coordinate and review contractual and reporting requirements for the funds, review payment requests and supporting documentation, and authorize the disbursement of funds to the local government agencies.

F. What is the overall process?

1. Local government agencies submit nomination/application forms to Ohio EPA for funding through the WPCLF HSTS Principal Forgiveness Program.
2. The 2016 WPCLF Intended Projects List is finalized with the total amount of HSTS funding set aside for each local government agency.
3. The local government agency passes a resolution authorizing a representative to enter into the WPCLF assistance agreement for the HSTS funding.
4. The local government agency identifies specific homeowners who are eligible for the HSTS funding.
5. The local government agency agrees to use the bid and construction contract template documents provided by Ohio EPA DEFA or submits a proposed contract and bid document template(s) for installers, designers, and/or soil analysts to Ohio EPA for approval. The approved contract is then used for all future contracts under this program or until such time that the program contract requirements change. (Please see HSTS Contract Guidance).
6. The local government agency signs and enters into the WPCLF assistance agreement with Ohio EPA.
7. After the WPCLF assistance agreement has been signed by all parties and OWDA has set up an account to encumber the funds, the local government agency advertises (formally or informally) for bids from contractors. Bid advertisement should include all the requirements for this program so that contractors can make an accurate bid.
8. The local government agency receives and opens bids. Once the successful bidder is chosen, the local government agency sends the HSTS Contract Document packet, including a completed HSTS Contract Cover Sheet, the materials outlined on the cover sheet and the successful bidder's complete bid, to Ohio EPA DEFA for review.
9. Upon Ohio EPA's approval of the HSTS Contract Document packet, the local government agency may execute the contract. The final signed contract is then sent to Ohio EPA DEFA for filing.
10. If any changes occur to the contract (monetary or non-monetary), a change order will need to be submitted to the Ohio EPA. Changes will need to be approved prior to disbursal of funds. (Please see HSTS Contract Guidance).
11. Once the local health district inspects and approves the installation of the HSTS or the repair work, the local government agency can submit a payment request to Ohio EPA.

Appendix I – Financing Opportunities for Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control Projects

The Ohio Revised Code (ORC 6111.036) limits WPCLF funding to three main areas: 1) publicly-owned projects whose components meet the definition of "construction" and "treatment works" in Section 212 of the CWA (see Appendix A), 2) publicly or privately-owned nonpoint source (NPS) management projects which implement a nonpoint source management program under Section 319 of the CWA (in Ohio, the Ohio Nonpoint Source Management Program), and 3) projects that implement Section 320 estuary plans.

The Ohio EPA has recognized the important role of nonpoint source pollution control projects in the overall goal of improving the state's water resources. Exclusively financing municipal wastewater treatment projects will not, in and of itself, result in the water resource improvements that the state needs. Beginning in the early 1990's, the Ohio EPA developed new programs and mechanisms, within the WPCLF, to be responsive to the NPS challenges presented to the state, and to encourage project applicants/implementers. Since that time, several new program features were added to the WPCLF, expanding the ability of the WPCLF to solve water resource problems. This appendix combines the information that was previously housed in several appendices, and attempts to organize and clarify the financing opportunities that are available for NPS pollution control projects through the WPCLF.

Two NPS related program features have been intentionally excluded from this appendix – storm water activities and the Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program (WRRSP). Funding for storm water activities is covered in Appendix J, because it straddles the definition between a point source and nonpoint source, is better left as a separate appendix. The WRRSP is also a separate appendix, because the nature of the "sponsorship" mechanism is different, and because of a different project approval process.

1. Linked Deposit Programs

A "Linked Deposit" is a funding mechanism more than it is a program. It is a way for the WPCLF to enable a subsidized interest rate to a borrower without having a direct loan agreement with that borrower. Instead, the connection between the WPCLF and the borrower is "linked" through an investment from the WPCLF and a loan from a commercial bank. As described in Appendix E.5., this can result in a subsidy of up to 5 percent, depending on market conditions. Ohio EPA's existing linked deposit programs are described below:

A. Agricultural Best Management Practices

In 1993, Ohio EPA started to use the WPCLF for the purpose of providing incentives to farmers for the implementation of agricultural best management practices (BMPs). The mechanism, now known as "linked deposits", was developed for this purpose. Since Ohio EPA believes that providing incentives for agricultural BMPs is most effective if implemented on a watershed-wide basis, individual "programs" were developed within several Ohio watersheds. The general process for creating a linked deposit program in a watershed is as follows: a WPCLF nomination form is submitted by one of the soil and water conservation districts (SWCD's) in the watershed; the watershed organization (typically comprised of the member SWCD's) develop a watershed management plan which identifies the needs and priorities within that watershed; Ohio EPA reviews and approves the watershed management plan; A Memorandum of Understanding between Ohio EPA and each participating SWCD is signed; the SWCDs and the Ohio EPA identify local area banks to participate in the program; and the local banks and Ohio EPA enter into Participating Bank Agreements.

When the above steps have occurred, the program is ready for implementation. During implementation, the SWCDs work with the farmers to identify the appropriate BMPs to be implemented on the farm; these BMPs are entered in to a comprehensive soil and water conservation plan; most items identified in the comprehensive soil and water conservation plan are eligible for WPCLF linked deposit assistance, and can

be written into the Certificate of Qualification that the SWCD provides to the farmer; the farmer takes the CQ to a participating bank; the bank evaluates the farmers application using their normal credit evaluation tools; when the bank awards the farmer a linked deposit loan, the rest of the process occurs as described in Appendix E.5..

Special note: Begun in PY 2013, the WPCLF no longer provides linked deposit financing of field tile. In its place, the WPLCF will offer linked deposit financing for drainage control structures and related improvements not associated with the installation or extension of tile drainage piping.

B. Western Lake Erie Basin Agricultural Best Management Practices

Beginning in PY 2013, Ohio EPA added a separate and specially focused agricultural linked deposit loan program project encompassing the entire Western Lake Erie Basin. This program will focus on nine management practices with proven water quality, and nutrient reduction benefits, such as drainage control structures, longer crop rotation cycles, field runoff and drainage filtration/detention, fertilizer application equipment purchases, soil testing, and improved manure handling. Mechanisms already developed under our agricultural linked deposit program, such as Memoranda of Understanding and Participating Bank Agreements, will be used to implement this project.

The concept is to provide funding for a select group of practices that will help in the reduction of nutrients to the Western Lake Erie Basin. Practices which are eligible include the following:

a. Drainage control structures on tile outlets and improvements to tile system surface inlets. Items such as anti-seep collars and blind inlets are important components on drainage control structures. Also, edge of field or end of tile “bio-reactors” and cartridges (that include phosphorus binding materials), are being looked at by NRCS as a potential tool. This includes tile system retrofits that allow proper function of drainage control system (e.g., installing a header), **but does not include the installation of new or intensified tile drainage systems.**

b. Purchase and planting of cover crop plant varieties including aerial seeding or conventional planting. Conservation cropping rotations that implement cover crops improves soil health---and likewise allows for more water storage (e.g., less runoff and less nutrient loading).

c. Installation of more effective edge-of-field runoff and drainage filtration and/or detention. Wetlands, riparian forest buffer planting, dispersal of concentrated runoff into a true filter-area that uses diversions and level-spreaders. This should include support for water recycling systems through surface or subsurface irrigation.

d. Purchase of precision nutrient application equipment that allows for proper placement of nutrient, and/or proper timing (e.g., onto growing crop). This includes “high-boy” equipment that allows placement of nutrient onto a growing crop. Also includes equipment that allows fertilizer application below the soil surface (e.g. strip tillage equipment), such as using planters to supply fertilizer rather than surface broadcasting in the fall (post-harvest), and using equipment that can provide “banding” of liquid soluble fertilizers.

e. Purchase of components that provides for a “controlled traffic” system (e.g., using GPS and RTK auto steer). This practice reduces compaction and allows for more precise nutrient application.

f. Costs associated with soil testing.

g. Purchase and handling systems for manure-amendments to reduce solubility of manure nutrients (examples include gypsum and alum).

h. Purchase of improved manure handling equipment and storage facilities. This includes: manure storage, composting facility, tankers, manure transfer equipment, hoses, incorporation equipment, solids separation.

i. Blind Inlets to reduce sediment loading from farmed depressional areas. A blind inlet, also known as a French drain, is a structure that is placed in the lowest point of farmed depressions or pot-holes to minimize the amount of sediment, and potentially other contaminants, that would be transported to receiving ditches or streams.

In order to participate in this Western Lake Erie Basin Linked deposit program, the County SWCD needs to have an active Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ohio EPA which covers the implementation of the program. Eligible farmers can go to the SWCD office and ask for a Certificate of Qualification (CQs) for any of the above practices. Once the CQ is issued by the SWCD, the farmer can take it to a participating bank and begin the bank's application process for a linked deposit loan. From this point on, the process is the same as for any other linked deposit loan.

C. Home Sewage Treatment System Replacements and Upgrades

In 1997, Ohio EPA started to use the WPCLF for the purpose of providing incentives to homeowners for the replacement and repair of failing home sewage treatment systems (HSTSs). The mechanism was modeled after the already successful program for providing linked deposits for agricultural best management practices (1.A. above). Since Ohio EPA believes that providing incentives for HSTS repairs/replacements is most effective if implemented on a county-wide basis, individual "programs" were developed within several Ohio county health districts. The general process for creating a HSTS linked deposit program in a county is as follows: a WPCLF nomination form is submitted by local health district; the local health district develops a county-wide home sewage treatment management plan which identifies the needs and priorities within that health district; Ohio EPA reviews and approves the county-wide home sewage treatment management plan; A Memorandum of Understanding between Ohio EPA and the health district is signed; the health district and the Ohio EPA identify local area banks to participate in the program; and the local banks and Ohio EPA enter into Participating Bank Agreements.

When the above steps have occurred, the program is ready for implementation. During implementation, the health district works with the homeowners to identify an approvable solution to repair or replace the failing HSTS; the health district will issue a permit and a Certificate of Qualification to the homeowner; the homeowner takes the CQ to a participating bank; the bank evaluates the homeowner's application using their normal credit evaluation tools; when the bank awards the homeowner a linked deposit loan, the rest of the process occurs as described in Appendix E.5..

This program started out exclusively for the repair and replacement of home sewage treatment systems (specifically, "on-lot" systems only). However, by 2007, the eligibility had been expanded to include solutions involving state approved off-lot discharging systems (which obtain a valid NPDES permit through Ohio EPA), as well as the abandonment of failing HSTSs and connection to existing sanitary sewers (i.e. costs associated with lateral connections), as determined by the health district.

D. HSTS Abandonment and Lateral Sewer Construction

Some entities have expressed an interest in developing a linked deposit program specifically for the purpose of abandoning existing HSTS and replacing them with central wastewater collection and treatment. Such programs need to be established through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the local entity(ies) planning and implementing the program and Ohio EPA.

Financing the abandonment of HSTS addresses the problems caused by failing HSTS or HSTS illicitly connected to storm sewers.

HSTS abandonment and lateral construction will be funded for only two situations: for connection of existing buildings to either 1) existing or 2) new central sewers. Financing will not be provided for the connection of buildings which are under construction, or which are not in existence as of the date of the establishment of the local program through the MOU.

When HSTS abandonment and lateral construction are being financed, the local entity(ies) planning and implementing the program must: 1) provide documentation from the either the local health department or Ohio EPA district office that the area is experiencing HSTS failures and 2) demonstrate that the best means of addressing these failures is by abandoning the HSTS and providing a connection to a central sewer service, as opposed to HSTS repair or replacement. Such financing can also include funding for HSTS abandonment and lateral construction to eliminate illicit discharges of HSTS to municipal storm sewers, when done as part of an approved Phase II storm water management program.

The local program can be established and administered either by a local health department, the municipality who will own the wastewater treatment system, or both. The entity or entities responsible for managing the program will set up a process for identifying qualifying building owners and notifying them of the availability of the program. This process will be identified in the MOU between the local implementers and Ohio EPA.

Under the MOU, the owner of the public sewer will be responsible for approving the plans for septic system abandonment and lateral construction and providing building owners with a certificate of qualification, which the building owners can take to a bank participating in the linked deposit program as a basis for applying to the bank for linked deposit financing of the improvements. The installation of the lateral sewers must be inspected by the owner of the public sewer (or a representative of the owner) to ensure that the construction materials and installation procedures meet Ohio EPA's requirements. An inspection log must be maintained and be made available for review by the Ohio EPA upon request.

The entities responsible for managing the HSTS linked deposit program will report quarterly on the number and locations of certificates issued to Ohio EPA. The local participating banks will report quarterly on the numbers and status of their linked deposit loans.

The entities responsible for managing the HSTS linked deposit program will ensure the proper installation of lateral sewers by certifying the following:

a. Lateral sewers are constructed of acceptable materials. The construction materials used (pipe, joints, wyes or tees, bedding, backfill) must be at least equal to that used in the public collection system. Specifications for materials and installation shall be approved by Ohio EPA as a part of the Memorandum of Understanding between Ohio EPA and the responsible entity(ies) establishing the local program.

b. Lateral sewers are installed properly, including the tie-in with the collector sewers. New sewer laterals must be constructed from the house foundation to the public sewer - no parts of any existing lateral or septic system can be re-used. The lateral sewer must be installed with a minimum slope of 0.4 percent. If possible, leakage tests will be conducted prior to placing the lateral into use.

c. The existing septic systems are properly abandoned. Septic tanks must be cleaned out and the contents disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations. The abandoned tanks must be perforated and filled with clean fill with permeability no greater than the surrounding natural soils.

E. Forestry Best Management Practices

Ohio's Nonpoint Source Management Program has long recognized silviculture's NPS pollution potential. Similar to row crop agriculture, adverse impacts can occur to water resources if the harvest is not done properly. Research has shown that the cutting of the trees is not the primary cause of NPS pollution. Instead, it is the road system for extraction of logs from the woods that produces the vast majority of sediment in adjacent streams. The use of best management practices (BMPs) is one way to counter the impact of logging activities.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) - Division of Forestry and the Ohio EPA - Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance have developed a program which addresses the nonpoint source pollution problems associated with silvicultural activities. The program is modeled after the existing linked deposit program for agricultural BMPs.

The forestry linked deposit program operates in a similar way. Master loggers (loggers who have received training in harvesting BMPs from ODNR) are able to obtain low-interest financing from participating banks through a linked deposit from the WPCLF. The Division of Forestry: 1) determines the items that are eligible for financing (in cooperation with Ohio EPA), 2) ensures that the logger is certified through the "Ohio Master Logger Program," 3) ensures that the logger has filed a Silvicultural Operation and Management Plan with the appropriate Soil and Water Conservation District(s), and 4) monitors the improvements and practices of the logger.

This program may also be developed to provide assistance for remediation of water quality impacts resulting from past logging activities.

The Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance: 1) has entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Division of Forestry on implementing the program, 2) works with local banks to participate in the program, 3) processes the individual linked deposit requests as they are received, and 4) provides overall program oversight.

2. Direct Loans for NPS Activities

Ohio EPA can, and has, made direct loans to public and private entities for NPS pollution control activities. In some instances, using the linked deposit mechanism is not the most efficient or desirable way to deliver financial assistance for select NPS projects, and a direct loan is preferred.

A. Household Sewage Treatment System Improvement and Inspection Programs

1. County Revolving Loan Programs for Household System Upgrades

Counties, cities, and villages can obtain a direct loan from the WPCLF to establish programs in conjunction with their respective local health departments for providing loan assistance to private individuals to upgrade household sewage treatment systems.

To obtain a WPCLF loan for this purpose, the municipality will need to provide an acceptable management plan outlining a process for identifying qualified household sewage treatment system owners and notifying them of the availability of the program, a Memorandum of Understanding between the municipality and the health department detailing their respective responsibilities, a dedicated source of repayment (generally repayments from the loans made to system owners) and a source of security for the loan (such as general obligation funds or certain government securities). The Memorandum of Understanding must establish that the municipality will administer the program, and that the health department will provide technical approvals

of the improvements. The program may not provide financing for improvements to systems for buildings which are under construction or which are not in existence as of the date of the WPCLF loan award.

Funding will be provided at an interest rate of 0.0 percent. The municipality may then charge from zero percent up to market rates of interest for their loans to private individuals, and may use excess interest earnings to capitalize revolving loan programs for financing household sewage treatment system improvements.

2. Local Health District Inspection Program Start-Up

The WPCLF will consider requests from local health districts to provide 0% loans for up to 5 years to fund the "start-up" costs for local health districts associated with instituting an inspection program for household sewage treatment systems and semi-public disposal systems as authorized by House Bill 110. These costs can include system inventory, equipment, database development, training, and staffing costs for the program.

These direct loans are designed to help local health districts establish inspection programs by providing capital to cover initial costs until the fee system for inspections can support the program. The funds are not to be used for routine operation costs once fees being collected are sufficient to support the system. The applicant must submit an inspection program plan that outlines objectives, a methodology, and a budget (including personnel, software, and other equipment needs). The plan should also explain when the program is anticipated to become self-sufficient and how the loan will be repaid.

B. Direct Loans for Other NPS Projects

The Ohio EPA can consider awarding direct loans to other NPS project activities, provided that they are a Clean Water Act eligible activity (see Appendix D), and that they meet all program requirements. Some examples of potentially eligible NPS project activities are listed on the WPCLF project nomination form. Direct loans for NPS project activities can be awarded to either public or private entities, but all applicants should be aware that, as with all direct WPCLF loans, a dedicated source of repayment and security for the loan will be required. Full financial disclosure will be required, and unless otherwise excluded, those records will be considered public information. The interest rate assigned to these loans for public applicants will use the same methodology as described in Appendix E (WPCLF Interest Rates and Terms). The interest rate assigned to loans to private applicants will be the standard interest rate. Private applicants should also be aware of the Private Applicant Pre-Application Fee (described in Section IV.E.3)

Appendix J - WPCLF Funding for Storm Water Activities

Storm water can be a significant contributor to surface water pollution. Runoff from streets picks up gasoline, chemicals, trash, rocks and other solids. Improper storm water management causes increased flows, which erodes streambanks, deposits sediment in lakes, reduces infiltration which starves the groundwater table. To help Ohio communities address this source of water quality impacts, storm sewers and storm water related activities, including “green infrastructure” related to storm water controls, are eligible for funding through the WPCLF.

Storm water work required by a NPDES permit

Funding is available for municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) projects that are required to implement programs and practices to control polluted storm water runoff. These projects often include traditional pipe, storage, and treatment systems, but can also include work such as green roofs, infiltration basins, curb cuts and landscaped swales, and wetland protection and restoration. When rights of way are used to address storm water, such as through green technology, and the land is integral to the storm water best management practice, the land is eligible for funding.

Storm water work not specifically required by a NPDES permit

Publicly or privately owned storm water projects that go beyond minimum Federal regulatory requirements also may be funded. For example, for projects generally associated with new or existing development, the portions of the projects that control of erosion, sedimentation, and discharge of pollutants into water resources from construction sites, roads, bridges, parking lots, and buildings can be eligible. Additionally, it may also include green infrastructure projects – those that simulate the natural hydrology of an area by capturing storm water where it falls, treating, and infiltrating it or attenuating its discharge to surface waters. Land may also be eligible for assistance in unregulated storm water projects.

Eligible Storm water Activities

WPCLF funding is available for the capital costs of activities listed below as long as those activities protect or improve water quality. Planning, design and construction or implementation activities are all eligible. However, WPCLF funding cannot be used for ongoing personnel, operation, and maintenance costs associated with storm water control and treatment. For example, planting trees and shrubs, equipment purchases, environmental cleanups, and the development and initial delivery of education programs are capital projects that are eligible for funding, but the salary of the person operating the purchased equipment is not eligible

Publicly Owned Project						Privately Owned Project					
Specifically Required by an NPDES Permit		Not Specifically Required by an NPDES Permit		Unregulated Project		Specifically Required by an NPDES Permit		Not Specifically Required by an NPDES Permit		Unregulated Project	
Phase I/Phase II Municipal Storm water Area	Construction Permit > 1 acre *	Phase I/Phase II Municipal Storm water Area	Construction Permit > 1 acre *	Unregulated Community	Construction < 1 acre **	Phase I/Phase II Municipal Storm water Area	Construction Permit > 1 acre *	Phase I/Phase II Municipal Storm water Area	Construction Permit > 1 acre *	Unregulated Community	Construction < 1 acre **
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

* or construction sites in a common plan of development
** and the construction site is not in a common plan of development

Since information regarding the purpose and benefits of a project are often not provided in detail in a WPCLF Project Nomination form, projects that describe one or more of the above activities in their Project Nomination

Form will be scored based on the information provided with the Nomination Form and placed on the Project Priority List. However, this initial placement on the list does not guarantee that the project will ultimately be determined to be eligible for WPCLF funding. After detailed documentation on the scope, purpose, and benefits of the project are submitted and reviewed by Ohio EPA, part or all of the project may be determined not to be eligible for WPCLF funding.

Please note that the Water Resource Reform and Development Act, passed in 2014, contained amendments to Title VI of the Clean Water Act (CWA) that, among other things, expanded the types of projects potentially eligible for WPCLF financing. During PY2016, Ohio EPA will be reviewing the “expanded eligibilities” and determining which additional storm water projects may be eligible. This Appendix may be revised during the program year to reflect the expanded eligibilities allowed under the CWA.

Appendix K - Principal Forgiveness

The goal of providing principal forgiveness to WPCLF projects in this program year is to help the Ohio communities and homeowners that are least able to afford public health / water quality improvements. The objective of the WPCLF principal forgiveness subsidy is to help make these necessary projects more affordable. The newly-developed, federally-mandated Affordability Criteria is a primary determiner of the WPCLF applicants that are potentially eligible for principal forgiveness.

A. Principal Forgiveness Distribution

1. For Program Year 2016, the maximum amount of principal forgiveness that Ohio EPA can offer is $23,500,000. This number is derived from the limitations prescribed in the Clean Water Act (CWA) in conjunction with the amount of Ohio EPA's capitalization grant from U.S. EPA. It should be noted that for program year 2016, the range of principal forgiveness allowed under the CWA is anywhere from $0 (there is no minimum required) to the maximum of $23,500,000 which we are making available.

2. For PY 2016, $13,300,000 will be reserved for home sewage treatment system (HSTS) replacements and upgrades. These funds will be made available to the local health districts and other entities that submitted a WPCLF nomination by the deadline. HSTS principal forgiveness will be awarded under Section 603(i)(1)(B)(iv) of the Clean Water Act as sustainable projects, and as such, the Affordability Criteria is not used as a determiner of which local health districts are eligible. Appendix H outlines the provisions and requirements (including homeowner income limits) for the award of principal forgiveness for these projects in PY 2016. Completed, approved, and signed HSTS principal forgiveness loan agreements must be received by May 31st, 2016. Any HSTS principal forgiveness funds that are not awarded by May 31st, 2016 will be applied to the municipal wastewater collection and treatments projects described in #3 below.

3. The remaining $10,200,000 will be allocated for municipal wastewater collection and treatment projects. These funds will further be divided evenly between qualifying projects in two groups: the Western Basin of Lake Erie, and the remainder of the state. If there are not enough projects in one or the other of these two groups, the unallocated funds will be applied to the group with excess projects.

4. For the principal forgiveness awarded to municipal wastewater collection and treatment projects, priority will first be given to projects that correct combined sewer overflows (CSOs) or construct sanitary sewers in existing unsewered areas. Projects of either of these types will be placed at the top of the principal forgiveness list, and sorted by their Integrated Priority System (IPS) score. If there are any ties in the IPS scores, they will be sorted by least cost to highest cost. All other projects will be placed below this grouping, and will be sorted by their IPS score.

5. Once Ohio EPA has rated and ranked the qualifying principal forgiveness candidates on the priority list, these projects will be identified on the list, starting with the highest priority project, and working down the list until the total amount of principal forgiveness made available has been allocated to fundable projects. All fundable projects will receive 100% principal forgiveness awards, with the exception that if the last fundable project can only partially be funded with principal forgiveness, then WPCLF loan funds will be offered at the applicant's normal interest rate to cover the outstanding project costs.

6. The table below gives an illustration of the distribution of principal forgiveness for PY 2016:

Total Principal Forgiveness Available = $23,500,000 To be Distributed as follows:		
HSTS Reserve - $13,300,000 Any Un-awarded Funds by June 1st, 2016 transfer over here	**Municipal Wastewater Collection & Treatment = $10,200,000**	
	All Projects Must Meet Affordability Criteria	
All projects must enter into principal forgiveness loan agreements by May 31st, 2016	Western Lake Erie Basin Projects - $5,100,000	Remainder of the State - $5,100,000
	Any unallocated funds on one side will transfer to the other side to be allocated	
	CSO and Unsewered area projects grouped at the top, and ranked based on their IPS score; tied scores sorted by cost (low to high)	CSO and Unsewered area projects grouped at the top, and ranked based on their IPS score; tied scores sorted by cost (low to high)
	All other project types ranked based on their IPS score	All other project types ranked based on their IPS score

7. During PY 2016, emphasis will be placed on readiness to proceed, and a process to ensure that the principal forgiveness funds are obligated during the program year. Ohio EPA staff will be working very closely with fundable principal forgiveness projects during the year to give them every opportunity to develop a fundable project that can be awarded by the September deadline. If the highest ranked projects are not proceeding at a pace that projects a loan award by the September deadline, those projects will be bypassed, and the next project down the principal forgiveness list will have an opportunity to receive the funds.

8. If there are principal forgiveness funds remaining at the end of the year, they may be offered by Ohio EPA to the highest ranking project on the principal forgiveness list that: 1) received only partial principal forgiveness funding earlier in the year, and if there are none of these, the 2) proceeded with a WPCLF loan earlier in the program year without principal forgiveness. That entity's WPCLF loan agreement may be modified to include a principal forgiveness amount.

B. New Affordability Criteria

Statutory Basis - Based upon changes made in 2014 to the Clean Water Act [see Section 603 (i)(2)(A)], Ohio EPA is required to develop affordability criteria, and use that criteria to determine what communities or districts qualify for additional financial subsidy (i.e. principal forgiveness). These criteria must include, at a minimum, "…income and unemployment data, population trends, and other data determined relevant by the State…" Sections of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (WRRDA), plus Section 301 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (PWEDA) are also relevant.

Main Components – The following constitute the major elements of the new affordability criteria and build on our previous use of socio-economic statistics without over-evaluating the concept of "hardship":

- Unemployment rate using data from the most recent 24-month period.
- Per capita income.
- Percent population change.

The following table details the four criteria proposed for use during Program Year 2016:

Proposed Criteria	**Program Value for Program Year 2016**
1a. Median Household Income (MHI) for 0% Hardship Interest Rate Type (based on 75th percentile for Ohio Incorporated Areas with populations ≤ 2,500)	≤ $49,432*
1b. MHI for 1% Hardship Interest Rate Type (based on 50th percentile for Ohio Incorporated Areas with populations between 2,501 and 10,000)	≤ $46,047*
2. Unemployment Rate	≥ 10.7% (> 1% over national average of 9.7%)*
3. Per Capita Income	≤ $22,524 (80% or less of national average of $28,155)*
4. Percent Population Change since 1900.	≤ 66.17% change (corresponding to 50th percentile for Ohio's incorporated areas since 1900)
*Values determined using data collected from the American Community Survey for 2009-2013.	

Income Surveys - Income surveys will no longer be accepted as a source of MHI information.

Annual Review and Lists - Each year, Ohio EPA will review the four listed criteria and apply them to determine which municipalities may qualify for additional subsidy, and will prepare a list of those that do. Counties and other non-municipality applicants (such as sewer districts) will be evaluated using a parallel approach, recognizing that the project area and service area populations paying for a project's debt service likely won't be known until after a project's nomination form is received from a county or sewer district. In those few cases (like Northwestern Water and Sewer District) where individual municipalities are part of a sewer district, but are still responsible for paying for their own wastewater systems, these communities will be evaluated like other incorporated areas. In all other instances, county data will be used. A draft list of all qualifying entities will be prepared and made available for public review when the Program Management Plan is prepared each year. After public review and comment, a final list will be posted on Ohio EPA-DEFA's website.

C. General Provisions of Principal Forgiveness

1. Each year, the projects that meet the applicable principal forgiveness criteria will be identified on the Intended Projects List with the eligible project costs that the WPCLF may provide in the form of principal forgiveness.

2. For projects that qualified for Principal Forgiveness during the current program year, the award of principal forgiveness must be made by the end of September of that program year. No funds will be "carried over" for a community beyond the current program year. If a community was listed as being eligible for principal forgiveness in the current program year, but did not receive the award of assistance in that program year, it will need to re-nominate for the following program year, and will be ranked against other principal forgiveness projects that nominated themselves for that program year. The funds do not carry over from

year to year, and the offer of principal forgiveness to a particular applicant does not carry over from year to year.

3. The principal forgiveness amount for an intended project will be based on the actual loan amount. If bids come in below estimate, the principal forgiveness amount will be reduced; if bids come in above estimate, the applicant will be offered WPCLF loan funds at the applicable rate to cover the additional cost. The amount of principal forgiveness will not exceed the nominated amount. The total amount of principal forgiveness that Ohio EPA will make available for PY 2016 will not exceed the identified total of $23,500,000.

4. Based on cost adjustments during construction, the amount of principal forgiveness may be adjusted down at the project's closeout to reflect the current project costs for which the project now qualifies. This will include any loan supplements that may be necessary during the course of the project. Necessary scope increases will receive WPCLF loan assistance without a principal forgiveness subsidy.

5. A project's prior-incurred planning and design costs can only be considered for principal forgiveness as part of the project's WPCLF principal forgiveness-eligible construction loan, and if requested at the time of project nomination.

6. The approved 2016 WPCLF Program Management Plan will identify an approximation of funding to be offered as principal forgiveness to all qualifying projects, pending receipt of as-bid costs up to the maximum amount nominated. This will allow for some fluctuations from the as-bid costs of projects receiving principal forgiveness during design and construction. For example, this will ensure that if any intended principal forgiveness projects drop out, or receive additional non-WPCLF funding (and therefore need less WPCLF/principal forgiveness funding), or have as-bid decreases, the WPCLF's total principal forgiveness awards will remain within acceptable limits.

7. Only the information applicable to the principal forgiveness criteria will be considered in the determination of a project's qualifications for principal forgiveness.

8. Ohio EPA is requiring that all fundable principal forgiveness projects receive their awards by a specific time in the program year. For HSTS principal forgiveness, loan agreements must be signed and submitted by May 31st, 2016. For municipal wastewater principal forgiveness projects, awards must be made no later than September of the program year. In addition, applicants will be required to adhere to project milestones, and maintain an acceptable schedule leading up to the award of assistance, or they may be bypassed.

Appendix L - Integrated Priority System (IPS)

Click here to see the *WPCLF Integrated Priority System*

Appendix M – Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program (WRRSP)

Background – Why We Have This Program

The Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program (WRRSP) was created by the Ohio EPA, and has been part of the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund since 2000. The WRRSP is an Ohio-grown SRF innovation, and nationally considered to be an environmental financing success story.

The intent of the WRRSP is to address a limited and under-assisted category of water resource needs in Ohio through direct WPCLF loans. While significant progress has been made in reducing the impact of municipal wastewater treatment on water quality, the best available data indicates that impacts from nonpoint source runoff, habitat degradation, and watershed disturbances may be impeding over-all rates of water resource improvements and threatening much of the progress that has been made. The goal of the WRRSP is to counter the loss of ecological function and biological diversity that jeopardize the health of Ohio's water resources. The WRRSP will help achieve this goal by providing funds, through WPCLF loans, to finance the implementation of projects that protect or restore water resources, by ensuring either maintenance or attainment of General Warmwater Habitat or higher designated aquatic life uses under Ohio Water Quality Standards.

Types of Eligible WRRSP Activities

All activities to be undertaken through the WRRSP must focus on biological habitat issues and may range from the preservation and protection of stream and other aquatic habitats to intensive repair and recovery of such impaired habitats. WRRSP funding cannot be used for activities outside the water quality-related goals of either preservation or restoration.

To assist applicants in developing successful WRRSP projects, we encourage them to meet with Ohio EPA – DEFA to discuss the program in general and their potential WRRSP projects in particular, prior to formally nominating projects for funding consideration.

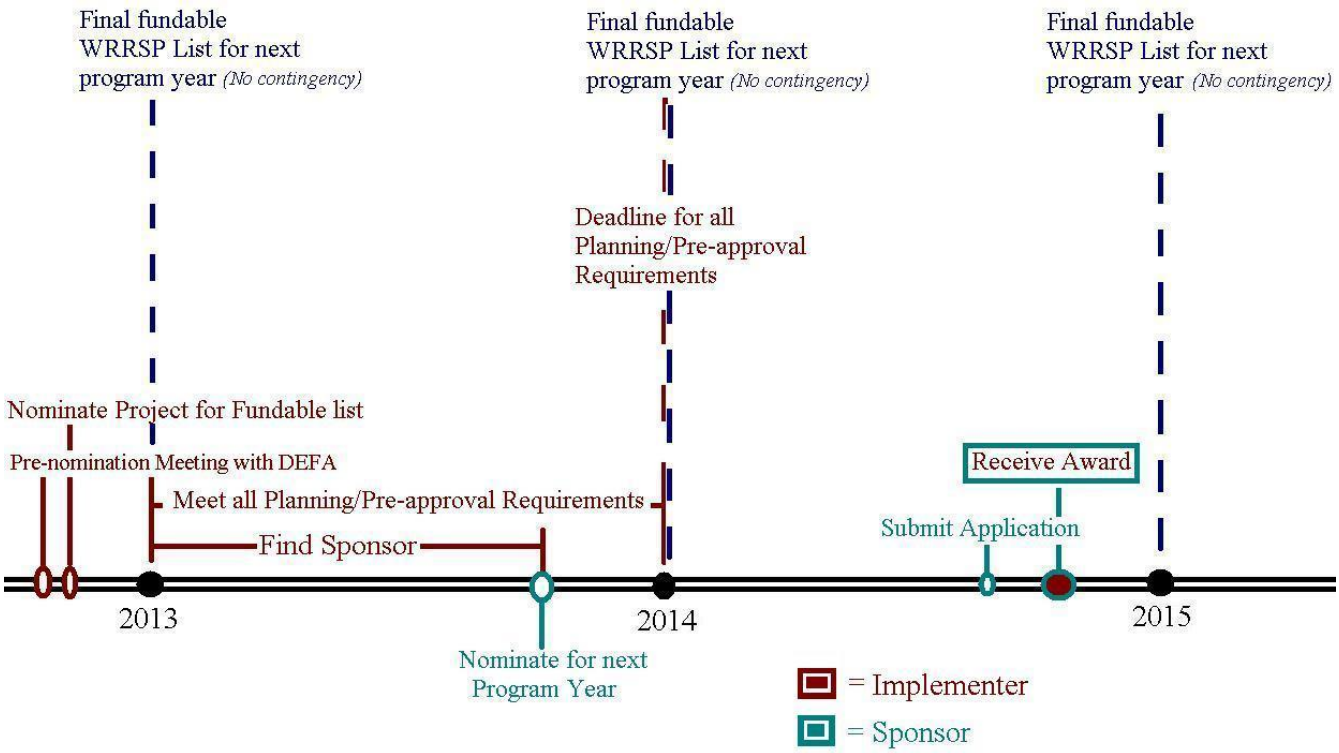
Basic Concepts of Two-Year Funding Cycle for WRRSP

Through the years of administering and implementing the WRRSP, Ohio EPA has made modifications and improvements to enhance the program. Some of these improvements have been suggested through external feedback, and other improvements have been suggested from within Ohio EPA. One major observation has been that there is not enough time within the program year to do sufficient planning and review of projects prior to them being “awarded” with a sponsor loan. During the past “one-year” cycle of WRRSP projects, the implementer may have had only two to three months to complete all the necessary tasks prior to the sponsoring project’s loan award. This can result in poorly-planned projects, frustration on the part of the implementers (and Ohio EPA staff), and sometimes projects that cannot be awarded as conceived because there was not adequate time to complete the requisite work. Alternatively, projects were occasionally hastily awarded, and later found to be un-implementable (a huge waste of resources). The concept of a two-year funding cycle was quite simple – take the current processes for awarding WRRSP projects and spread them out over a two year period instead of one. In essence, the first year is used for the implementer to prepare the Restoration/Protection Plan, Ohio EPA to review and approve the Plan, and for the implementer and Ohio EPA to complete the work on the Environmental Covenant(s), etc. All project approvals will be completed within the first year. At the end of the first year, the WRRSP program will have a group of projects that have been reviewed and approved, and are poised to be awarded with a sponsoring loan during the following year. If the project has not advanced to the point of receiving all of its approvals by the end of its first year, it will be removed from funding consideration.

The second year of the program is the year in which the WRRSP project will actually be awarded along with its sponsor’s loan. This could occur early or late in the year – and is entirely dependent upon when the sponsor loan

will be awarded. Essentially it will not matter at what point in the program year that the sponsor's loan is awarded because the WRRSP project approvals will have already occurred.

This two-year cycle is depicted in the figure below. During any given program year there will be two groups of WRRSP projects – those that are planning for the following year's funding, and those that have completed their planning and other program requirements in the previous year, and are awaiting their sponsor's loan award.



Schedules in the Two-Year WRRSP Funding Cycle

Potential WRRSP projects will be nominated by implementers in the same way as they are now. Nominations will be accepted in July, scored, ranked, and put on the project priority list/Intended Use Plan (IUP). Only projects that are in the fundable range will be considered for funding in the two-year cycle. There will be no contingency list (contingency projects do not allow for sufficient planning/review time). A specifically-designated dollar amount ($15 million in previous years) will be available for each two-year funding cycle. For the 2015-2016 two-year funding cycle, $15 million was made available; for the 2016-2017 two-year cycle, $10 million will be available.

Projects in the fundable range must meet all programmatic requirements within the first year of the two-year cycle. Any projects that do not meet programmatic requirements in the first year will be dropped from funding consideration in the second year. For restoration projects, this means either final (biddable) design must be prepared, submitted to and approved by Ohio EPA along with all other program materials by the end of the first year (i.e., the classic approach), or in the case of design/build, a request for proposals (RFP) must be submitted to Ohio EPA – DEFA that is sufficiently detailed to enable potential contractors to successfully respond. Projects will not be awarded in the first year; awards will only occur in the second year of the two-year cycle. Implementers of the projects on the fundable list must find a sponsor by the end of the public comment period on the Draft PMP for the second, funding year of the WRRSP two-year cycle.

WRRSP Project Schedule

In previous years, the sponsoring WPCLF project's schedule determined the amount of time available to complete the WRRSP project. Once the WPCLF project certified that it was complete, the WRRSP project was closed whether it had time to complete and receive the water quality results anticipated or not. The timeline of the sponsor often would not provide the implementer enough time to complete the WRRSP project. What occurred was the WRRSP implementer would attempt to complete the project in a shortened time period which could be detrimental to the outcome expected. In an effort to more closely tie the WRRSP project to a realistic and effective timeline, Ohio EPA-DEFA has decided to require a project schedule based on the activities of the WRRSP project itself. This approach will help ensure the water quality outcomes expected by the WRRSP project will have sufficient time to be achieved.

When a project is listed on the final IPL as being fundable, the implementer must submit a schedule which identifies major pre-award milestones such as the date of the submittal of the preliminary plan, the date of the submittal of the final plan, the date for the submittal of all environmental covenant materials. In addition, for restoration projects the schedule must include the date detailed plans or a Request for Proposals will be submitted to Ohio EPA-DEFA for review.

When an implementer submits a WRRSP project plan to the Ohio EPA, the plan must have a detailed implementation schedule to be considered a complete plan. For restoration project, the schedule should include (at a minimum) the date construction is estimated to occur, and the date of construction completion. For protection projects the schedule must include (at a minimum) the date of the first property purchase, and the date of the last property purchase. In addition, Ohio EPA-DEFA reserves the right to accept or reject a project schedule based on the reasonableness of the dates in the proposed schedule.

This approach may or may not allow the completion of the WRRSP in the same time period as the sponsoring WPCLF project. However, Ohio EPA-DEFA believes that this approach will allow for a better chance of success for the WRRSP project.

If a WRRSP project needs more time to accomplish the goals of the project, the implementer will submit a request to extend the budget period. Ohio EPA-DEFA will consider the request and approve or reject the extension based on the reasonableness of the request. Again, Ohio EPA-DEFA reserves the right to accept or reject a project schedule based on the reasonableness of the dates in the proposed schedule.

Funds Available and Where WRRSP Money Comes From

These funds will be allotted to each WRRSP project on the IPL in priority sequence in an amount not to exceed either the allowable amount requested in the WRRSP project nomination or the amount of interest available for WRRSP projects from the sponsor's WPCLF loan, whichever is less.

Where the distribution of available funds down the WRRSP priority list leaves a project at the end of the fundable range without sufficient WRRSP funds to cover the amount requested for the project, Ohio EPA will place that project on the WRRSP intended projects list and may provide partial funding for the project. The partial funding will only be provided if it is sufficient to enable achievement of the project's environmental benefit as reflected in the IPS score for the project, or the project sponsor or the project implementer has secured other sources of funding to pay for the balance of the project costs at the time of project award. There will be no contingency list.

Funds for WRRSP projects will be made available by advancing a portion of the estimated amount of interest to be repaid by the sponsor over the life of the loan and is based upon the initial principal amount (less project contingency), the term of the loan and the interest rate. Except for sponsors applying for 30-year funding, a WPCLF loan applicant that is sponsoring a WRRSP project will receive a discount to its WPCLF loan interest rate based upon the ratio of the WRRSP assistance amount to the amount of the WPCLF loan principal. For specifics

on calculating the approximate interest rate discount that a sponsoring project/s may receive, see the chart in Appendix F.

The initial estimated amount of interest available for WRRSP projects from the sponsor's WPCLF loan is 80 percent of the total interest to be accrued, based on the Standard or Small Community interest rate (less applicable discounts) for which the sponsor and its WPCLF project qualify, and the estimated WPCLF loan amount as identified on the Intended Projects List. The actual amount of interest available for WRRSP projects from a sponsor's loan cannot exceed this amount, but may be reduced should the actual loan amount and/or interest rate be less. When a sponsoring project does receive any type of interest rate discount, the amount of WRRSP money available will be reduced.

Roles of Implementers and Sponsors

WPCLF loan applicants who qualify as implementers may participate in the WRRSP program by undertaking projects themselves or by sponsoring an approved project that is undertaken by a second entity, such as a public body, land trust, park district, or other not-for-profit corporation that has the ability to protect and manage such resources.

If a sponsoring entity has more than one loan project on the Intended Projects List, in keeping with the restrictions noted herein, the sponsor may request to shift its sponsorship from one loan to another within the same year of award, but must request from Ohio EPA in writing any such change a minimum of 120 days, and receive concurrence for the change no later than 90 days, prior to the estimated dates for all affected loans. Ohio EPA's decision whether to concur with the request will be based on the sponsoring projects' loan award schedules, timely progress of WRRSP project development and the sponsoring projects' priority rankings.

Environmental covenants are required of all WRRSP projects. The part of any WRRSP project, whether through fee simple acquisition or through easements, is required to be covered by an environmental covenant which outlines use limitations on the property and stresses the overall protection of the property to preserve its conservation values. The parties to the covenant include the property owner, holder, (if applicable), implementer and the Ohio EPA. As part of Environmental Covenant review process, Ohio EPA reviews all existing encumbrances on the property. Ohio EPA's review of the existing encumbrances is done to determine if these encumbrances are (or could be) at odds with the conservation values that the WRRSP program is trying to protect. If so, then WRRSP funding for that particular property is not appropriate, and will be denied. Along those same lines, prior to the award of WRRSP funds, any new or recently added encumbrances to a property will be viewed unfavorably by Ohio EPA because of their potential to disrupt the conservation values of the property and because they have diminished the appraised value of the property. Further, once a property has been covered by an executed Environmental Covenant, no new easements or other interests may be granted by the property owner.

For the above reasons, it is in the Implementer's best interests to coordinate property specific Environmental Covenants (and the review of existing encumbrances) with Ohio EPA as soon as possible in the WRRSP review process.

The Environmental Covenant should be completely assembled, reviewed and agreed to by the owner/holder of specific properties by the end of the first year. To meet this schedule implementers need to review the Environmental Covenant template and work with the appropriate DEFA team. DEFA will then assemble the Final Covenant and send it to the implementer for signatures.

WRRSP Appraisals

A. In the WRRSP program, Ohio EPA-DEFA requires implementers to provide, at a minimum, two appraisals:

1. At the time of nomination, a Restricted Appraisal Report ("appraisal") on property they wish to purchase or place an easement upon. This allows the implementer to nominate a cost for the project and;

2. With the submission of the Restoration and Protections Plan, an Appraisal Report prepared by a certified appraiser from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) list of Fee Appraisers. The appraisal will be provided in the form of a Complete Appraisal Summary Report in conformance with the most recent edition of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP) that has been prepared no earlier than 2 years prior to the nomination of the WRRSP project. Appraisals which are older than 2 years old prior to the purchase of the property may be required to be reviewed and re-evaluated.

B. Basis for appraisal: Fair Market Value.

1. Consideration of WRRSP participation will be limited to Conservation Use Value. The implementer must finance all costs in excess of this amount and identify the source of funding for the costs not covered by WRRSP funding.

2. For WRRSP purposes, the fair market value of any property that is not being sold with all rights intact will be decreased by an amount equal to those rights that are being retained by the owner. Thus, if mineral rights are not included with a proposed property purchase, then the purchase price will be reduced accordingly. Comparables within the appraisal must be similarly construed.

C. Costs that will be considered allowable as part of the property's acquisition expense may include reasonable and customary closing costs, but costs such as brokerage fees and appraisal report fees will not be reimbursable.

Timelines for WRRSP Projects

Project implementers must have submitted WRRSP project nominations to Ohio EPA no later than July 31, 2015, to have their projects considered for funding as part of the 2016 - 2017 two-year cycle (funded in PY 2017). Ohio EPA will rank WRRSP projects on the applicable project priority list according to project scores developed using the surface water resources portion of the Integrated Priority System (IPS), as described in Section III. B. of this Program Management Plan.

Implementers of 2015 - 2016 fundable WRRSP projects (identified in the 2015 PMP) that will be awarded in 2016 will have the opportunity to associate their projects with direct WPCLF loan sponsors that has been identified as fundable through the ranking process for Program Year 2016, assuming successful completion of the first year's WRRSP requirements. For 2016 - 2017 fundable projects, identified in Appendix B-2 above will have until the end of the public comment period for the second, funding year Draft PMP to identify sponsors on that list for their projects, and for both sponsors and implementers to provide letters to Ohio EPA indicating they intend to enter into sponsorship agreements for the WRRSP projects.

To receive consideration for funding, WRRSP project nominations must include sufficient documentation to: 1) enable Ohio EPA to determine whether or not the projects are eligible for financing, and 2) to score the project for ranking on the project priority list. This is accomplished by supplying the information requested in the Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program Project Nomination Form.

How Ohio EPA Determines Eligibility of WRRSP Projects

Ohio EPA will determine the eligibility of projects for WRRSP assistance. In order to receive funding, a project must be consistent with the following general terms, and must meet other applicable portions of ORC 6111.036.

1. An entity that is required, as a part of a consent decree, to undertake a Supplemental Environmental Project may not use WRRSP funds as a source for the monetary contributions required under such consent decree for an otherwise eligible WRRSP project. However, WRRSP assistance may, for eligible WRRSP projects, be used in addition to such required monetary contributions in order to achieve the full restoration or protection of water resources. Similarly, WRRSP funds cannot be used to pay for projects required as mitigation, through the Clean Water Act's 404/401 program, for activities that adversely impact streams, wetlands, or other waters of the state.

2. The project will provide, either by itself or in conjunction with other projects that are committed to be undertaken, complete protection or restoration of aquatic habitat sufficient to meet or protect the designated uses of the benefited water resource as defined under Ohio Water Quality Standards, with the specific exceptions that are defined within III.B.5. of this Program Management Plan.

3. In the case of rivers, streams, inland lakes and Lake Erie, the benefited water resource shall attain at least warmwater habitat standards or better unless the project benefits a high quality but impaired water body where habitat protection is an immediate need to prevent habitat loss.

4. In the case of wetlands, the benefit to wetlands from projects will be evaluated using the most current version of the Ohio rapid assessment method (ORAM), version 5.0 or VIBI for wetlands and be rated according to categories established in the assessment method. If the project is for protection of the benefited water resource, then the wetland shall be Category 3 and will be evaluated on rarity and effectiveness of the proposed action, in addition to the wetland's quality. If the project is for restoring and protecting an impaired wetland, then the wetland shall attain Category 3, and will be evaluated/scored on the restoration potential and effectiveness of the proposed action in addition to its existing condition. The specific water resource concerns the project addresses should include the physical and/or biological factors that have been identified to be among the primary reasons for the water body not fully attaining its designated aquatic life use criteria, or that constitute a threat to full attainment with the designated aquatic life use criteria.

5. The project will implement Ohio's Nonpoint Source Management Program, and address specific water resource concerns identified either by Ohio EPA's *Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Reports* (various years) and supporting database, an Ohio EPA Technical Support Document, a Remedial Action Plan for a Great Lakes Area of Concern, a TMDL report and/or comprehensive watershed management plan, a WAP or other similar document;

6. The project represents a long-term solution to the identified problems and the cost of the activity is reasonable considering monetary and non-monetary factors.

7. Implementers of WRRSP projects must either be political entities such as municipalities or park districts, or other qualifying not-for-profit organizations under the Internal Revenue Code.

8. Project plans must be completed and approved by the end of the first year, following a planning outline provided by Ohio EPA, identifying the measures to be implemented as a part of the WRRSP project, including land acquisition, remediation, re-vegetation, and long-term project management. Reasonable planning and design costs will be reimbursed through the WRRSP only as a part of funding project implementation.

9. Encumbrances associated with a property that conflict with the ecological and water quality goals of the WRRSP will make a project ineligible for WRRSP funding. For example, properties proposed for acquisition

with WRRSP funds that do not include all subsurface mineral rights as part of the transaction will not be eligible for such funding, except under the following conditions:

a) Severance of the subsurface rights must have occurred prior to January 1, 2014.
b) For properties with existing active/formerly active oil/gas wells, such wells must be properly capped/sealed and the associated lease(s) either transferred to the WRRSP recipient for termination, or otherwise legally vacated to prevent any future exercise of surface exploration or drilling rights.
c) All new (i.e., not yet implemented or exercised) oil/gas leases shall prohibit <u>any</u> surface disturbance of the WRRSP property, including testing, exploration, production, or monitoring associated with oil/gas removal. This prohibition must be formally agreed to and incorporated into the property deeds, in advance of WRRSP property purchase, by all parties involved (property owner, oil/gas company, mineral rights holder, etc.). Further, Ohio EPA may require documentation that this agreement has occurred as part of the Environmental Covenant review, which needs to be completed by the end of the first year of the two-year cycle.
d) These "new" oil/gas leases shall be limited to exploration/production work of such a nature (e.g., deep well exploration accessed from remote locations) that they can be clearly shown to pose no possible threat (i.e., physical disturbance, dewatering, contamination, etc.) to the surface/near surface resource features that are the subject of the WRRSP acquisition.
e) No other types of mineral or resource extraction (e.g., coal, peat, sand and gravel, etc.) are permitted on or under any WRRSP purchased property.

Similarly, properties with existing surface encumbrances that allow construction/expansion of roadways, pipelines, electric transmission lines, sewer and water lines, or other such surface-disturbing features will not be considered for WRRSP funding.

<u>Eligibility vs. Allowability</u>

WRRSP projects are funded as Clean Water Act Section 319 (nonpoint source) projects, which are defined as eligible projects in 40 CFR 35.3115 ("Eligible Activities of the SRF"). Ohio's utilization of the WPCLF to fund nonpoint source projects is governed in Ohio law within the Ohio Revised Code (ORC 6111.036(Q)), which states:

> "The director may provide financial assistance for the implementation of a nonpoint source management program activity only after determining all of the following…. (3) The cost of the activity is reasonable considering monetary and nonmonetary factors…"

Thus, while a large set of practices may potentially be eligible for WRRSP assistance under Section 319, Ohio EPA must also look at the allowability of the request, which may be more narrowly defined. Before Ohio EPA can provide cost reimbursement for any WRRSP project, the cost must be *both eligible and allowable*.

Recently, there have been a few WRRSP projects where allowability has been questioned. Therefore, Ohio EPA would like to clarify the position on WRRSP allowability for both "protection" and "restoration" projects. The guiding principal for making an allowable determination is that to be allowable, the cost must be directly related to the protection or restoration of the aquatic life uses of the water resource. Furthermore, the cost must be reasonable (i.e. non-excessive) to accomplish the project's objective. The appraisal report, monitoring, and annual report preparation are not allowable.

For restoration projects, this means that the allowable costs are restricted to those necessary to address the sources of impairment for the water resource. Any costs that are not directly related (as determined by Ohio EPA) to the sources of impairment will be unallowable for WRRSP participation. For example, for a dam removal project on a stream where the dam is the only listed cause of impairment, restoration (or excessive landscaping) costs beyond the actual dam removal cost may be determined to be unallowable for WRRSP participation by Ohio EPA.

For protection projects involving land acquisition, this means that the allowable costs are restricted to the portion of the property that is needed to protect the water resource. Property unrelated or far removed from the protection of the water resource may be determined to be unallowable, even if it is all contained in one parcel. For example, an implementer may only receive partial funding for a project if it contains a large parcel of property that abuts a water resource and Ohio EPA determines that a portion of the property is so far removed from the water resource that it will have negligible value (i.e. large upland areas, far removed from streams).

Ohio EPA recognizes that a determination of unallowable costs will result in a partially fundable project. With this in mind, implementers should be aware that Ohio EPA must review projects for the “reasonable cost” provision of ORC 6111.036(Q), and design their project accordingly. Additionally, implementers are encouraged to provide as much detail as possible, upfront, in the nominating materials and in the Restoration and/or Protection Plan, so that Ohio EPA can make a preliminary determination of unallowable costs. Failure on the part of the implementer to provide detailed information on the project may lead to a later determination of unallowable costs.

For any restoration project sites with a potential presence of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants, a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) must be submitted to Ohio EPA at the time of nomination. Ohio EPA may find the project unallowable if this assessment reflects site conditions which would conflict with the ecological and water quality goals of the project itself. If the submitted ESA identifies potential contamination of the site by hazardous materials, a Phase 2 must also be submitted to determine the project’s allowability.

Appendix N – Summary of Clean Water Act changes enacted through WRRDA

The Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-121), better known as WRRDA, was signed into Law on June 10, 2014. Among many other items, WRRDA amends Title VI of the Clean Water Act, and creates several changes to the administration of the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF). A summary of the changes affecting the WPCLF is provided below, along with Ohio EPA's approach for dealing with these changes. The information is paraphrased below, with the applicable citation to the sections of CWA Title VI in parentheses. For exact language, please refer to the applicable section of the amended CWA.

1. Beginning in federal fiscal year 2016 (October 1, 2015), SRF recipients must certify (in a manner determined by the Governor) that the project chosen is the most sustainable and cost-effective (Section 602(b)(13)). The recipient must also certify that they have selected, to the maximum extent practicable, the project that maximizes the potential for efficient water use, reuse, recapture, and energy conservation. Additional guidance is to be forthcoming from U.S. EPA on this provision. Ohio EPA will review that guidance, and develop a process/procedure for ensuring compliance with this provision.

   Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 6111.036(K)(7) states that WPCLF funds can be made available only after determining that the applicant has submitted a facilities plan for the project which meets the applicable program requirements. In addition, ORC 6111.036(K)(4) requires that the proposed disposal system of which the project is a part be economically and nonmonetarily cost-effective, based upon an evaluation of feasible alternatives that meet wastewater treatment needs of the planning area in which the proposed project is located.

   Ohio EPA believes that its review and approval of facility plans supports applicants' certification of the selection of the most sustainable and cost-effective project. Ohio EPA staff will use best professional judgment in determining that applicants have selected projects that maximize the potential for efficient water use, reuse, recapture, and energy conservation.

2. Beginning with loan applications received after October 1, 2014, A/E contracts which are funded by federal capitalization grant funds, shall be negotiated in the same manner as a contract for A/E services under chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code, or an equivalent State qualifications-based requirement (Section 602(b)(14)). Ohio EPA has determined that the state statute is an equivalent qualifications-based requirement. Therefore, WPCLF applicants will simply be required to certify that they have met state law in this regard. This change has already been implemented via the certifications required with the loan application.

3. The types of projects that are eligible for SRF assistance has been "expanded" (Section 603(c)(1-11)). Previously, Clean Water SRF eligibility was "limited" to projects that qualified under sections 212, 319, or 320 of the CWA. Through the years, many different types of projects (including the "newly" eligible projects) were funded under those sections. However, through WRRDA, Congress decided to expressly expand the SRF eligible projects as follows:

   a. For publicly owned treatment works as defined in Section 212;
   b. For the implementation of a management plan under Section 319;
   c. For development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under Section 320;
   d. For the construction, repair, or replacement of decentralized wastewater treatment systems that treat municipal wastewater or domestic sewage;
   e. For measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture storm water or subsurface drainage water;
   f. To any municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency for measures to reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse;
   g. For the development and implementation of watershed projects;

h. To any municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency for measures to reduce the energy consumption needs for publicly owned treatment works;
i. For reusing or recycling wastewater, storm water, or subsurface drainage water;
j. For measures to increase the security of publicly owned treatment works; and
k. To nonprofit entities to provide assistance to small and medium treatment works for planning and design and for compliance with the CWA.

Ohio EPA intends to review this list of expanded list of eligible project types, and determine which to include as eligible projects types for WPCLF funding. This expansion of eligible projects may occur during the program year.

4. Maximum loan terms have been extended from 20 years to 30 years (Section 603(d)(1)(A)). The Clean Water Act previously did not allow loan terms to exceed 20 year, but did allow for the purchase of debt obligations of up to 30 years. This latter provision was called "extended term financing", and Ohio was approved to offer this feature in PY 2014. The WRRDA changes now allow a more straight-forward direct loan option with a term of up to 30 years. In order to implement direct loans with a 30 year term, the Ohio Revised Code must be revised.

   A provision has been added that requires loan recipients to develop and implement a "fiscal sustainability plan" (Section 603(d)(1)(E)). This requirement was effective for all loans whose applications are received after October 1, 2014. Ohio EPA is meeting this requirement by requiring that all applicable loan recipients sign a certification that they have or will prepare and implement a fiscal sustainability plan.

5. The manner in which the State can calculate and use funds from the capitalization grant for program administration purposes has changed (Section 603(d)(7)). Previously the State was allowed up to 4 percent of the capitalization grant for administration expenses. Under the revisions to the CWA, the State is now allowed three methods to calculate administrative expenses, and can chose whichever is greatest: 4 percent of all grant awards, $400,000 per year, or 1/5 of one percent per year of the current valuation of the Fund.

6. Additional subsidization has been made a permanent part of the CWA (Section 603(i)). The federal capitalization grants from 2010 through 2014, approved by Congress through the federal budget process, contained language which required the award of a certain amount of assistance in the form of additional subsidy. This feature had never been part of the CWA, but was instead a year-to-year directive of Congress that was included in the budget bill. Through the changes included in WRRDA, language has now been permanently included in the CWA which describes the conditions and limitations of the award of additional subsidy. In addition, the WRRDA changes direct the State to establish affordability criteria no later than September 30, 2015. Ohio EPA has met this requirement by developing and implementing the affordability criteria as described in Appendix K.

7. Inclusion of the requirement for American iron and steel (AIS) in the Clean Water Act (Section 608). AIS was a requirement that was included in the Continuing Appropriations Act of 2014. This requirement is now a permanent part of the CWA. The definitions, applications, and processes of AIS as included in the CWA are essentially the same as the AIS requirement that was included in the Continuing Appropriations Act of 2014. For additional guidance on this requirement, applicants should contact their project team at Ohio EPA-DEFA.

8. Inclusion of the Davis-Bacon Wage Rates. The CWA amendments (Section 602(b)(6)) enacted through WRRDA permanently applies the prevailing wage (Davis-Bacon) provision of CWA Section 513 to any projects for treatment works that are funded through the WPCLF. The application of the Davis-Bacon requirements extends not only to assistance agreements funded with capitalization grants, but to all CWSRF-funded projects involving the construction of treatment works regardless of the source of funding.

9. While not an actual change to the CWA language, WRRDA included language (Section 5005) Directing U.S. EPA to conduct a review of the allotment formula for CWSRF funds. The allotment formula has been used, since the beginning of the SRF, to determine what percentage of the national SRF allotment each state will get. Under the current formula, Ohio gets the third largest allotment nationally. When U.S. EPA reports to Congress on the formula (due in December 2015), it may increase or decrease Ohio's allotment. Ohio EPA will be reviewing and commenting on the report to Congress when it becomes available.

10. Recipient's use of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) accounting. The CWA has always required that CWSRF recipients maintain project accounts in accordance with generally accepted government accounting standards. The CWA amendments enacted through WRRDA added language for this to include "standards relating to the reporting of infrastructure assets." This provision is consistent with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 (GASB 34), which was issued in 1999. Most Ohio communities should already be following this requirement in their accounting standards.

Appendix O - 30 Year ("Extended") Term Financing

In an effort to help communities spread project costs among users and align the project's useful life with that of the constructed asset, the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) has offered 30-year term financing since Program Year (PY) 2014. This financing was only available for Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) projects with a minimum project cost of $20 million in PY 2014. During PY2015, 30-year term financing was made available for all projects, regardless of cost, that meet the 30-year useful life criteria. Please note: many wastewater treatment plant projects have not demonstrated a design life of 30 years and therefore may not qualify for 30 year term financing.

Per State law, the WPCLF is currently unable to offer standard 30-year loans; however, 30-year financing may occur as an "Extended-Term Bond Trust Agreement". This financing occurs by the sale of a bond to Ohio EPA by the community but otherwise operates similar to a normal loan. In order to obtain 30-year term financing, the project must be eligible for financing in the WPCLF program and a community must take the below steps:

- Nominate their project during the normal nomination period which occurs in August of each year for the following Program Year.
- Complete normal project reviews and programmatic requirements of the WPCLF which include the environmental review, Permit-To-Install, Plan Approval and loan application.
- Complete/sign a Bond Trust Agreement (as opposed to a loan agreement), the associated Exhibit, authorizing resolution, general certificate and legal letter which all refer to this agreement.
- Complete issuing legislation/a bond form for the bond itself.

The WPCLF directly purchases a bond from the community for the purpose of eliminating any fees or additional costs of a bonding agent as well as financing a portion of the project costs for the extended term.

While all other aspects of the project's review/approval parallel DEFA's traditional 20-year financing, please note that the project's interest rate will be calculated as a 30-year rate, with a separate Municipal Market Data (MMD) Index benchmark (see Appendix E).

In June 2015, DEFA awarded its first 30-year term financing. Upon request, communities may receive examples of resolutions, the bond trust agreement and frequently asked questions for this project as well as document templates.

Frequently Asked Questions
Regarding Extended-Term Financing (ETF)
from the State of Ohio Water Pollution Control Loan Fund

The State of Ohio, acting through the Director of Environmental Protection (OEPA) and the Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA), have obtained the requisite approvals to enable the State's Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF) to offer financing with a term of up to 30 years (rather than the current limitation of 20 years). To comply with federal and state legal requirements, however, the State will require different documentation for this Extended-Term Financing. This document seeks to anticipate and respond to questions that local governments considering obtaining Extended-Term Financing from the WPCLF may ask.

Q: Why are the documents for the Extended-Term Financing (ETF) different from the loan documents that we signed for previous loans we made from the WPCLF with terms of 20 years?

A: The relevant provisions of the federal Clean Water Act and the Ohio Revised Code (which generally replicates the Clean Water Act) define the permissible uses of money in the WPCLF. Those laws permit the WPCLF to make loans to local governments, but they limit the term of those standard-term loans (STLs) to 20 years. Another provision of those laws, however, allows the WPCLF to purchase debt obligations of local government borrowers. The Ohio EPA applied to U.S. EPA for permission to make use of the latter provisions to purchase bonds from local governments with a term of up to 30 years to finance projects that would otherwise be eligible for STLs. U.S. EPA responded favorably to that request. Consequently, the WPCLF may now provide 30-year financing for eligible projects, but when it does so, the payment obligation of the local government must take the form of a bond, rather than the conventional WPCLF loan agreement under which the STLs have been and will continue to be made.

Q: How do the documents for the new bond financings differ from the standard loan agreements?

A: The OEPA and OWDA have tried to make the substance of the transactions (other than the longer term of the ETFs) substantively as similar to those of the STLs as possible. As with STLs, the obligations of the local government (referred to as the "Issuer" rather than the "Borrower") will be payable solely from the net revenues that the Borrower derives from its wastewater system, and those payment obligations will be subordinate to the Issuer's obligations to pay debt service on other debt it has issued or may in the future issue for its wastewater system. The covenants that the local government will be required to make regarding the completion of the project, operation of the system, maintenance of financial records and other such matters will be substantively identical to those in the STL loan agreements.

The differences will be in the form, not the substance. The new document that the ETFs will require is a short bond form that the local government Issuer will be required to deliver. That bond will refer to and incorporate a "Trust Agreement," which will closely replicate the standard STL loan agreement in its form and substance. Like STL agreements, it will include a term sheet that sets for the economic terms, including interest rate. The standard form of the resolution that the State will require the legislative authority of the local government Issuer to adopt in connection with the authorization of the issuance of the Bond and related matters will also differ from the standard resolution traditionally required for STLs to reflect the different terminology and form of the documentation required for the ETFs. The State will provide that form of standard resolution for ETFs just as it has for STLs.

Q: Will the process for disbursement of the bond proceeds be the same for the ETFs as it was for the disbursement of the loan proceeds under the STLs?

A: Yes, in substance. Under STLs, a maximum loan amount is set at the time of loan approval. As project costs are incurred, the local government Borrower submits requisitions for payment. The OWDA disburses the requisitioned amount after review, and interest on the disbursed amount begins to accrue from the time of each disbursement. Upon the final disbursement, the final principal amount of the loan is determined and the final loan payment is scheduled (principal and interest) is fixed; prior thereto, a preliminary schedule is used once payments begin to be required, and then a "true up" occurs. The disbursement process for the proceeds of the bonds will be the same in substance. The maximum principal amount of the bond will be fixed at the time the OWDA approves the bond purchase. Each disbursement upon requisition will be treated as the State's purchase of that amount of the approved bond, and interest will begin to accrue from the time of the payment of the purchase price by the State to the local government Issuer.

Q: Will the State require more or different legal opinions to be delivered in connection with ETFs that it has in connection with STLs?

A: In connection with entering into loan agreements for STLs, the State has always required each local government Borrower to deliver a letter from its chief legal officer to the effect (among other things) that the Borrower has duly authorized the loan agreement and that the loan agreement is a valid, binding and enforceable obligation of the local government Borrower. The State will continue to require the delivery of a comparable letter from the local government Issuer's chief legal officer in connection with the Issuer's issuance and delivery of the Bond that will evidence its payment obligation under the ETF. The State will not ordinarily require that the letter be delivered from a private bond counsel firm or attorney, though the State would of course not dissuade the local government Issuer from conferring with whatever legal counsel it thinks is appropriate in connection with its obtaining the ETF. The letter that the State will require for ETFs will, however, include an additional required representation: namely, that the Issuer's issuance of the Bond will not violate or be inconsistent with any trust agreement or other debt-related contract or obligation that the Issuer may have entered into, issued or incurred. If the local government Issuer does have outstanding wastewater system revenue bonds or other such debt obligations, then the local government Issuer may specifically want to enlist its outside bond counsel to enable it to provide that assurance to the State.

Q: Will the State require that the local government Issuer take the actions required in order to make the interest on its Bond exempt from federal income tax?

A: No, the State will not require the local government Issuer to cause the interest on its Bond to be exempt from federal income tax. Accordingly, the State will not require the local government Issuer to file a Form 8038-G with the IRS as would be required in connection with the issuance of tax-exempt bonds, nor will the State require the local government Issuer to deliver the opinion of legal counsel on any tax-related matters. As it always has in connection with STLs, however, the State will require the local government Issuer to represent in the Trust Agreement that it will not permit the proceeds of the Bond to be used in a manner (e.g., by using the proceeds of the Bond for the benefit of private business) in a manner that might jeopardize the tax-exempt status of the bonds that the OWDA may have issued for the WPCLF.

Q: Will the local government Issuer be required to undertake any continuing disclosure obligations in connection with its issuance of the Bond?

A: No, the State will be the sole purchaser of the local government Issuer's Bond, and it will not require the local government Issuer to undertake any continuing disclosure obligations in connection with the issuance

of the Bond unless the State otherwise informs the local government Issuer, which it would do only in the event that the total amount of the local government Issuer's obligations under the WPCLF are so great that they trigger continuing disclosure obligations related to the OWDA's bond issues under federal securities laws.