CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
SFY 2017 Intended Use Plan

CW$RF OKLAHOMA

OWRB the water agency

WATER FOR 2060 EFFICIENCY · CONSERVATION · RECYCLING · REUSE

The OWRB Financial Assistance Division assists communities in their efforts to protect and conserve Oklahoma's water resources for current and future generations through cost-effective financial products, technical assistance and high quality customer service.

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Lori Johnson, Assistant Chief

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On the cover: Secondary clarifier equipment installation at the Norman Water Reclamation Facility.

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J. D. STRONG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MARY FALLIN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
WATER RESOURCES BOARD
www.owrb.ok.gov

Water Conservation! That term and its very real and necessary implementation are the keys to the future of water use and availability in our state. Though water is a resource that we cannot create, we can increase its availability through wise use. In fact, the cheapest source of water is conserved water. We at the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) are pleased and humbled to have led the development of the 2012 Update of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan (OCWP) and to coordinate the efforts of the Water for 2060 Advisory Council, all made possible via our Governor, State Legislature and multiple federal agencies. This past year the Advisory Council published a report of 12 key recommendations for encouraging efficient water use across all of Oklahoma's major water use sectors. As we begin implementing these recommendations it becomes more evident how crucial the Financial Assistance Division of the OWRB will be in the months and years ahead in the improvement and conservation of Oklahoma's water and wastewater resources and infrastructure.

Water conservation, water recycling, and water reuse are no longer catch phrases, but rather, real strategies that local communities are putting into service that will make a significant difference in the inevitable dry years to come. Oklahoma is taking a proactive, thorough, and inclusive approach to its water planning activities given the stressors placed on our communities due to the variability between waves of droughts and historic flooding, while at the same time managing a strong population growth and aging infrastructure. With that in mind, the OWRB promotes tangible water conservation actions across our state. Innovative measures such as wastewater reuse, use of marginal quality waters, responsible stormwater practices, water and energy efficiency measures, and low impact development are only a few of the pioneering concepts that will facilitate a more efficient use of our shared and finite water resources.

In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2016, the OWRB has worked closely with other state, federal and local partners on active workgroups addressing water needs around our state and will continue the work in SFY 2017. Some of the topics being addressed in Oklahoma are Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR), regionalization, produced water recycling and potable reuse. During the Triennial revision of the water quality standards a new category for Sensitive Water Supplies was created called Sensitive Water Supply with Reuse (SWS-R). This category will allow a municipal wastewater discharge in a water supply reservoir. This was the first step in being able to address potable reuse in Oklahoma. These innovative strategies are the start of our constant effort to provide Oklahoma citizens with maximum results at minimum costs. With both enthusiasm and confidence, we continue to work towards a more secure water future for all Oklahomans.

Sincerely,

J. D. Strong
Executive Director

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WATER FOR 2060

J. D. STRONG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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STATE OF OKLAHOMA
WATER RESOURCES BOARD
www.owrb.ok.gov

The Financial Assistance Division of the Oklahoma Water Resources Board is dedicated to assisting communities and rural districts in maintaining adequate water and wastewater facilities. Since 1983, we have provided approximately 65% of all the financing for Oklahoma's water and wastewater infrastructure needs. To date, we have funded over $3.4 billion in projects with our loan and grant programs which in turn led to savings of over $1 billion for Oklahoma communities and rural districts.

During SFY 2016, we were able to roll out the new template for the Fiscal Sustainability Plan and have finalized our online tool "OK Advantages Assessment & Scoring for Infrastructure Solutions" to help communities quantify the benefits of their wastewater investment. Therefore, our focus has been and will continue to be in SFY 2017 providing technical assistance and outreach to communities to help them use these tools.

The Division looks forward to meeting new challenges set forth by the state goals of the Water for 2060 Act and the new eligibilities that came out of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014. We are pleased that we can play such a significant role in helping finance solutions identified in the Water for 2060 Advisory Council's final report for recommendations for encouraging efficient water use across all of Oklahoma's major water use sectors. Given the excellent rapport that we share with so many communities and water users around our state, we are in a prime position to provide public education and outreach to encourage conservation, reuse, sustainability, planning, conservation pricing, consolidation, system cooperation, and so much more.

We strive to accomplish both sound financing and unparalleled environmental protection in all of our Loan and Grant programs. The Financial Assistance Division is proud of our AAA ratings on all of our State Revolving Fund (SRF) bond issues as well as our use of innovative means to assist in meeting Oklahoma's water resources and infrastructure needs.

The Clean Water Needs Survey (CWNS) of 2012 was finalized in January of 2016. It documented a $2.4 billion need in wastewater infrastructure for Oklahoma at the time of the survey. Additionally, work completed through the 2012 Update of the OCWP process documented a tremendous need of over $44 billion through the year 2060 for wastewater investments in Oklahoma. It will take the efforts of all of us in the industry to meet this great challenge.

We look forward to continuing our role in helping Oklahoma build its future.

Sincerely,

Joe Freeman, Chief
Financial Assistance Division

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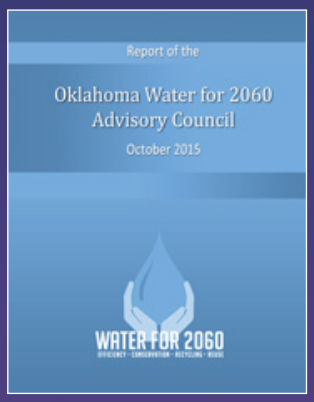
WATER FOR 2060

The cheapest and most accessible source of water is conservation.

With passage of the Water for 2060 Act (HB 3055) in 2012, Oklahoma became the first state in the nation to establish a bold, statewide goal of consuming no more fresh water in 2060 than was consumed in 2010. Water for 2060 emphasizes the use of education and incentives, rather than mandates, to achieve this ambitious goal without limiting Oklahoma's future growth and prosperity.



A fifteen-member Water for 2060 Advisory Council was created in 2013. The Council was chaired by J.D. Strong, OWRB Executive Director, and was comprised of fourteen members appointed by the Governor, Speaker of the House, and President Pro Tempore of the Senate. The members were tasked with studying and recommending appropriate water conservation practices, incentives, and educational programs to moderate statewide water usage while supporting Oklahoma's population growth and economic development goals.

These recommendations are outlined in the Water for 2060 Advisory Council Report available online at www.owrb.ok.gov/2060.

Eligible OWRB financial assistance projects—including those funded through both the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan programs—can help Oklahoma citizens, municipalities, farmers, ranchers, and industries meet Water for 2060 goals today.

- Water efficiency projects
  - » Projects that recycle or reuse water
  - » Repair broken/malfunctioning meters
  - » Install leak detection equipment
  - » Conduct system water audits
  - » Develop water system conservation plans
  - » Develop reliable yield for source water
- Nonpoint source pollution control projects
- Green infrastructure projects
- Innovative projects
  - » Develop long-range system management and utility sustainability plans
  - » Contingency projects to address acute climate variability impacts

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) loan program was established under amendments to the 1987 Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) a.k.a., the Clean Water Act (CWA) to provide a renewable financing source for statewide wastewater infrastructure and polluted runoff control needs while protecting the State's surface and groundwaters.

Launched by $14.5 million in State appropriated seed monies and $521.1 million in subsequent state match notes and revenue bonds, the program has capitalized over $329 million in federal grant funds to commit over $1.3 billion in low-interest construction and refinancing loans since 1990.

TABLE 1: APPROVED LOANS & GRANTS BY TYPE

Type of Funding	Number	Amount
Financial Assistance Loan	368	$958,885,000
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loan	294	$1,338,731,092
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan	179	$1,014,228,300
Emergency Grant	570	$33,918,163
REAP Grant	655	$57,993,634
Drought Grant	10	$1,543,848
Water for 2060 Grant	4	$1,500,000
Total Amount Approved	**2,080**	**$3,406,800,037**
Total Estimated Savings		**$1,161,773,480**

The CWSRF owes its success largely to its "revolving" aspect, as loan repayments and investment earnings are continually recycled to fund new projects; ongoing commitments of federal funds; financing strategy, which provides loans at 40% below market interest rate; and ease of today's loan application and approval process.

During SFY 2017, the OWRB will continue offering financing at approximately 40% below market rate. A 30-year maximum term loan is available to applicants whose projects have a useful life at least equal to the requested term.

In addition to providing substantial savings to communities across the state, the loans committed through the CWSRF contribute greatly to protecting human health, water quality, and economic viability of Oklahoma's communities.

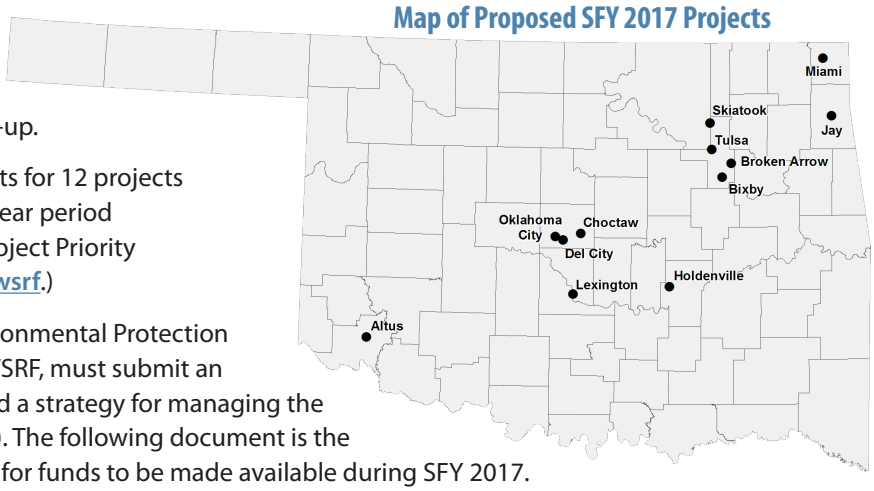
To further maintain the health of the State's waters, the program may also fund structural and non-structural nonpoint source (NPS) projects that reduce polluted runoff from urban and agricultural land. Such projects may include the following:

- Urban stormwater control;
- Agricultural best management practices (BMPs) implementation;
- Conservation easements for source water protection;
- Stream bank erosion control;
- Wetlands in place to polish effluent;
- Water and wastewater efficiency;
- Green infrastructure;
- Innovative green projects;
- Total/integrated water resources management planning and resulting structural projects; and
- Abandoned industrial site assessment and clean-up.

Articulated Concrete Mats for Muskogee Stormwater Project

Bixby Rain Garden in Roundabout

Map of Proposed SFY 2017 Projects



To date, for SFY 2017 the OWRB has received requests for 12 projects totaling $119.9 million. Funding requests for the 5-year period (through year 2021) total $300.5 million. (See the Project Priority List (PPL) for project details at www.owrb.ok.gov/cwsrf.)

As a condition of a federal agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the OWRB, as administrator of the CWSRF, must submit an annual plan for the use of federal funds awarded and a strategy for managing the program in accordance with the CWA Section 606(c). The following document is the State of Oklahoma's CWSRF Intended Use Plan (IUP) for funds to be made available during SFY 2017.

The CWSRF loans are used for the construction of wastewater infrastructure improvements, water meter upgrades, stormwater activities, qualifying projects for Green Project Reserve (GPR), subsurface remediation, planning and design, and refinancing of eligible existing debt.

ENTERING THE CWSRF PROGRAM

To enter into the program:

- Borrower must be a qualifying entity under state rules and federal requirements;
- Project must fit within the guidelines of CWA eligibilities for CWSRF and be eligible for funding under State rules.

Qualifying Borrowers

Legally qualified borrowers are identified through review by OWRB staff. The potential loan recipient must, according to 82 Oklahoma Statutes (OS) 1085.52, consist of a city, town, county or the State of Oklahoma, as well as any rural district, public trust, master conservancy, any other political subdivision or combination thereof. Furthermore, the potential loan recipient's Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number must be active in www.sam.gov, with no active exclusion and no delinquent federal debt.

Eligible Projects for Funding §603(c)

The CWSRF may finance up to 100% of project costs for items eligible under program requirements, defined in OWRB rules (OAC 785:50-9-36), including, but not limited to, engineering, planning and design, financial advisors, loan closing,construction, land acquisition, pollution run-off controls through BMPs, and construction projects built in accordance with CWSRF requirements. The CWSRF may also refinance existing debt upon verification by the OWRB that the debt being refinanced pertained solely to the completion of a project that met the same OWRB requirements.

The CWA and OWRB rules now include the following additional and/or refined programmatic eligibilities:

- Construction of publicly owned treatment works (POTW); as defined by FWPCA Section 212(2)(A)(B), which now includes land necessary for construction;
- Implementation of a NPS management program;
- Development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under CWA Section 320;
- Construction, repair or replacement of decentralized wastewater systems that treat municipal wastewater;
- Measures to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water;
- Measures to reduce the demand for POTW capacity through water conservation, efficiency or reuse;
- Development and implementation of watershed projects consistent with Section 122 of the CWA. Eligible projects include watershed management of wet weather discharges, stormwater BMPs, watershed partnerships, integrated water resource planning, municipality-wide stormwater management planning or increased resilience of treatment works;
- Measures to reduce the energy consumption needs for POTW;
- Reusing or recycling wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water;
- Measures to increase the security of POTW;

SEVEN STEPS OF THE CWSRF PROGRAM

Seven steps have been identified in the OWRB's CWSRF program:

I. Programmatic Application Process
II. Financial Application Process
III. Engineering Review
IV. Environmental Review
V. Board Approval and Closing
VI. Construction and Construction Monitoring
VII. Loan Monitoring

I. Programmatic Application Process

The purpose of the Programmatic Application is two-fold – determining if the borrower qualifies to receive funding under the CWSRF program and assessing the eligibility of the proposed project. The Programmatic Application Packet (Packet) includes a sample request letter, Programmatic Application Questionnaire, and a financial pre-application form for new borrowers (OWRB L-1). It can be found online at www.owrb.ok.gov/cwsrf. Each year the OWRB sends an electronic call for projects to stakeholders, financial, legal, and engineering service providers in order to identify eligible CWSRF projects. The notice details priorities of the OWRB and EPA as well as the Programmatic Application process and Packet. The SFY 2017 Programmatic Application notice went out on January 29, 2016.

Projects currently on the SFY 2016 PPL that will not be approved for funding within SFY 2016 are encouraged to request to remain on the SFY 2017 PPL. The applicant may simply notify the OWRB and update any new project information that may affect its rating.

The OWRB reviews the submitted Programmatic Application based on CWSRF eligibility requirements. If the proposal is determined eligible, it will be rated via the CWSRF Integrated Rating System and placed accordingly on the PPL.

Integrated Priority Rating System

The OWRB utilizes Oklahoma's approved CWSRF Integrated Rating System which combines several key areas of importance: project type, water quality restoration, water quality protection, points for current programmatic initiatives, and the most heavily weighted factor, a project's readiness to proceed. This rating is completed on a form entitled "SFY 2017 Integrated Priority Rating System for Distribution of Funds" found below. The Rating System is set forth in OAC 785:50-9-23.

INTEGRATED PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

Applicant:
CWSRF Loan No:
Amount Requested:
Project Description:

Initial Request Received:
Reranked:
Population:
County:
Congressional District:

Criteria	Points Available	Total Points
1. Project Type Factor:		Max: 70
Treatment works or water quality projects designed to effectively eliminate or reduce a documented source of human health threat and/or discharge permit limit violation within a watershed of a waterbody being utilized as a water supply.	70	
Treatment works or water quality projects designed to effectively eliminate or reduce a documented source of human health threat and/or discharge permit limit violation.	60	
Treatment works or water quality projects designed to sustain compliance with or provide a degree of treatment beyond permit limits; increase capacity, reliability, or efficiency; reclaim/reuse wastewater; reduce a documented water quality threat or otherwise maintain beneficial uses. Examples: correct subsurface discharge (I/I); regionalize treatment and collection; eliminate untreated/uncontrolled runoff; restore critical habitat or resources; groundwater recharge; etc.	30	
All other eligible treatment works or pollution control projects. Examples: projects to eliminate or prevent undocumented runoff, provide demonstration/pilot/or education projects, etc.	20	
Categories: I-Secondary Treatment; II-Advanced Treatment; IIIA-Infiltration/Inflow Correction; IIIB-Replacement or Major Rehab. of Sewers; IVA-Sewage Collection System; IVB-Interceptor Sewer & Appurtenances; V-Correction of Combined Sewer Overflows; X- Water Reuse; & Other.		
Enforcement Orders, letter or posting from authorized agency, 303(d) list for human health, agency report/recommendations citation: C.O. or NOV #_____ Examples: raw sewage discharge elimination, untreated/uncontrolled runoff, treatment/collection improvements to meet enforcement order, provide sewage collection to an unsewered area w/septic failure rate >30%, etc. OWQS App. A: _____ Waterbody Name: #_____		
2. Water Quality Restoration Factor – Restorative measures on waterbodies not meeting "beneficial uses"		Max: 20
Project is located in a watershed listed as a NPS Priority Watershed in Oklahoma's Nonpoint Source Management Program Plan	10	
Project is listed on Oklahoma's 303(d) list of threatened or impaired stream segments	5	
Project implements the recommendations of a conservation plan, site-specific water quality remediation plan, TMDL, storm water management program, water audit or modified 208 WQ management plan, which has been approved by an agency of competent jurisdiction, in a sub-watershed where discharge or runoff from nonpoint sources are identified as causing, or significantly contributing to WQ degradation.	5	
NPS Priority Watershed:_____ 303(d) List Receiving Stream:_____ Impairment:_____ Beneficial Use Not Being Met:_____ Pri. Basin:_____ Water Body ID:_____ NHD:_____ NPDES Permit #:_____ State ID#:_____ POD lat: _____ long: _____ POD legal:_____ Facility lat:_____ long:_____ Facility legal:_____ Document Name:_____ Date:_____ Agency Approval:_____		
3. Water Quality Protection Factor – Preventative measures against water quality degradation of waterbodies meeting beneficial uses and "high quality" water bodies		Max: 10
Surface and Ground Water Protection Factor (Water Quality Standards Beneficial Use Maintenance/ Antidegradation Policy):		
Project is located within a watershed of a stream segment or in a groundwater basin underlying a stream segment (known as "special source" groundwater): 1) listed in OWQS Appendix A. as an Outstanding Resources Water, High Quality Water, Sensitive Water Supply, Scenic River, Culturally Significant Water or Nutrient Limited Watershed; 2) listed in OWQS Appendix B.--"Areas with Waters of Recreational and/or Ecological Significance;" or 3) is located in a delineated "source water protection area." OR: Project is located in an area overlying a groundwater classified in OWQS with a "vulnerability" level of: Very High, High, Moderate or Nutrient vulnerable (OAC 785-45-7-3-(b)(2)(c) and (d)).	10	
OWQS App. A. _____; OWQS App. B: Table 1, _____ & Table 2, _____; ODEQ/OWRB wellhead protection/source water protection area:_____; Vulnerability = Appx. D: Table 1,_____ & Table 2: _____		
4. Programmatic Priority Factor (Points are additive)		Max: 100
1) Recycling and water reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable sources, including gray water, condensate and wastewater effluent reuse systems (where local codes allow the practice), and extra treatment costs and distribution pipes associated with water reuse. 2) Projects that implement Green Infrastructure.	40	
Construction project aligned with Water For 2060 goals other than those activities identified in number 1.)	30	
Engineering and Design for non-potable use within the wastewater system; Engineering, planning, studies for direct and indirect potable water reuse systems (pending promulgation of ODEQ Water Reuse Rules).	20	
Project implemented is associated with an entity located in a OCWP identified "Hot Spot" basin.	10	
5. Readiness to Proceed Criteria		Max: 400
A completed loan application has been submitted and Oklahoma Department of Environemtal Quality or Oklahoma Conservation Commission has approved the project, including the appropriate technical plans and specifications necessary to implement the project.	400	
A completed loan application has been submitted and preliminary planning documents have been submitted to ODEQ or OCC and OWRB.	300	
Preliminary planning documents have been submitted to ODEQ or OCC and OWRB.	200	
A request to be considered for funding within the 5-year planning period has been submitted to the OWRB.	100	
	Total Points	0

Proposed projects receive points in five key areas as follows:

1. "Project Type Factor" (max. 70 points.): Projects that eliminate or reduce pollution, sustain compliance, increase capacity, reliability or efficiency, reuse wastewater, or other such improvements receive points that vary by project and/or waterbody.
2. "Water Quality Restoration Factor" (max. 20 points.): Projects located on waterbodies not meeting assigned beneficial uses. Points vary by waterbody impairment.
3. "Water Quality Protection Factor" (max. 10 points.): Projects for maintenance of beneficial uses located on specially protected waterbodies.
4. "Programmatic Priority Factor" (max. 100 points.): Projects that address specific priorities set forth by EPA or OWRB and detailed in the annual IUP. For SFY 2017, OWRB will provide additional points to those projects that are in alignment with the goals of Oklahoma's Water for 2060 initiative, projects that implement Green Infrastructure and projects that are associated with an entity located in an OCWP identified "Hot Spot" basin.
5. "Readiness to Proceed Factor" (max. 400 points.): Considers the number of steps completed in the CWSRF process to begin a loan commitment with the OWRB. Project "readiness" includes: request for funding, preliminary planning documents, loan application, and approved plans and specifications. Points increase respectively.

Most of the information that compiles the priority rating system is spatially referenced and available via Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. The various water quality and environmental data layers used are available from the OWRB, Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ), and other state and federal agencies.

Per OAC 785:50-9-23(f), a tie breaking procedure shall be utilized when two or more projects have equal points under the Integrated Rating System and are in competition for funds. The project(s) with the larger existing population will receive a higher rating.

SFY 2017-2021 CWSRF Project Priority List

The PPL includes the following items:

- List Rank
- Name of the Potential Borrower
- Project Description
- Project Treatment/Use Categories
- Type of Assistance
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Number (as applicable)
- Project Loan Number
- Projected Assistance Amount
- Target Funding Date
- GPR Type (as applicable)
- Green Project Amount (as applicable)
- Initial Programmatic Application Date
- Anticipated environmental review such as Categorical Exclusion (CatEx) or Environmental Assessment (EA)

The PPL is split into two sections, the fundable portion and the planning portion. The fundable portion includes projects based on available capacity that are scheduled for financial assistance during the current fiscal year of the PPL (see Table 2). The planning portion of the PPL contains projects which are anticipated to receive financial assistance in future fiscal years. The planning portion may also include contingency projects which are scheduled for assistance during the current year of the planning period, but for which adequate funds are not available. Contingency projects may receive assistance due to bypass provisions or due to additional funds becoming available. For SFY 2017 adequate financing is available to meet all of the needs requested. A contingency list is not necessary this fiscal year.

The PPL is continually reviewed. Changes such as loan award dates, estimated construction assistance amounts, project descriptions, and addition of new projects, may occur as necessary during the fiscal year. The PPL is available online at www.owrb.ok.gov/cwsrf.

TABLE 2: SFY 2017 FUNDABLE PROJECTS

Priority Rank	Name	OWRB Project Number	Target Binding Commitment Date	Priority List Amount	Project Title
1	Altus MA	ORF-14-0007-CW	1/17/17	$3,500,000	WWTP improvements including replacement of headworks, new bar screen, new energy saving motors and pumping controls, new clarifier, new effluent disinfection system, site work, and water reuse for internal washdown. (Cat. II & X)
2	Skiatook PWA	ORF-15-0003-CW	9/20/16	$9,781,890	Bird Creek WWTP Facility demolition, lift station, 12" force main, & FEB improvements. Hominy Creek Regional WWTP demolition, influent lift station, FEB improvements, wet weather diversion and return structures, headworks, aeromod process, disinfection, solids/polymer building, container filter, standby power. (Cat. I & IIIB)
3	Del City MSA	ORF-16-0003-CW	10/18/16	$19,320,000	Replacing bar screens, grit removal system, replacing pumps, sequencing batch reactor upgrades, aerobic digester upgrades, new disc filters, changing out Disinfection System to UV, and adding VFD's to pumps. (Cat. II)
4	Tulsa MUA	ORF-17-0001-CW	10/18/16	$37,921,000	Sanitary sewer and WWTP rehabilitation and improvements and new interceptor. (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB)
5	Bixby PWA	ORF-14-0003-CW	3/21/17	$21,000,000	Wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities. (Cat. I)
6	Miami SUA	ORF-14-0011-CW	3/21/17	$4,000,000	Replacement of 6 miles of sanitary sewer line to correct for I&I and replacement of Phase II stormwater pipe. (Cat. IIIA, IIIB, & VI)
7	Choctaw UA	ORF-15-0007-CW	12/20/16	$3,100,000	Bring existing wastewater treatment plant back to its original design capacity of 1.0 MGD while using energy efficiency pumps and motors and construct sanitary sewer collection system along 10th Street from Hiwassee Rd. to Indian Meridian Rd. (Cat. II & IVA)
8	Lexington PWA	ORF-17-0006-CW	9/20/16	$400,000	Replacement of approximately 900 standard read meters with an automated meter reading sytem. (Cat. I)
9	Oklahoma City WUT	ORF-17-0002-CW	6/20/17	$3,000,000	Sanitary sewer collection system replacement to decrease inflow and infiltration and increase collection system integrity. (Cat. IIIA & IIIB)
10	Holdenville PWA	ORF-17-0003-CW	8/16/16	$650,500	Replacement of approximately 1,912 standard read meters with an automated meter reading sytem. (Cat. II)
11	Broken Arrow MA	ORF-17-0005-CW	5/16/17	$16,600,000	Construct approximately 5.5 miles of trunk sewer line including acquisition of easements for placement. (Cat. IVB)
12	Jay UA	ORF-17-0004-CW	1/11/17	$600,000	Extending the City's sewer collection system by constructing a new sewer line on the north side of the City to serve additional residential customers and the City's industrial park area (Cat. IVA)
Total				$119,873,390	

II. Financial Application Process

The Financial Application includes the submittal of all required financial information to determine the financial capability of a prospective borrower (OWRB L2). Our loan analysts review audits, financial statements, entity history, and trends to see if the borrower is financially able to qualify for a loan.

OWRB financial staff performs an analysis of each entity's loan application to ensure adequate credit risk, financial and accounting data, legal documents, contracts, proposals, and other applicable records and documents have been submitted to facilitate the required financial credit analysis.

A borrower must meet minimum debt coverage ratio (DCR) requirement of 1.25 times. If an entity does not meet this requirement, its representatives are notified and requested to increase revenues (such as adjusting fees and rates), pledge additional collateral, and/or decrease expenses. In order to ensure the perpetuity of the CWSRF, a loan will not be recommended for approval until the entity meets the OWRB's DCR requirement.

If an entity is unable to meet the OWRB's CWSRF requirements through the traditional avenues, OWRB staff works with its representatives to determine the foundation of the problem and the most appropriate way to assist them in meeting their infrastructure financing needs. The entity may also be invited to a Funding Agency Coordinating Team (FACT) meeting attended by multiple potential governmental infrastructure funding groups in Oklahoma. Information regarding FACT can be found at www.owrb.ok.gov/FACT .

Our loan analysts provide quality assistance to potential and existing borrowers and review and analyze their key data to maintain the fiscal integrity of the OWRB loan programs. We promote awareness of our loan programs through outreach.

Loan Application Fee

A loan application fee is collected from the potential borrower at the time of application submittal. The fee ranges from $100 to $500 depending upon the size of the loan. These fees are used for the administration of the program.

TABLE 3: LOAN APPLICATION FEES	
Loan Request of $249,999 or less	$100.00 fee
Loan Request of $250,000 - 999,999	$250.00 fee
Loan Request of $1,000,000 or more	$500.00 fee

III. Engineering Review §603(b)

Projects that are considered for CWSRF funding undergo technical review, which includes engineering report or planning document review and final design or plans and specifications review for constructability and biddability. The engineering report review considers, among other things, the existing system, need for the project, any enforcement orders, alternatives considered, sustainable and green components, advantages, disadvantages and cost and effectiveness of each alternative. Additionally, the chosen proposed project design is reviewed in accordance with design and construction standards to ensure that it accounts for future population and will provide sufficient capacity throughout the loan payoff period. Review questions include: Is the selected alternative appropriate to address the problem and is it sustainable and considers any potential for water and energy efficiencies and green components? Can the cost of the proposed project be reduced through value engineering or is the project the most cost effective alternative? Are the plans and specifications clear and concise? The plans and specifications review include detailed technical review of the plans and specifications of all the components of the project, and review of the front end bidding and contract documents.

Our engineers serve clients with utmost professionalism while using engineering principles and ethical practices to uphold public health, safety, and welfare.

Cost and Effectiveness Analysis §603(b)(13)

As part of the technical review and selection of alternatives, projects are reviewed for cost and effectiveness. The cost and effectiveness analysis includes a present worth analysis of the total project cost, associated operations

FUNDING AGENCY COORDINATING TEAM (FACT)

FACT is a group of federal and state organizations, including the OWRB's financing programs, that offer financing to eligible Oklahoma public entities for water and wastewater projects. The purpose of the team is to facilitate the funding process through communication and streamlined processes.

FACT OKLAHOMA FUNDING AGENCY COORDINATING TEAM

FACT is hosted by the Oklahoma Rural Water Association (ORWA). The group meets quarterly to discuss the status of Oklahoma community water and wastewater infrastructure needs identified on the ODEQ's enforcement list. Invitations are extended to entities from across the state that are contending with the most urgent problems and have the greatest financial need, with the purpose of providing assistance to them as quickly and effectively as possible.

With every public financing agency present at FACT, communication barriers are reduced and application processes are streamlined, resulting in rapid assistance. FACT provides a single uniform method for requesting funding and regulatory approvals, and it offers guides, checklists, and forms that are accepted by all FACT-participating agencies.

The assistance provided by FACT has been universally praised by invited entities, which provide feedback by voluntarily completing a brief survey immediately following the FACT meeting and a follow-up survey a few months later. Survey responses are used to fine-tune the assistance provided by FACT and help plan the direction of subsequent FACT meetings.

and maintenance cost, and the cost of replacing the project or activity, for all the alternatives considered. The analysis also evaluates the cost and effectiveness of the processes, materials, techniques, and technologies. Non-cost factors are also considered in the analysis including, to the extent practicable, that the project maximizes the potential for efficient water use, reuse, recapture and conservation, energy conservation, green infrastructure, and sustainable design.

For more information on cost and effectiveness analysis please see the FACT Guidelines available at www.owrb.ok.gov/FACT.

IV. Environmental Review §602(b)(6)

An environmental review by the OWRB is also required according to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Federal Law, and the State Environmental Review Process (OAC 785:50-9-60 through 62) for every CWSRF project. Staff will issue either a CatEx for qualifying projects or review the entity's submitted Environmental Information Document(s) to develop an Environmental Assessment (EA). Staff then send out a letter of notice along with the EA or CatEx to various "cross-cutter" agencies such as the State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma Archeological Society, ODEQ, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The letter solicits cross-cutter comments or concerns specific to their area of expertise. Subsequent to findings of the OWRB or cross-cutter comments the OWRB will issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or issue a notice that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required.

Our environmental specialists protect and enhance the quality of Oklahoma's natural, historical, and cultural resources of local and rural Oklahoma communities by making environmentally sound determinations for the State's wastewater projects to ensure environmental quality and create a clean and safe place to live and work for future generations.

V. OWRB Approval and Closing

Once the project has been deemed eligible, environmental, engineering and plans and specifications have been approved and the potential borrower has been deemed authorized financially and legally, then the project is sent to the OWRB for final approval.

If the project is approved by the OWRB, the loan analysts work with the loan applicant to set a time and date for closing. Loan documents are distributed by the applicant's Bond Counsel to the OWRB for legal and financial review. An interest rate is set and all required documentation is gathered for signatures.

If the applicant has not borrowed from the OWRB in the past, a formal closing typically takes place. During a formal closing, the applicant's representative, its bond counsel, its local counsel, and OWRB representatives meet to review and sign all closing documents.

If the applicant has already borrowed from the OWRB, the closing will typically be informal. Informal meetings do not require all parties involved to be present. Instead, each party signs its portion of the documents individually.

Interest Rates and Terms §603(d)(1)(A)&(B)

The interest rate is calculated approximately ten days prior to loan closing. It consists of approximately 60% of Municipal Market Daily (mmd) AAA scale spot rates through maturity plus 70 basis points. An additional 0.5% administrative fee is charged on the unpaid principal balances. The OWRB reserves the right to alter this interest rate calculation on future loans.

CWSRF loans have a maximum term of 30 years or the anticipated weighted average life expectancy of the project components being financed, whichever is less. The worksheet that the OWRB uses to determine the Weighted Average Useful Life of project components can be found on OWRB's website at www.owrb.ok.gov/forms.

VI. Construction and Construction Monitoring

After bids are opened and construction contract(s) awarded, OWRB staff attend a preconstruction conference to discuss the responsibilities of all parties during construction. The OWRB provides project management and construction oversight of all projects. This includes, but is not limited to monthly inspections, processing pay requests, reviewing and approving change orders and budget revisions.

At a minimum, 10 monthly inspections are conducted per year. Depending on the duration of the project and/or other factors, more inspection visits may be required. Projects are inspected to ensure that they are being built according to the approved plans and specifications, on time and within the budget. Also during the site visits, GPR components as well as American Iron and Steel (AIS) components are tracked and verified and compliance with all the requirements of Davis Bacon (DB) are verified, including wage rates, weekly payrolls, payroll certifications and DB interviews. Inspection reports are prepared after each site visit.

During construction pay requests are reviewed and processed as they are submitted, usually on a monthly basis. All quantities and invoices are checked and verified and calculated against inspection notes. The turnaround time for processing pay requests is generally 72 hours depending on the completeness of the submittal.

Any changes and deviations to the original design, in the form of change orders, are reviewed and approved before they are implemented. The project budgets are revised accordingly. At the completion of the project, a final inspection is conducted by the OWRB and all the other parties involved. If the project is deemed complete and acceptable by all parties, a final pay request is processed and the project is closed and accepted by the owner.

VII. Loan Monitoring

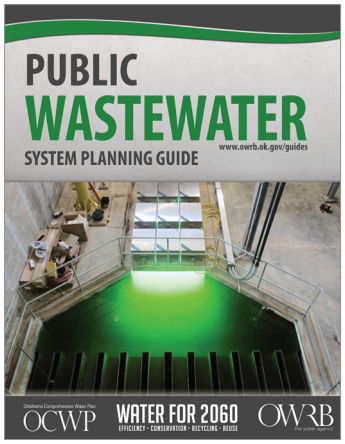
After a loan has been funded, the OWRB collects and reviews a variety of monthly and annual documents from the entity to ensure that they are meeting DCR requirements and are in compliance with all loan covenants.

- Financial audits must be provided annually. The OWRB reviews these audits to ensure that the minimum DCR requirement is met and that the audit opinion and findings do not raise concerns. As needed, Single Audits (formerly also referred to as "A-133 audits") are reviewed to ensure accuracy of the information provided.
- Property, general liability, workers compensation, and fidelity bond insurance verifications are received and reviewed annually to ensure an entity is being properly insured. The entity's operators' water and/or sewer operator certificates are also reviewed by the OWRB to ensure that the system is being operated by individuals who have been adequately trained.
- The OWRB stays in regular contact with all borrowers and offers assistance where possible to ensure that entities are able to meet all loan covenants. If an entity continues not to meet all loan covenants after informal conversations with the OWRB, a letter is sent notifying them of the deficiency and requiring them to make the necessary changes to meet the requirement.

Joe Freeman and Sara Senyondo at the Waurika Lake Master Conservancy District Fish Fry

ONGOING BORROWER ASSISTANCE

Outreach is a large focus for the Financial Assistance Division. Both online and in print, the OWRB continues to make resources available to help communities plan for their future by actively going to their place of business or holding meetings for multiple entities.



The OWRB finalized the Public Wastewater System Planning Guide (Guide) in SFY 2016. Towards the end of SFY 2016, the OWRB partnered with the ORWA and the substate planning districts to host sustainability training workshops. These workshops included a 2 hour presentation on system sustainability and a 2 hour training on the Water and Wastewater Planning Guides. Operators in attendance were able to receive 4 hours of Continuing Education Units (CEUs). These workshops will continue in SFY 2017.

The easy-to-use Guide is designed to assist entities in developing detailed strategies to meet both their short and long-term wastewater infrastructure needs and therefore become more sustainable, efficient, and on track both now and in the future. The Guide steps the user through the process of understanding what infrastructure it has in place, contemplate what its current and future needs are, and how to plan and

pay for them. Some of those options include more innovative considerations such as water reuse and reclamation, marginal quality water use, conservation pricing, mapping of their system, and more.

This Guide, described in greater detail in the Sustainability section, goes hand-in-hand with the newly-required Fiscal Sustainability Plan (FSP) documentation. Those sections and tables that the OWRB has determined meet the FSP requirements will be clearly marked as such and further, will be included as a standalone FSP guidance document for Oklahoma.

One on one trainings to select entities identified on our SFY 2016 and 2017 PPL began in February 2016 and will continue during SFY 2017 on our recently launched planning tool, Oklahoma Advantages Assessment & Scoring for Infrastructure Solutions (OASIS). OASIS will help communities quantify the environmental, social, and economic benefits of their wastewater infrastructure investment. The application will assist communities in making well-informed decisions regarding project types that will meet their long-term and short-term goals.

By entering their current system setup and comparing it to their project design, entities will receive a report that will bring to light the many contributions this hidden infrastructure delivers to a community; for instance: the impact of water clarity on property values, reduced health risks, greenhouse gas reduction, value of clean water to local outdoor recreation, as well as the cost savings associated with energy and efficiency of upgrades and the cost of delaying infrastructure improvements.

OWRB staff present OASIS to Altus Municipal Authority.

RULE CHANGES

To implement the changes in the CWA, the OWRB has promulgated technical review regulations and procedures in accordance with state law. Any future rule changes will be promulgated as a part of the annual rulemaking process or emergency rulemaking, as needed.

The OWRB proposed rule changes to incorporate the new requirements resulting from the reauthorization of the CWA. Additionally, minor changes were made as part of the Environmental Review in order to be consistent with EPA/NEPA requirements during the 2015 rule change period. The proposed changes were submitted to the EPA, Region 6 for review and concurrence on February 20, 2015.

LONG-TERM GOALS

The CWSRF continues to maintain long-term goals to ensure they assist the State in meeting the following CWA and State water quality goals:

- Assist borrowers in complying with the requirements of the CWA to reach the goal of eliminating discharge of pollutants into the State's waters;
- Assist in the maintenance, restoration, and protection of beneficial uses identified in Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards for all waters of the State;
- Assist the State in meeting water quality goals identified in the Continuing Planning Process and NPS Management Program and Stormwater Management Program to reduce or eliminate water quality threats in Oklahoma's watersheds;
- Maintain the fiscal integrity of the fund to ensure it remains viable and self perpetuating to meet the long-range water quality needs of the State while maintaining net assets equal to federal capitalization grants and state matching funds;
- Assist communities in implementing sustainable cost and effective planning elements into their projects;
- Assist communities in integrating innovative water conservation practices including reuse, reclamation, conservation incentives, water efficiency, energy efficiency, stormwater runoff mitigation, green infrastructure or other measures that will assist Oklahoma in reaching the goals outlined in the Water for 2060 initiative into their projects;
- Maintain a maximum of two capitalization grants open at any given time in order to ensure a low level of unliquidated obligation of federal funds; and
- Obtain maximum capitalization of the fund for the State while generating sufficient investment and loan interest earnings to retire revenue bonds.

SHORT-TERM GOALS

The State will pursue short-term goals in an effort to continually improve the CWSRF program. Oklahoma's CWSRF Program short-term goals include the following:

- Provide financing to assist borrowers in eliminating water pollution problems through the best available technologies to improve water quality in the State's waters;
- Provide financing to borrowers listed in this plan that are under NPDES enforcement orders to meet deadlines for municipal compliance in accordance with the CWA;
- Proactively coach our borrowers, engineers and service providers through outreach, written guidance, and site visits on ways to utilize the CWSRF opportunities and meet program requirements, especially how best to plan for sustainability in their projects and their system overall;
- Market the CWSRF loan program through:
  - » Booth presence at relevant conferences;
  - » Presentations to targeted audiences regarding OWRB funding;
  - » Phone calls to introduce our programs to entities issued a enforcement order;
  - » Workshops and one-on-one trainings;
  - » Developing and updating appropriate handouts for program initiatives;
  - » Email blasts explaining the PPL process;
  - » Sending out borrower surveys; and
  - » Invitation to potential borrowers to join one of Oklahoma's quarterly FACT meetings.

Joe Freeman marketing the CWSRF at the annual ORWA conference.

- Create strategies and finance implementation of the Water for 2060 initiative by encouraging NPS, stormwater, green infrastructure, water/energy conservation and water reuse projects;
- Provide 25% of all CWSRF loans, as system interest is received, to communities with a population of less than 10,000;
- Apply for the capitalization grant within the first year appropriated;
- Gain EPA approval to reserve transfer authority in an amount equal to 33% of the Drinking Water (DW) SRF capitalization grant between the DWSRF and the CWSRF;
- Complete revenue bond issues as necessary to provide matching funds for federal capitalization grants and to provide funding in order to meet the needs of borrowers within SFY 2017;
- Provide the necessary training and equip personnel with the skill set and tools needed to perform to meet the overall goals of the CWSRF program; and
- Make use of proceeds from revenue bonds to provide matching funds for additional federal grants in order to help assist Oklahoma communities and water users to implement EPA GPR projects to fulfill Water for 2060 goals.

GREEN PROJECT RESERVE

As part of FFY 2016 Appropriations the OWRB is required to provide a minimum of 10 percent of the Capitalization Grant for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative activities.

EPA's Green Infrastructure Policy and Green Infrastructure Best Practices Guide issued in January 2016 promotes increased CWSRF financing towards green infrastructure projects. Green Infrastructure uses vegetation, soils, and natural process to manage water and create healthier urban environments. This practice can be an effective approach to addressing the water quality impacts of wet weather events by reducing polluted stormwater discharges and sewer overflows. The policy encourages CWSRFs to implement several actions to support funding green infrastructure such as prioritization, marketing, and financial incentives.

Oklahoma is committed to the implementation of the GPR and the green infrastructure policy. For SFY 2017, projects that implement green infrastructure and/or our state goal for water efficiency and conservation through the Water for 2060 Act will receive bonus points as listed in the "SFY 2017 Integrated Priority Rating System for Distribution of Funds" form on page 3. The OWRB conducts an active solicitation of GPR projects including notification of interest groups and program stakeholders, publication on related websites, and conference/seminar presentations.

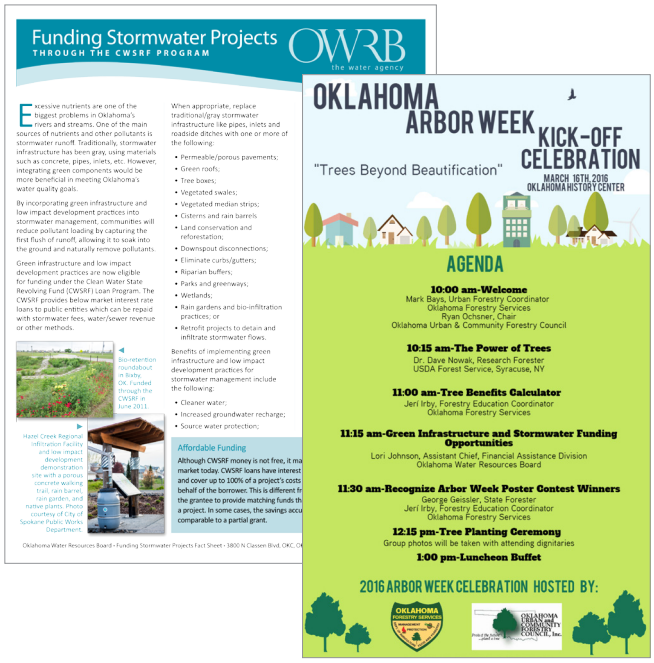
In an effort to promote increased financing of green infrastructure projects in Oklahoma's CWSRF program, the OWRB is working in collaboration with the Oklahoma Urban Forestry Coordinator. This past fiscal year, staff gave a presentation on funding green infrastructure projects through the CWSRF at their annual Arbor Week Kick-Off Celebration Luncheon. Additionally, in past years, staff has developed fact sheets on funding green stormwater projects that we hand out at conferences and have worked with the ODEQ stormwater permitting section to promote green alternatives through their program. This past fiscal year they finalized the renewal of their small MS4 General Permit which strongly emphasized low impact development. For SFY 2017, there will be financial incentives for green infrastructure in the CWSRF program as well as certain water efficiency projects (see Additional Subsidization section below).

Kathy Koon presenting Green Infrastructure ideas at the 2016 OFMA Spring Technical Workshop.

The Programmatic Application includes a questionnaire for the purpose of assisting in determining a project's preliminary GPR components. The Programmatic Application Process documentation is available on the OWRB's website at www.owrb.ok.gov/cwsrf.

Lori Johnson and Kathy Koon with Oklahoma Secretary of Agriculture Jim Reese at the Oklahoma Arbor Week Kick-Off Celebration.

Staff engineers will further consult with each entity's project engineer during the planning process to refine and determine the proposed expenditures toward GPR elements. Additionally, the OWRB has developed a checklist to be submitted as an attachment to the engineering report, which will serve in part as the "business case" for inclusion of project or component of a project in the GPR (see www.owrb.ok.gov/forms). Final business cases and a description of categorically eligible projects will be available for public viewing at www.owrb.ok.gov/greenreserve within the quarter in which the loan is made. The projects determined to be GPR eligible at the time of the final IUP are shown on the SFY 2017-2021 CWSRF PPL.



GPR components are verified and reviewed in the engineering report and the plans and specifications. They are also tracked, verified, and inspected during construction.

GPR results for the SFY will be included in the SFY 2017 CWSRF Annual Report and entered into the CWSRF Benefits Reporting Database (CBR) and National Information Management System (NIMS).

ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIZATION

FWPCA section 603(i) includes the authority for a CWSRF Program to provide a certain percentage of its capitalization grant as additional subsidization to a municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency. There is no minimum amount of additional subsidization required; however, the maximum allowable is 30 percent depending on the total appropriations received. If the total appropriations are:

- Less than $1 billion then no additional subsidy is authorized;
- Greater than or equal to $1.3 billion than up to 30 percent is authorized; or
- Greater than $1 billion but less than $1.3 billion then the maximum is equal to the percentage above $1 billion.

Additional Subsidy can be provided to an eligible recipient that:

- Meets the affordability criteria of the State;
- Does not meet the affordability of the State but seeks additional subsidization to benefit individual rate payers in the residential user rate class; and/or
- Implements a process, material, technique or technology to address water or energy efficiency goals, mitigates stormwater runoff or encourages sustainable project planning, design and construction.

However, as part of the FFY 2016 Appropriations Act, 10 percent of the capitalization grant shall be used by each state to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

These two separate requirements for additional subsidization can be additive. Therefore, each state must provide 10 percent and can provide up to 40 percent of the capitalization grant as subsidy. If providing more than the 10 percent required in the Appropriation Bill, the state must also comply with the requirements set forth in the CWA.

For SFY 2017, based on both the estimated FFY 2016 appropriations amount and the projects available for funding, the Oklahoma CWSRF will provide no more than 10 percent of the capitalization grant ($1,079,500) for additional subsidy in the form of principal forgiveness to eligible recipients for projects that are outlined in the categories below. Categories 1-3 will only be allotted the amount listed and Category 4 will only be used if projects in Category 1-3 are not identified by the end of the 2nd quarter of SFY 2017.

A beneficiary will only be eligible to receive one principal forgiveness award from only one category per SFY.

- Category 1: Indirect potable reuse studies to reduce the demand on POTWs (category not to exceed $200,000).
- Category 2: Engineering, Planning and Design, and Construction for Water Reuse (category not to exceed $439,750). See www.owrb.ok.gov/2060/Reuse.pdf.
- Category 3: Green Infrastructure (category not to exceed $439,750). Examples of Green Infrastructure can be found in EPA's GPR Crosswalk located at www.owrb.ok.gov/forms.
- Category 4: Any other GPR project identified in EPA's GPR Crosswalk.

Eligible recipients may only receive principal forgiveness in an amount equal to 75% of the related expenditures or an amount not to exceed the costs indicated in each of the categories listed above. The remaining 25% of expenditures can be in local funds or CWSRF loan proceeds. Subsidy will be awarded to the borrower with the earliest OWRB approval date; however, if a tie-breaker is necessary, subsidy will be awarded to the borrower with the highest CWSRF project priority ranking points per OAC 785:50-9-23.

The final list of projects which received additional subsidization will be available in the SFY 2017 CWSRF Annual Report.

AFFORDABILITY CRITERIA §603(i)

The CWA now requires that states develop affordability criteria that assist with the identification of applicants that would have difficulty financing projects. The affordability criteria must include information regarding employment, income, population trends and may include other information as dictated by the State.

The OWRB's affordability criteria are described in Table 4. The criteria utilize per capita income, the unemployment rate, and the population growth rate for each applicant or for the county in which the applicant is located. This information is identified using the American Community Survey Data (Survey) from the US Census Bureau and then compared to the Oklahoma state average from the Survey and given a numerical value based on the percentage above or below the state average. As additional data in the affordability criteria, the OWRB also will consider transfers in or out of pledged system revenues. The greater the affordability criteria value the more ability the borrower has to afford the project. The lower the affordability criteria value the more assistance the borrower needs to be able to afford the project.

DAVIS-BACON ACT §602(b)(6)

The amended CWA applies the DB provision of section 513 to any project for treatment works that are funded by a CWSRF. Compliance procedures are consistent with the EPA Guidance entitled "Wage Rate Requirements Under the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2013."

For every POTW construction project that is funded by a CWSRF loan, OWRB staff verifies that appropriate wage rates are being utilized. Additionally, the OWRB receives certifications from borrowers or their designees that payroll reports are reviewed on a weekly basis and are accurate. The OWRB also ensures that the borrower or borrower designee is conducting interviews with workers on site at the beginning, middle, and end of the project to document compliance with all DB requirements.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL §608

Section 608 of the CWA now requires that funds made available through the CWSRF must be used for projects that implement the construction, alteration, maintenance or repair of treatment works using iron and steel products that are produced in the US. The definition of iron and steel products include "lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforcement precast concrete, and construction materials." The AIS provision became effective June 10, 2014 and does not apply to projects where the engineering plans and specifications were approved prior to the enactive date.

TABLE 4: AFFORDABILITY CRITERIA

Percent Population Change[1]		Numerical Score
-5	-4.01	0
-4	-3.01	1
-3	-2.01	2
-2	-1.01	3
-1	-0.01	4
0	.99	5
1	1.99	6
2	2.99	7
3	3.99	8
4	4.99	9
5	and above	10
Per Capita Income in US Dollars[1]		**Numerical Score**
(3,000.00)	(2,501.00)	0
(2,500.00)	(2,001.00)	1
(2,000.00)	(1,501.00)	2
(1,500.00)	(1,001.00)	3
(1,000.00)	(0.01)	4
-	999.00	5
1,000.00	1,499.00	6
1,500.00	1,999.99	7
2,000.00	2,499.00	8
2,500.00	2,999.99	9
3,000.00	and above	10
Percent Unemployment[1]		**Numerical Score**
3.00	and above	0
2.50	2.99	1
2.00	2.49	2
1.50	1.99	3
1.00	1.49	4
0.00	-0.99	5
-1.00	-1.49	6
-1.50	-1.99	7
-2.00	-2.49	8
-2.50	-2.99	9
-3.00	and below	10
Transfer of Pledged Revenues Out to City or In from City[2]		
Transfer Revenues Out		-5
Transfer Revenues In		5
No Transfer		0
Total Score Available		35

[1] Data obtained from American Community Survey Data
[2] Data obtained from Annual Audit Income Statement per Borrower

The AIS provision will be interpreted in the same manner as the implementation guidance by the EPA entitled "Implementation of Iron and Steel Provisions" of P.L. 113-76, Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014. The guidance includes a mechanism for borrowers to request a waiver from the requirements of this section of the CWA.

The OWRB is implementing the AIS by ensuring that the requirements are covered during pre-bid and preconstruction conferences, and the AIS language is included in all the appropriate front-end documents such as the Information for Bidders, Advertisement, Bid Proposal, Agreement and Supplemental Conditions. The contractor is also required to certify that they will follow AIS. During construction, AIS certifications are received with submittals for all materials and also with every pay request. Materials are checked and inspected during site visits. All materials that fall under the De Minimus waiver are tracked with pay requests to ensure that the cost does not exceed 5% of the total materials costs. All materials are checked and inspected during monthly site visits for compliance with AIS requirements and noted in the inspection report.

SYSTEM RESILIENCY

Resiliency of water and wastewater systems in Oklahoma is best attained through cooperation and connection between systems for redundancy and increased capacity. An interagency regionalization working group has developed a GIS-based Cooperative Planning Tool Viewer that allows water systems to search for surrounding systems with which they may be able to plan new infrastructure and share resources. The viewer shows PWS well locations and distribution lines, and also indicates areas with nitrate and arsenic issues. Beta testing with system providers began in May 2016.

Another interagency working group is currently developing a regulatory framework for Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) in Oklahoma. ASR is the act of injecting water from a WWTP or a stream during times of high flows into a suitable aquifer to augment water supplies. The initial statutory language has been signed by Governor Fallin. With help from consultants, state and local officials are working to make ASR a practical alternative to the prohibitive cost of reservoir development, while still protecting the integrity of Oklahoma's aquifers. ASR permitting is expected to be in place as early as 2018.

The OCWP addresses resiliency to extreme events by providing 2030 and 2060 demand projections for the Municipal and Industrial sector and the Crop Irrigation sector under both drought and climate change scenarios. The scenarios, assuming both a "Hot/Dry" weather pattern and a "Warm/Wet" pattern, show a significant increase in demand. The OCWP Executive Report summarizes that "impacts on surface water gaps are expected to be most significant under the Hot/Dry scenario and are anticipated to increase in severity. Federal, state, and local water planners should continue to monitor climate change science in light of these potential impacts on Oklahoma's supplies and demand."

In collaboration with the US Bureau of Reclamation, the OWRB developed the Oklahoma Drought Tool for entities and planners. The tool outlines drought management concepts and options with an exhaustive set of links to valuable resources, and is available online at drought.ok.gov.

Oklahoma H2O is a Microsoft Access and GIS-based analysis tool that compares projected demands to physical supplies in each of the state's 82 basins. This software, available to entities and planners, allows the user to input various "what-if" scenarios, such as drought or climate change, to inform vital supply and management decisions.

SYSTEM SUSTAINABILITY

EPA's Clean Water Infrastructure Sustainability Policy emphasizes the need to build on existing efforts to promote sustainable wastewater infrastructure, working with states and wastewater systems to employ vigorous, comprehensive planning processes to deliver projects that are cost effective over their life cycle, resource efficient, and consistent with community sustainability goals. The policy encourages communities to develop sustainable systems that employ effective utility management practices to build and maintain the level of technical, financial, and managerial capacity necessary to ensure long-term sustainability.

Oklahoma encourages system sustainability employing multiple steps. It begins with the Programmatic Application Packet utilized to rank and review projects. It gives preference to those projects that are aligned with Water for 2060 goals. Once the project is slated for possible funding, OWRB engineers work closely with the project engineers to ensure that they are looking at all possible green options and technology with regard to water and energy efficiencies, green infrastructure and innovative green projects, and that the community is keeping their water future in mind.

Over the coming fiscal year, projects will commonly be introduced to our program and sustainability concepts through the online OASIS tool interface.

Potential borrowers will have sustainability reinforced via a series of "Background Questions" within the application. Marketing of OASIS began in earnest for system use in the fall of 2015. This program will help the decision makers see the economic and environmental benefits of designing with sustainability in mind.

Fiscal Sustainability Plans §603(d)(1)(E)

As amended, the CWA now includes section 603(d)(1)(E) which states that an FSP will be developed and implemented for proposed "repair, replacement, or expansion,…" of existing treatment works.

It is not the intention that all projects heretofore require an FSP. As explained in EPA's January 6, 2015 Memorandum regarding its WRRDA Interpretive Guidance (Guidance) footnote #5, page 12: *"FSPs are not required for new treatment works (unless they are physically replacing an existing treatment works or expanding the treatment capacity of an existing system) or for projects involving an upgrade that does not involve repair/replacement or expand the treatment capacity (e.g., adding advanced treatment)."*

Hence, systems that are determined by the OWRB to meet the above description will not be asked to certify an FSP. The OWRB will, however, encourage the use of such plans in all new projects as a valuable tool for both maintaining their existing treatment works as well as establishing a better system long-term and planning for the funds that make it possible.

With new Guidance in place, sustainability is intended to take a front seat in the design and development phase using the entity's own FSP. The timing for Oklahoma was well placed as the OWRB was, in fact, working at the time on the final phases of its Wastewater Planning Guide (Guide). Since the Guide was largely a sustainability plan, the OWRB was able to quickly adapt it to match the provisions of the FSP.

According to the Guidance, each CWSRF program must develop specific criteria for the contents of the FSP. This was accomplished, in general, by highlighting the FSP "required" sections and tables and adding some descriptive language as to how to use the Guide as an FSP Template. The sections specifically designated for the FSP are available online at www.owrb.ok.gov/guides as a standalone document.

The FSP, at a minimum, will need to include the following:

- Inventory of critical assets (Section 4 of the Guide);
- Evaluation of the condition and performance of those assets (Sections 4 & 5);
- Certification that the recipient has evaluated and will be implementing water and energy conservation efforts;
- A plan to maintain, repair and replace the treatment works over time and a plan to fund these activities (Section 8); and
- The loan recipient will certify in their loan agreement that an FSP fulfilling these requirements will be completed no later than final inspection of project construction.

An FSP is not initially required to describe an entire system, but rather, be a dynamic plan of sustainability that describes, in logical sections, the project being funded. As new projects come online, their respective FSPs should be added to any earlier FSPs that may exist and describe how it fits into the larger system context. The OWRB encourages entities to take a look at developing a system-wide FSP (fundable by the CWSRF) or at least doing so in stages as subsequent projects come online.

Assistance recipients will be allowed to certify, as part of their loan agreement, that they have a plan that fulfills the requirement of the FSP. An additional certification will be received with the final reimbursement request that documents that their plan was updated to included the CWSRF funded infrastructure. For systems that are not able to certify that they have a FSP-like plan in place, they will certify with the loan agreement that one will be created. The OWRB will review the FSP prior to the final reimbursement request on site using the FSP Checklist which can be found at www.owrb.ok.gov/forms.

Note that FSPs are required for projects with Programmatic Applications submitted on or after October 1, 2014. Programmatic Application dates are included on the PPL.

ASSURANCES, CERTIFICATION, AND SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The CWSRF Operating Agreement between Oklahoma and the EPA incorporates required assurances, certifications, and specific requirements of the following CWA sections:

§602(b)(2) State Matching Funds

The State of Oklahoma agrees that State monies in an amount equaling 20 percent of the amount of each grant payment will be deposited into the CWSRF on or before the date on which the State receives each payment from the grant award or the State will utilize other measures for depositing the State match allowable under 40 CFR 35.3135 (b)(1). Each annual CWSRF grant application will include details on the source of State matching funds. For the FFY 2016 grant, the state match will come from the Series 2015 Bonds that closed in December 2015.

TABLE 5: BINDING COMMITMENT REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO FEDERAL PAYMENTS BY FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR

Beginning July 1, 2016. This table lists "binding commitments," those wastewater construction projects that meet the requirements of the federal capitalization grant, including all federal crosscutting laws and authorities. These projects may receive loan proceeds from any source within the CWSRF, including capitalization grant/State matching funds, bond funds, or "2nd round" funds (loan repayments).

Project Name/Community Served	Project Number	Binding Commitment Date	FFY 2016	FFY 2017				Totals
			QTR 4	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	
Altus MA	ORF-14-0007-CW	01/17/17			3,500			3,500
Skiatook PWA	ORF-15-0003-CW	09/20/16	9,782					9,782
Del City MSA	ORF-16-0003-CW	10/18/16		19,320				19,320
Tulsa MUA	ORF-17-0001-CW	10/18/16		37,921				37,921
Bixby PWA	ORF-14-0003-CW	03/21/17			21,000			21,000
Miami SUA	ORF-14-0011-CW	03/21/17			4,000			4,000
Choctaw UA	ORF-15-0007-CW	12/20/16		3,100				3,100
Lexington PWA	ORF-17-0006-CW	09/20/16	400					400
Oklahoma City WUT	ORF-17-0002-CW	06/20/17				3,000		3,000
Holdenville PWA	ORF-17-0003-CW	08/16/16	651					651
Broken Arrow MA	ORF-17-0005-CW	05/16/17				16,600		16,600
Jay UA	ORF-17-0004-CW	01/11/17			600			600
Capitalization Grant Administration (from banked funds)	N/A	N/A	-	100	100	100	100	400
(1) Annual Binding Commitment Totals			10,833	60,441	29,200	19,700	100	120,274
(2) Cumulative Binding Commitment Totals[1]		1,241,315	1,252,148	1,312,589	1,341,789	1,361,489	1,361,589	
(3) Fiscal Year Binding Commitment Totals			10,833	60,441	29,200	19,700	100	
(4) CAP Grant Award & State Match			$12,954	0	0.0	0	0	12,954.0
(5) Cumulative Required Binding Commitment Totals		401,805	414,759	414,759	414,759	414,759	414,759	
(6) Binding Commitment Totals as a Percentage of Required Binding Commitment Totals		308.9%	301.9%	316.5%	323.5%	328.3%	328.3%	

[1] Projections

§602(b)(3) Binding Commitments

The State of Oklahoma will enter into binding commitments for 120 percent of each quarterly federal payment within one year of receipt of that payment (see Table 5 above).

§602(b)(4) Expeditious and Timely Expenditures

The State of Oklahoma will expend all funds in the CWSRF in a expeditious and timely manner.

§602(b)(5) First Use for Enforceable Requirements

The State of Oklahoma will fund all National Municipal Policy projects that were not in compliance or were on enforceable schedules. Prior to the award of the first capitalization grant in 1989, the State certified that all projects listed as National Municipal Policy Projects (under enforcement actions) had been previously funded.

§602(b)(6) Compliance with Title II Requirements

The State of Oklahoma met the specific statutory requirements for POTW projects constructed before October 1, 1994 with funds directly made available by federal capitalization grants. The OWRB will conduct an environmental review, execute, and distribute a determination using the State Environmental Review Process, as described in the Operating Agreement, 40 CFR 35.3140 and program rules. Additionally, the DB prevailing wage provision applies to projects funded for treatment works.

§602(b)(9) GAAP

CWSRF Assistance Recipients will maintain project accounts according to generally accepted accounting principles. The requirement is included in each loan agreement as follows:

"The Borrower shall maintain separate Project accounts in accordance with generally-accepted government accounting standards, including (1) standards related to the reporting of infrastructure assets and (2) those set forth in the "Standards for Audit of Government Organizations, Programs, Activities and Functions," published by the U.S. Government Accountability Office."

§602(b)(14) A/E Requirements

The Annual Capitalization Grant Certification included language that the State of Oklahoma's qualifications-based requirements set forth in Oklahoma's Public Competitive Bidding Act of 1974, 61 OS § 101 et seq., and Oklahoma State Consultant Act OS §60 et seq. are fundamentally equivalent to the requirements of 40 U.S.C. § 1101 et seq.

EPA Order No. 5700.7, Environmental Results under EPA Assistance Agreements

The State of Oklahoma agrees to complete the one-page Environmental Benefits Assessment worksheet, effective January 1, 2005, for all binding commitments (final loan agreements) and include copies of the completed worksheet or a summary of the table of the worksheet in the state's Annual Report (see Table 6 on page 18).

CWSRF Reporting

The OWRB will report as required by the capitalization grant on the utilization of funds under the SFY 2017 IUP. The major reporting vehicle will be the CBR database and the CWSRF NIMS. Reporting will include how the additional subsidies are utilized, use of funds under the GPR, basic data elements, and environmental benefits. This information will also be included in the Annual Report for SFY 2017.

FFATA Reporting

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) was signed on September 26, 2006. The intent is to allow the general public to hold government accountable for spending decisions through a searchable website: www.usaspending.gov. The OWRB reports actual rather than estimated expenditures. Consequently, the projects which will comply with the FFATA reporting requirements cannot be identified at the time the IUP is finalized.

Signage Requirements

The EPA issued "Guidelines for Enhancing Public Awareness of the SRF Assistance Agreements" on June 3, 2015. The guidance provides several options for compliance. The OWRB has chosen the press release option to fulfill this requirement to be distributed at the time of OWRB loan approval. As required, the press release will include the following information:

- Name of the facility, project and community;
- State SRF administering the program;
- Project is wholly or partially funded with EPA funding;
- Brief description of the project;
- Brief listing of the water quality benefits to be achieved; and
- Identification of Equivalency Projects.

Equivalency projects are defined within the SRF programs as a select group of loans whose sum is equal to the amount of the capitalization grant which are required to meet certain federal requirements. Per the EPA's September 22, 2014 directive, the same group of equivalency loans must meet the federal crosscutter, single audit, Disadvantaged Business Enterprise, Equal Employment Opportunity, AIS, DB, Signage, A/E procurement and FFATA reporting requirements. The OWRB applies CWSRF requirements to all projects in order to provide the utmost level of transparency. Only those projects which actually receive federal funds will be reported in the FFATA and only those entities that receive $750,000 or more in federal funds will be required to do a single audit. The final list of entities that comply with these requirements will be included in the SFY 2017 Annual Report.

Press Release
October 21, 2015

Lexington Public Works Authority Receives $3,091,500 Wastewater System Loan from OWRB

The Lexington Public Works Authority (Authority) received approval for a $3,091,500 loan Tuesday from the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) to improve the Authority's wastewater system. Installation of upgrades and improvements to the Authority's system will be financed by the Oklahoma Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) loan program.

The Authority will utilize the loan proceeds to construct a new wastewater treatment plant that incorporates upgraded technology to treat wastewater. They also plan to rehabilitate and repurpose one of the system's two existing aeration basins, as well as the emergency holding pond, into a two-cell Flow Equalization Basin (FEB). The other aeration basin will be used as a stabilized sludge holding basin. This project focuses on water quality by helping the Authority maintain its compliance with current permit requirements, construction standards, and water quality standards.

Joe Freeman, chief of the OWRB's Financial Assistance Division, calculated that the Authority's customers will save an estimated $1,624,000, over the life of the 30-year loan, compared to traditional financing. The CWSRF loan shall be secured by with a lien on the revenues of the Authority's water, sewer, and sanitation systems. Local officials attending the OWRB's monthly meeting in support of the loan application included Mayor David Adams and David Wyatt, City Engineer.

The CWSRF program is administered by the OWRB with partial funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The CWSRF program has approved approximately $1.3 billion in loans to provide communities the resources necessary to maintain and improve the infrastructure that protects our valuable water resources statewide.

Since 1983, the Oklahoma Water Resources Board has approved over $3.3 billion in loans and grants for water and wastewater infrastructure improvements throughout Oklahoma.

J.D. Strong, executive director of the OWRB, expressed his sincere appreciation to State Senator John Sparks and State Representative Bobby Cleveland for their support of the CWSRF program.

TABLE 6: PROJECTED ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS FOR PROPOSED SFY 2017 CWSRF LOANS

Project	Altus MA	Skiatook PWA	Del City MSA	Tulsa MUA	Bixby PWA
Project Number	ORF-14-0007-CW	ORF-15-0003-CW	ORF-16-0003-CW	ORF-17-0001-CW	ORF-14-0003-CW
Binding Commitment Year	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
Population	19,716	7,571	21,756	393,599	22,480
Assistance Amount Total	$3,500,000	$9,781,890	$19,320,000	$37,921,000	$21,000,000
Category I		$9,781,890		$7,800,000	$21,000,000
Category II	$3,471,000		$19,320,000	$3,000,000	
Category IIIA				$8,800,000	
Category IIIB				$13,585,000	
Category IVA				$2,185,000	
Category IVB				$1,140,000	
Category V					
Category VI					
Category VII					
Category X	$29,000			$1,411,000	
Category Other					
Waterbody name	Unnamed Trib of Stinking Cr.	Bird Cr. & Hominy Cr.	Cherry Cr.	Arkansas R., Bird Cr., & Haikey Creek	Arkansas River
Affected Waterbody I.D.	OK311500010055_00	OK121300020010_10 OK121300040010_00	OK520520000110_00	OK120420010010_00 OK121300010010_00 OK120420010010_00	OK120420010010_00
PROJECT TYPE FACTOR					
Consent Order or Enforceable NPDES Permit Schedule	X	X		X	X
Eliminate or reduce documented health threat or NPDES violation within watershed that is a water supply	**X**	**X**		**X**	**X**
Eliminate or reduce documented health threat or NPDES violation			X		
All other projects sustaining or reducing current degree of treatment, increasing capacity, reliability, or efficiency, reclaim/ reuse water, or reduce documented water quality threat	**X**			**X**	
WATER QUALITY RESTORATION FACTOR					
Affects 303d listed stream		X	X	X	X
Top-ten NPS Priority Watershed					
Implements water quality plan	X	X	X	X	X
WATER QUALITY PROTECTION FACTOR					
Appendix A water					
Outstanding Resource Water					
High Quality Water					
Sensitive Water Supply					
Scenic River					
Cultural Significance					
Nutrient Limited Watershed					
Appendix B water					
Waters with recreational and/or ecological significance					
Source water protection area					
Groundwater vulnerability					
Low	X	X		X	
Moderate					
High Quality Water					
Very High			X	X	X

TABLE 6 (CONTINUED)

Miami SUA	Choctaw UA	Lexington PWA	Oklahoma City WUT	Holdenville PWA	Broken Arrow MA	Jay UA
ORF-14-0011-CW	ORF-15-0007-CW	ORF-17-0006-CW	ORF-17-0002-CW	ORF-17-0003-CW	ORF-16-0005-CW	ORF-17-0004-CW
2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
13,669	11,619	2,339	600,729	5,768	101,917	2,481
$4,000,000	$3,100,000	$4,000,000	$3,000,000	$650,500	$12,565,000	$600,000
	$1,550,000	$4,000,000				
				$650,500		
$2,800,000			$900,000			
$400,000			$2,100,000		$7,539,000	
	$1,550,000					$600,000
					$5,026,000	
$800,000						
Neosho River	Choctaw Cr.	Canadian R.	North Canadian River	Unnamed Trib to Bird Creek	Arkansas R	Jay Creek
OK121600040010_00	OK520520000030_00	OK520610010010_05	OK520520000010_10	OK520800010150_00	OK120420010010_00	OK121600030120_00
X	X					
		X				
	X					
X	X		X		X	
X	X	X	X	X	X	
		X		X	X	
X						
						X
	X	X	X	X	X	

CWSRF FINANCING PLAN

The CWSRF financing plan provides three major elements: 1) a pool of funds to meet the funding demand which is made available with the use of capitalization grants, bond proceeds, and second round funds; 2) below market rate financing and program incentives to help communities meet applicable federal/state pollution control laws; and 3) flexibility and perpetuity of the CWSRF to meet future wastewater needs.

As the first step in issuing bonds, a thorough examination of the PPL is done in order to see what the possible demand for the CWSRF will be over the next year. Then a review of funds available for current draws is done including checking whether there are still bond proceeds and how much cash is available. A more in-depth discussion is had with borrowers on the PPL to gain a better understanding of the timeline of their projects. An analysis is then run to see how much equity (funds) the OWRB has to contribute to the bond issue. Spreadsheets are then created to take a snapshot of all the current balances of all the sources of money that are available for funding draws and equity. At this point in the bond issue process, an estimated amount of the bond issue is calculated and a tentative date is set for closing. Once a date is set, the OWRB closely monitors the cash draws in order to be able to meet the Tax Increase Prevention and Revitalization Act of 2005 (TIPRA) first year requirement of expending 30% of the bond proceeds. The OWRB does this by reimbursing funds loaned out from cash and reimbursing them back from bond proceeds. The PPL is once again evaluated to see if TIPRA's third year provisions can be met which is when 95% of the bond proceeds are expended. Average monthly draws are calculated to estimate how long remaining cash funds will last. After review of all the information a timeline is finalized for the bond issue.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES

The OWRB utilizes a six-step process to prescribe how available funds will be allocated between eligible wastewater construction or pollution control and refinancing projects, as follows:

8. Identify borrowers that are ready to proceed with projects during SFY 2017;
9. As system interest is received, provide 25% of all CWSRF loans to communities of less than 10,000 population;
10. Determine the amount of financing needed by borrowers that are ready to proceed;
11. Identify the sources of funds available to provide the requested assistance;
12. Determine if financing requested is consistent with amount of funds available; and
13. Identify those projects from the 5-year PPL, in priority order, for which the OWRB will commit available unrestricted funds.

CRITERIA AND METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The following process is used to develop the distribution of funds: 1) analyze the type of community served and financial assistance needed; 2) identify funding sources and spending limits; 3) allocate funds among projects; 4) create a capitalization grant payment schedule used for making timely commitment of funds to projects selected to receive assistance; and 5) establish a disbursement schedule to distribute funds to loan recipients for project costs as they are incurred.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY BETWEEN CLEAN WATER AND DRINKING WATER SRFS

In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), SRF funds transfer provisions (Section 302), the State hereby reserves the authority to transfer an amount up to 33 percent of the DWSRF program capitalization grant[s] to the CWSRF program or an equivalent amount from the CWSRF program to the DWSRF program. The transfer authority was approved by the Attorney General July 27, 2004 and by the EPA on September 3, 2004.

During SFY 2017, Oklahoma may determine it is necessary to transfer funds between the two programs in order to assure adequate capacity to meet funding demands. If the entire unused reserved amount of transfer authority were to be transferred from the CWSRF to the DWSRF during SFY 2017, the transfer is not anticipated to impair the OWRB's ability to fund all projects on the SFY 2017 PPL. Neither would such a transfer have an impact on set-aside funds.

The long-term impact of these transfers on the CWSRF may result in a reduction of leveraging capacity, meaning that at some future date, unless funds are transferred back from the DWSRF, the OWRB may not have adequate program funds to meet the total demand for CWSRF funding.

With this IUP, the OWRB requests the ability to transfer funds as necessary between the CWSRF and DWSRF programs during SFY 2017. The approval of the IUP will constitute approval of the transfer request. The OWRB understands that funds transferred between programs during SFY 2017 or in future years may not be available for return to the SRF fund of origin if a permanent extension of transfer authority is not granted.

CROSS-COLLATERALIZATION OF THE CWSRF AND DWSRF REVENUE BOND STRUCTURE

The Master Trust Agreement dated October 1, 2003, provides a bond structure that allows for cross-collateralization of the CWSRF and the DWSRF in order to provide additional bond security and ratings enhancement for both programs. With cross-collateralization, excess CWSRF revenues (revenues pledged to repayment of CWSRF bonds over and above what is needed to make actual debt service payments) would be available to cure any DWSRF bond payment default or reserve fund deficiency. Likewise, excess DWSRF revenues would be available to cure any CWSRF bond payment default or reserve fund deficiency. Pursuant to federal regulations, cross-collateralization support cannot extend to debt specifically issued for the purpose of providing state matching funds.

The Master Trust Agreement provides adequate safeguards to ensure that future CWSRF or DWSRF bond issues will comply with this limitation. Revenues pledged to the repayment of CWSRF bonds include: principal and interest payments received on local loans made from proceeds of the bond issue and from other CWSRF program loans; investment earnings on funds and accounts within the bond indenture, including a reserve fund comprised of CWSRF program assets (cash). The Master Trust Agreement and each series bond indenture require that revenues be pledged sufficient to cover the debt service requirement for each payment date at least 1.1 times. Accordingly, a cash flow surplus is anticipated for each period absent a borrower default on a local loan. This surplus flows through a Deficiency Fund in the Master Trust Agreement that makes the surplus available to other series of CWSRF and DWSRF bonds.

The order of priority for surplus CWSRF pledged revenues is:

1. Other CWSRF bond issue debt service payment deficiencies;
2. Any DWSRF bond issue debt service payment deficiencies (but not DWSRF state match bonds);
3. Other CWSRF bond issue reserve fund deficiencies;
4. Any DWSRF bond issue reserve fund deficiencies (but not DWSRF unrestricted reserve funds that secure DWSRF state match bonds);
5. To replenish and repay the DWSRF for any surplus DWSRF pledged revenues that were previously utilized to cure a CWSRF bond issue debt service or reserve fund deficiency;
6. All remaining funds are released back to the CWSRF Loan Account.

The order of priority for surplus DWSRF pledged revenues is similarly structured, as such any surplus CWSRF pledged revenues that are utilized to cure a DWSRF bond issue debt service or reserve fund deficiency will ultimately be repaid to the CWSRF through operation of the Master Trust Agreement.

INVESTMENT AUTHORITY BETWEEN CLEAN WATER AND DRINKING WATER SRFS

Special permission was received from the EPA on October 6, 2006, in accordance with the Federal Water Quality Act of 1987, to invest in the DWSRF a portion of the CWSRF in order to provide an efficient and economical interim financing alternative.

The possible investment would include funds from second round principal repayments and investment earnings that are currently being held by the Oklahoma State Treasurer. The funds would be replenished with proceeds from a DWSRF bond issue as soon as enough DWSRF loans have originated that in the aggregate total a desired bond issue size. Oklahoma may request an investment of funds in order to assure adequate capacity to meet funding demands for the DWSRF program.

The funds are restricted by several EPA provisions including:

- The indebtedness may be in the form of a loan or bond purchase and will not exceed three years in duration.
- The amount will not exceed a $12 million balance at any time.
- The interest rate will be equivalent to the interest that would have been earned had the OWRB invested in traditional institutions.
- The OWRB will provide results of their DWSRF investment in the Annual Reports.
- The EPA will be informed of the total outstanding balance and informed of the terms each time an indebtedness instrument is signed.
- The OWRB deems it to be in the best interest of Oklahoma to fully meet funding demands of the DWSRF.

ADMINISTRATIVE COST OF THE CLEAN WATER SRF §603(d)(7)

To administer the program, the OWRB historically utilized funds from the banked 4% set-aside from the federal capitalization grant, as authorized by the CWA Amendments of 1987, along with an annual loan administration fee equal to 0.5% on unpaid loan balances. With the reauthorizaton of the CWA options regarding the amount of funds available to administer the CWSRF program has changed. The maximum amount of CWSRF funds allowable for covering the reasonable costs of administering the fund is the greatest of the following:

- An amount equal to 4 percent of all grant awards received by a State CWSRF less any amounts that have been used in previous years;
- $400,000; or
- 1/5 percent of the current valuation of the fund.

In reviewing the three options, the OWRB will continue to bank an amount equal to 4% of all grant awards received by a State CWSRF less any amount that has been used in previous years. The current level of CWSRF banked funds is $8,669,821.88.

The SFY 2017 program administrative budget is expected to be approximately $2 million, with an estimated $400,000 from the 4% set-aside fund from awarded capitalization grants and $1.6 million from the Administrative Fund.

TABLE 7: BANKED ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS

(Expended vs. Available)

Cap Grant No. CS40	Cap Grant Funds	4% Set-Aside Amount	State Admin. Year	Expended from 4% Set-Aside	Banked 4% Set-Aside Balance Cumulative	Received in Outside Account**	Expended from Outside Account	Expended from Outside Account/ BUMP	Outside Acct Balance Cumulative
0001-89-0	88	$371,120.00	1990	$267,260.20	$103,859.80	$0.00	$0.00		$0.00
0001-89-1	89	$303,896.00	1991	$317,222.55	$90,533.25	$6,645.85	$0.00		$6,645.85
0001-90-0	90	$314,480.00	1992	$304,224.90	$100,788.35	$61,038.10	$4,845.78		$62,838.17
0001-91-0	91	$663,224.76	1993	$338,973.80	$425,039.31	$135,268.39	$19,201.38		$178,905.18
0001-92-0	92	$627,909.48	1994	$412,302.79	$640,646.00	$172,677.21	$91,539.01		$260,043.38
0001-93-0	93	$621,141.84	1995	$36,317.36	$1,225,470.48	$198,427.36	$374,450.40		$84,020.34
0001-94-0	94	$385,304.00	1996	$370,594.21	$1,240,180.27	$204,594.86	$217,803.20		$70,812.00
0001-95-0	95	$398,047.32	1997	$376,309.00	$1,261,918.59	$110,168.75	$81,189.13		$99,791.62
0001-96-0	96	$652,014.00	1998	$283,979.00	$1,629,953.59	$338,310.69	$311,939.84		$126,162.47
0001-97-0	97	$199,444.00	1999	$0.00	$1,829,397.59	$377,880.55	$378,995.72		$125,047.30
0001-98-0	98	$435,164.40	2000	$0.00	$2,264,561.99	$491,889.36	$449,188.42		$167,748.24
0001-99-0	99	$435,200.04	2001	$220,545.42	$2,479,216.61	$601,236.58	$507,070.09	$1,857.93	$260,056.80
0001-100-0	2000	$439,868.08	2002	$144,193.71	$2,774,890.98	$610,366.39	$707,864.29	$26,075.53	$136,483.37
0001-101-0	2001	$429,869.88	2003	$128,364.98	$3,076,395.88	$721,147.29	$615,566.98	$43,131.32	$198,932.36
40000202	2002	$430,828.20	2004	N/A	$3,507,224.08	$793,865.98	$678,699.06	$3,935.22	$310,164.06
40000204	2003	$428,028.00	2005	N/A	$3,935,252.08	$843,271.10	$745,075.59	$0.00	$408,359.57
40000205	2004	$428,028.00	2006	N/A	$4,363,280.08	$874,416.19	$778,732.54	$0.00	$504,043.22
40000206	2005	$347,752.00	2007	$61,048.30	$4,649,983.78	$977,081.00	$696,811.00	$0.00	$784,313.22
40000207	2006	$281,852.00	2008	$31,751.26	$4,900,084.52	$959,796.00	$875,374.00	$0.00	$868,735.22
40000208	2007/2008	$563,496.00	2009	$127,823.28	$5,335,757.24	$1,019,751.00	$1,193,883.00	$0.00	$694,603.22
2W-96688501	ARRA	$1,266,484.00	2010	$742,626.65	$5,859,614.59	$1,179,759.31	$1,178,736.04	$0.00	$695,626.49
40000210	2009/2010	$876,564.00	2011	$255,064.13	$6,481,114.46	$1,002,432.46	$1,206,749.42	$0.00	$491,309.53
40000211	2011	$477,200.00	2012	$80,572.58	$6,877,741.88	$1,757,659.00	$1,053,387.11	$0.00	$1,195,581.42
40000212	2012	$456,760.00	2013	N/A	$7,334,501.88	$2,049,551.00	$1,376,583.00	$0.00	$1,868,549.42
40000213	2013	$431,440.00	2014	N/A	$7,765,941.88	$2,276,819.00	$1,955,991.00	$0.00	$2,189,377.42
4000214	2014	$453,120.00	2015	N/A	$8,219,061.88	$2,252,743.00	$2,051,801.00	$0.00	$2,390,319.42
4000215	2015	$450,760.00	2016	N/A	$8,669,821.88				$2,390,319.42
TOTAL	N/A	$13,168,996.00	N/A	$4,499,174.12	$8,669,821.88	$20,016,796.42	$17,551,477.00	$75,000.00	$2,390,319.42
Available Administrative Funds					$8,669,821.88				$2,390,319.42
Total of all Available Administrative Funds									$11,060,141.30

*Revenue and expenditures from the outside account are through June 30, 2015 and will be updated with the annual report.

**The outside account revenue is generated from a 0.50% annual administrative fee on all outstanding loans.

FEES §602(b)(12)

The annual loan administration fee charged to the borrowers is 0.5% of their outstanding principal loan balance billed semi-annually. The initial application fee charged to the borrower is based on the loan amount requested as shown in Table 3. All of these fees are deposited into the Administrative Fund, held outside the CWSRF, and are used solely for the purpose of administering the CWSRF, including long-term loan servicing and other authorized purposes. It is anticipated that as of July 1, 2016, the balance in the OWRB's Administrative Fees account will be $2,742,584.21. An annual financial audit is performed by an accounting firm and will be included in the Annual Report to EPA.

TABLE 8: SFY 2017 UNRESTRICTED SOURCES OF ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Beginning Balance, 7/1/16*	$2,742,584.21
Projected Application Fees	$2,000.00
Projected Administrative Fee Revenue	$2,039,458.74
Total Sources	$4,784,042.95
Projected Expenses**	$2,007,662.00
Projected Ending Balance, 6/30/17	$2,776,380.95

*Balances projected through 6/30/16

**Includes personnel, travel, professional services, equipment, etc.

For SFY 2017, the OWRB has received requests for 12 wastewater and water quality projects totaling over $119,873,390. The PPL in Table 2 provides a listing of these fundable projects, along with EPA "needs category," target approval dates, application date, GPR, GPR type, required environmental documents, loan type, and, if applicable, Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Number; pursuant to CWA Section 606(c)(1-11). The full PPL, which includes the 5-year planning and contingency projects can be found on our website at www.owrb.ok.gov/cwsrf. The PPL may be amended if the financing strategy changes or additional projects are identified.

Projects shall conform to a state-approved 208 Water Quality Management Plan, 319 NPS Management Plan, Stormwater Management Plan or Quality Assurance Project Plan to be considered for funding. Based on initial environmental reviews, no proposed projects are anticipated to require a formal EIS study. Projected environmental benefits of proposed projects based on project type, water quality restoration, and water quality protection factors are listed in Table 6. Projects that meet the requirements of the capitalization grant, including federal crosscutting laws and authorities are identified in Table 5. These projects may receive loan funds from capitalization grant monies, state matching funds, CWSRF bonds, interest and investment earnings, and monies repaid to the fund by previous borrowers, called "second round monies."

BYPASS PROVISION

According to OAC 785:50-9-23(f)(2), a project on the fundable portion of the list may be bypassed if it is determined that the project will not be ready to proceed during the funding year. This determination will be made on projects that are unable to meet the schedule established on the priority list. The applicant whose project is affected shall be given written notices that the project is to be bypassed. Projects that have been bypassed may be reinstated on the funded portion of the list if sufficient funds are available, and the project completes the necessary tasks to proceed. Funds which become available due to the utilization of these bypass procedures will be treated in the same manner as additional allotments.

SOURCES AND COMMITMENTS OF FUNDS DURING SFY 2017

Table 9 identifies sources and commitments of all CWSRF funds. It is anticipated that approximately $160 million will be available during SFY 2017. Approximately $253 million in fund commitments have been identified, leaving approximately $93 million in wastewater infrastructure funding needs.

As funds are available, the OWRB will fund all new loans from the revolving fund, bond proceeds, capitalization grants, loan repayments, interest earnings, or release of reserve funds. Under the OWRB's financing strategy, new loans that are funded from cash reserves may be reimbursed with proceeds from future bond issues. A reimbursement resolution detailing the loans which would be available to be refunded back to the OWRB from the proceeds of future bond issues will be approved by the Board in advance of the issue.

TABLE 9: SFY 2017 UNRESTRICTED FUND SOURCES BY STATE FISCAL QUARTER

Sources of Funds		Totals
Beginning Balance (FY 16 Carryover) Includes: Open cap grants, cash in 2nd Round Fund, outstanding bond proceeds, remaining state match funds		$111,612,358.26
2016 Capitalization Grant Payments		$10,795,000.00
2016 State Match Deposit (Deposited Dec. 2015)		$0.00
Proposed Bond Issue		$0.00
Loans	Interest Earnings	$7,342,285.05
	Principal Repayments	$29,356,623.06
Investment Income Treasury	State Treasurer's Cash Management Program Interest (Recycled Funds)	$381,944.54
	Lawton Investment Principal/Interest	$590,250.00
	Short-Term Investment Earnings - BancFirst	$21,999.00
Total Sources		$160,100,459.91
Fund Commitments		**Totals**
Loan Obligations on SFY 2017 Priority List		$119,873,390.00
Loan Obligations for Prior Years		$102,431,606.82
OWRB Administrative Expenses		$400,000.00
2011 CWSRF Bonds	Interest	$3,026,187.50
	Principal	$5,245,000.00
2012 CWSRF Bonds	Interest	$3,643,900.00
	Principal	$1,755,000.00
2014A CWSRF Bonds	Interest	$1,102,578.80
	Principal	$5,805,000.00
2015 CWSRF Bonds	Interest	$4,582,743.76
	Principal	$5,675,000.00
Total Fund Commitments		$253,540,406.88
Funds Needed in Future Years*		($93,439,946.97)

* Funds for Loan Obligations (both Prior Years and on the FY17 Priority List) will not all be needed during SFY 2017. Future cap grants, state match and bond issues will be used to meet future needs.

SFY 2017 ALLOCATION OF FUNDS AMONG PROJECTS

Table 10 on page 26 details the allocation of funds among the various types of projects, along with the EPA's project types or "needs categories," applicable treated effluent discharge permit requirements, binding commitment, construction start, and initiation of operations dates. Projects scheduled for funding have been or will be reviewed for consistency with the CWA as amended. Prior to receiving a loan commitment, documented evidence of this review is placed on file.

SFY 2017 FEDERAL CAPITALIZATION GRANT PAYMENT SCHEDULE

The proposed federal capitalization grant payment schedule is based on the state's projection of binding commitments for selected projects that may be funded with federal funds, and therefore meet the requirements of the federal capitalization grant, including all federal crosscutting laws and authorities (see Table 5). This chart is based on the assumption that the FFY 2016 capitalization grant funds will be awarded by the EPA during the first quarter SFY 2017. The cumulative EPA/ACH System draws of federal payments will not exceed 83.33 percent for selected projects that utilize federal capitalization grant and state matching funds. In actuality however, 100 percent state match will be dispersed prior to any disbursement of federal funds. Tables 8, 9, and 11 present sources and timing of all capital into the CWSRF.

SFY 2017 FUND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE

Fund disbursement schedules are based on projected binding commitment date (OWRB approval date), construction start/loan closing date (beginning of disbursements), and construction completion (initiation of operation) date included in Table 10. Construction invoices are generally submitted by the borrower for payment beginning approximately one to three months after entering into a binding commitment.

PUBLIC REVIEW AND FUTURE IUP AMENDMENTS

The OWRB will meet the requirements under 33 U.S.C. § 606 (c) of the CWA through the public review and comments process. A public meeting to review the SFY 2017 CWSRF Draft IUP and PPL was held June 2, 2016. A public notice through a press release was issued on May 1, 2016 to print media statewide via The Oklahoman. The Draft SFY 2017 IUP and PPL will be made available at www.owrb.ok.gov/cwsrf prior to the public notice. Additionally, notice will be distributed to public wastewater authorities currently listed on the IUP, state and federal agencies, and other stakeholders on April 29, 2016 via mail and electronic mail. The public comment period will be open through June 8, 2016.

Future changes in the IUP may be required and shall be made in accordance with procedures provided in 40 CFR Part 35, Subpart K, and the OWRB CWSRF regulations. Minor revisions to this plan, required for administrative purposes for example, shall be made by the OWRB without public notice and will be reported to the EPA in the OWRB Financial Assistance Division's CWSRF SFY 2017 Annual Report.

THE OKLAHOMAN

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 2016

CLASSIFIEDS

Take Note / Special Notices

Oklahoma Water Resources Board to Hold Public Meeting on **Clean Water State Revolving** Fund FY 2017 Intended Use Plan OKLAHOMA CITY - The Oklahoma Water Resources Board will hold a public meeting to receive comments on the Draft FY 2017 Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Intended Use Plan and Project Priority List on Thursday, June 2, 2016, at 10:00 a.m. at 3800 North Classen Blvd, Oklahoma City. Eligible public entities may receive below market interest rate financing for construction and improvement of collection and treatment works, stormwater, abandoned site remediation, water/energy efficiency, green infrastructure, innovative green projects and nonpoint source pollution control activities which maintain and/or improve Oklahoma´s surface and groundwater resources. A copy of the proposed Plan, and Priority List is available at the above address or online at www.owrb.ok.gov/CWSRF. To submit a project to be considered for funding or for further information contact: Kathy Koon, Financial Assistance Division, (405)530-8800.

TABLE 10: SFY 2017 INTENDED USE PROJECTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Part 1. Section 212 Publicly Owned Treatment Works Projects

	Type[1]	Project Name/ Community	Project Number	Assistance Amount ($)	Population Estimate[2]	Discharge Permit Requirements (DPR)[3]			
						$CBOD_5$	BOD	TSS	NH_3-N
1	LC	Altus MA	ORF-14-0007-CW	$3,500,000	19,716	10		15	4
2	LC	Skiatook PWA	ORF-15-0003-CW	$9,781,890	7,571	15, 17, & 25			8 & 12
3	LC	Del City MSA	ORF-16-0003-CW	$19,320,000	21,756		20	30	12
4	LC	Tulsa MUA	ORF-17-0001-CW	$37,921,000	395,599	10, 15, 30		15 & 30	3, 5, 7, 8, & 12
5	LC	Bixby PWA	ORF-14-0003-CW	$21,000,000	22,480	30		90	
6	LC	Miami SUA	ORF-14-0011-CW	$4,000,000	13,669	15 & 30		30	4
7	LC	Choctaw UA	ORF-15-0007-CW	$3,100,000	11,619	10	20	15 & 30	4 & 5
8	LC	Lexington PWA	ORF-17-0006-CW	$400,000	2,339	30		30	
9	LC	Oklahoma City WUT	ORF-17-0002-CW	$3,000,000	600,729	10		10	2
10	LC	Holdenville PWA	ORF-17-0003-CW	$650,500	5,768	10 & 15		15 & 30	2 & 8
11	LC	Broken Arrow MA	ORF-17-0005-CW	$16,600,000	101,917	30		30	
12	LC	Jay UA	ORF-17-0004-CW	$600,000	2,481	10 & 20		15 & 30	4 & 6
Total				$119,873,390					

Part 2. Section 319 Nonpoint Source Management Projects

Total NPS Category VII	$0

Part 3. Section 320 Estuary Program Projects

Total No Estuaries	$0

Part 4. CWSRF Program Administrative Costs

Total 4% Program Administrative Fees Banked	$400,000
Total Parts 1-4	**$120,273,390**

[1] Based on American Community Survey Data.

[2] R = Refinancing, LC = Long-term Construction Loan, HG = Hardship Grant, NC = Non-construction, GPR = Green Project Reserve

[3] ND = No Discharge, NA = Not Applicable, A = Administrative Cost

[4] I = Secondary Treatment, II = Advanced Treatment, IIIA = Inflow/Infiltration Correction, IIIB = Major Sewer System Rehab, IVA = New Collection System, IVB = New Interceptor, V = Correction of Combined Sewer Overflows, VI = Urban Stormwater, VII = Nonpoint Sources Activities, X = Conveyance of Recycled Water, Other = Water quality projects as defined under 82 O.S. § 1085.51

[5] The target date for OWRB board approval and commitment of funds (prior to loan closing).

[6] Estimated based on assumption that construction start is 60 days following Binding Commitment Date.

[7] Construction time estimated based on cost of project: <$500,000 = 2 quarters or 183 days; $500,000-$3.5 million = 4 quarters or 365 days; >$3.5 million = 8 quarters or 730 days.

TABLE 10 (CONTINUED)

DPR (continued)			Needs Categories[4]											Binding Commitment Date[5]	Construction Start Date[6]	Initiation of Operation
P	Min. DO	Fecal	I	II	IIIA	IIIB	IVA	IVB	V	VI	VII	X	Other			
	2			X								X		01/17/17	03/18/17	03/18/18
	2, 5, & 6		X			X								09/20/16	11/19/16	11/19/18
	5			X										10/18/16	12/17/16	12/17/18
	5, 6, & 7		X	X	X	X	X	X						10/18/16	12/17/16	12/17/18
			X											03/21/17	05/20/17	05/20/19
	5				X	X				X				03/21/17	05/20/17	05/20/19
	5			X			X							12/20/16	02/18/17	02/18/18
			X											09/20/16	11/19/16	05/21/17
	5				X	X								06/20/17	08/19/17	08/19/18
	5			X										08/16/16	10/15/16	10/15/17
								X						05/16/17	07/15/17	07/15/19
	4 & 5						X							01/11/17	03/12/17	03/12/18

TABLE 11: HISTORICAL FUNDING SOURCES AS OF MARCH 1, 2016

Fiscal Year	Federal Cap Grant Amount	State Match Amount	Over Match Amount	Bond Issue Proceeds	Notes	Less 4% Administration	Total Available For Assistance
1988	$9,278,000.00	$1,855,600.00	$0.00	$0.00	(1)	$371,120.00	$10,762,480.00
1989	$7,597,400.00	$1,519,480.00	$0.00	$0.00	(2)	$303,896.00	$8,812,984.00
1990	$7,862,000.00	$1,572,400.00	$0.00	$0.00	(3)	$314,480.00	$9,119,920.00
1991	$16,580,619.00	$3,316,123.80	$0.20	$0.00	(3)	$663,224.76	$19,233,518.24
1992	$15,697,737.00	$3,139,547.40	$0.60	$0.00	(4)	$627,909.48	$18,209,375.52
1993	$15,528,546.00	$3,105,709.20	-$0.20	$0.00	(5)	$621,141.84	$18,013,113.16
1994	$9,632,600.00	$1,926,520.00	$0.00	$0.00	(6)	$385,304.00	$11,173,816.00
1995	$9,951,183.00	$1,990,236.60	$0.40	$0.00	(7)	$398,047.32	$11,543,372.68
1996	$16,300,350.00	$3,260,070.00	-$1.00	$0.00	(7,8)	$652,014.00	$18,908,405.00
1997	$4,986,100.00	$997,220.00	$21,450.00	$0.00	(8)	$199,444.00	$5,805,326.00
1998	$10,879,110.00	$2,175,822.00	$8,644.94	$0.00	(9)	$435,164.40	$12,628,412.54
1999	$10,880,001.00	$2,176,000.20	$105,646.80	$0.00	(10)	$435,200.04	$12,726,447.96
2000	$10,996,702.00	$2,199,340.40	$82,990.54	$0.00	(11)	$439,868.08	$12,839,164.86
2001	$10,746,747.00	$2,149,349.40	$677.89	$0.00	(12)	$429,869.88	$12,466,904.41
2002	$10,770,705.00	$2,154,141.00	$0.00	$26,000,000.00	(12,13)	$430,828.20	$38,494,017.80
2003	$10,700,700.00	$2,140,140.00	$0.00	$127,500,000.00	(14)	$428,028.00	$139,912,812.00
2004	$10,720,400.00	$2,144,080.00	$0.00	$0.00	(14)	$428,816.00	$12,435,664.00
2005	$8,693,800.00	$1,738,760.00	$0.00	$0.00	(14)	$347,752.00	$10,084,808.00
2006	$7,046,300.00	$1,409,260.00	$67,760.00	$0.00	(14)	$281,852.00	$8,241,468.00
2007/2008	$14,087,400.00	$2,817,480.00	$0.00	$0.00	(15)	$563,496.00	$16,341,384.00
ARRA	$31,662,100.00	N/A	$0.00	$0.00		$1,266,484.00	$30,395,616.00
2009/2010	$21,914,100.00	$4,382,820.00	$0.00	$93,534,169.20	(15,16)	$876,564.00	$118,954,525.20
2011	$11,930,000.00	$2,386,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	(16)	$477,200.00	$13,838,800.00
2012	$11,419,000.00	$2,283,800.00	$0.00	$100,030,252.74	(16,17)	$456,760.00	$113,276,292.74
2013	$10,786,000.00	$2,157,200.00	$0.00	$0.00	(17)	$431,440.00	$12,511,760.00
2014	$11,328,000.00	$2,265,600.00	$0.00	$0.00	(18)	$453,120.00	$13,140,480.00
2015	$11,269,000.00	$2,253,800.00	$0.00	$114,245,235.87	(19)	$450,760.00	$13,072,040.00
TOTALS	**$329,244,600.00**	**$59,516,500.00**	**$287,170.17**	**$461,309,657.81**		**$13,169,784.00**	**$722,942,908.11**

Notes:

1. FY 1988 state match appropriated by the legislature from the Statewide Water Development Revolving Fund. - 7/30/88, H.B. 1571
2. FY 1989 state match appropriated by the legislature from the Statewide Water Development Revolving Fund. - 4/26/89, S.B. 51
3. FYs 1990 and 1991 state matches appropriated by the legislature from the Special Cash Fund. - 3/20/91, S.B. 144
4. $2,892,047 of FY 1992 state match appropriated by the legislature from the Constitutional Reserve Fund. - 5/28/93, S.B. 390; $200,000 in state match provided by Ute settlement - State of New Mexico and $47,501 in state match provided from OWRB grant account.
5. FY 1993 state match appropriated by the legislature from the Constitutional Reserve Fund. - 5/18/94, H.B. 2761
6. OWRB issued its $1,950,000 SRF Program Notes, Series 1994 on October 25, 1994. The Series 1994 Notes were paid from monies in the Debt Service Reserve Fund for the Board's 1985 State Loan Program Bonds.
7. OWRB issued its $4,050,000 CWSRF Revenue Notes, Series 1996 on May 22, 1996. The Series 1996 Notes were paid from investment and interest earnings on CWSRF accounts and repayments on the Guymon and Ketchum State Loan Program Bond loans. $1,990,237 went toward meeting the FY 1995 state match and $2,018,545 toward the FY 1996 state match.
8. OWRB issued its $2,275,000 CWSRF Revenue Notes, Series 1997 on June 26, 1997. The Series 1997 Notes were paid from investment and interest earnings on CWSRF accounts and repayments on the Guymon and Ketchum State Loan Program Bond loans. $1,241,524 went toward meeting the FY 1996 state match and $1,018,670 toward the FY 1997 state match.
9. OWRB issued its $2,200,000 CWSRF Revenue Notes, Series 1998 on June 25, 1998. The Series 1998 Notes were paid from investment and interest earnings on CWSRF accounts and repayments on the Guymon and Ketchum State Loan Program Bond loans.
10. OWRB issued its $2,300,000 CWSRF Revenue Notes, Series 1999 on February 15, 1999. The Series 1999 Notes were paid from investment and interest earnings on CWSRF accounts and repayments on the Guymon and Ketchum State Loan Program Bond loans.
11. OWRB issued its $2,300,000 CWSRF Revenue Notes, Series 2000 on June 22, 2000. The Series 2000 Notes were paid from investment and interest earnings on CWSRF accounts and repayments on the Guymon and Ketchum State Loan Program Bond loans.
12. OWRB issued its $4,345,000 CWSRF Revenue Notes, Series 2001 on April 11, 2001. The Series 2001 Notes were paid from investment and interest earnings on CWSRF accounts. $2,149,349.40 went toward meeting the FY 2001 state match and $2,154,141.00 went toward meeting the FY 2002 state match.
13. OWRB issued a $28,890,000 CWSRF Interim Construction Loan Revenue Bonds, Series 2001, on August 15, 2001. The Series 2001 Bonds are to be paid from prinicipal and interest payments made on CWSRF loans made from bond proceeds.
14. OWRB issued a $204,480,000 CWSRF/DWSRF Interim Construction Loan Revenue Bonds, Series 2004, on October 26, 2004. The Series 2004 Bonds are to be paid from prinicipal and interest payments made on CWSRF loans made from bond proceeds. Match for 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 with $67,760 left.
15. Reallocation of bond funds from the 2004 Bond Issue to state matching funds - $3,908,100 for the 2007, 2008 and 2009 cap grants.
16. OWRB issued a $85,000,000 Revenue Bond Issue, Series 2011 on April 13, 2011 with $6,492,200 for the 2010 and 2011 cap grants and a portion of the 2012 cap grant. $814,000 for the 2012 state match will be available from the 2011 bond issue the remainder will need to come from another source.
17. OWRB issued a $86,505,000 Revenue Bond Issue, Series 2012B on November 7, 2012 with $2,047,000 for the remainder of the 2012 cap grant. The state match for the 2013 cap grant was provided with a reallocation of the 2012B bond proceeds of $1,500,000 and overmatch from 2006 of $67,760 and overmatch from 2012B Bonds of $577,200, and $12,240 from an appropriation from the Water Infrastructure Development Fund. Reallocation of bond funds from the 2012B Bond Issue to state matching funds.
18. OWRB issued a $100,620,000 Revenue Bond Issue, Series 2015 on December 17, 2015 with $4,537,600 for the 2015 and 2016 cap grants.

FUTURE OF OKLAHOMA'S CWSRF PROGRAM

The need for wastewater infrastructure (including NPS pollution control projects) in Oklahoma will be significant and is projected to be almost $44 billion (based on 2010 dollars) from the time of this report until 2060. Hence, the CWSRF is a crucial resource for the State as a vehicle to champion the cause of the 2060 initiative.

With most wastewater projects designed to last 20 to 30 years, it is entirely possible that all such infrastructure across the state will have to be replaced at least once within the OCWP's 50-year planning horizon. This is even more likely when considering the need for upgrades to meet new federal standards as well as the ever increasing demands of a growing population. While the ebb and flow of the economy and other factors will create some variation in the number of loans in any given year, the dire need for new, better, and more efficient systems will most certainly drive the demand trend up over the coming years.

The OWRB continues to be committed to providing Oklahoma communities the best assistance possible through technical assistance and offering some of the lowest interest rates available. The OWRB will continue to provide public outreach that helps our communities by offering newly-developed tools that advocate sustainability and planning, such as OASIS and the Public Wastewater System Planning Guide complete with FSP template. These tools will better equip Oklahomans for the increasingly complex technical, financial, and managerial decisions regularly facing them today. With hard work, proper planning, public awareness, and true implementation, it really will be possible for Oklahomans to use no more freshwater in 2060 than we did in 2010!

Our operations team provides clerical support, financing software expertise, and database management for the division's loan and grant programs, enabling success and synergy through seamless service.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIS	American Iron and Steel
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CatEx	Categorical Exclusion
CBR	CWSRF Benefits Reporting
CEUs	Continuing Education Units
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWNS	Clean Water Needs Survey
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
DB	Davis Bacon
DCR	Debt Coverage Ratio
DUNS	Data Universal Numbering System
DWSRF	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FACT	Funding Agency Coordinating Team
FFATA	Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FSP	Fiscal Sustainability Plan
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPR	Green Project Reserve
Guide	Public Wastewater System Planning Guide
IUP	Intended Use Plan
mmd	Municipal Market Daily
MS4	Municipal Storm Sewer System
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	Non-point Source
OASIS	Oklahoma Advantages Assessment and Scoring for Infrastructure Solutions
OCWP	Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan
ODEQ	Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality
ORWA	Oklahoma Rural Water Association
OS	Oklahoma Statutes
OWRB	Oklahoma Water Resources Board
OWQS	Oklahoma Water Quality Standards
Packet	Program Application Packet
PPL	Project Priority List
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SFY	State Fiscal Year
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SWS-R	Sensitive Water Supply with Reuse
TIPRA	Tax Increase Prevention and Revitalization Act of 2005
WRRDA	Water Resources Reform and Development Act
WQ	Water Quality
WUT	Water Utilities Trust

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It may be all fun and games, but we don't monkey around with your money!

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