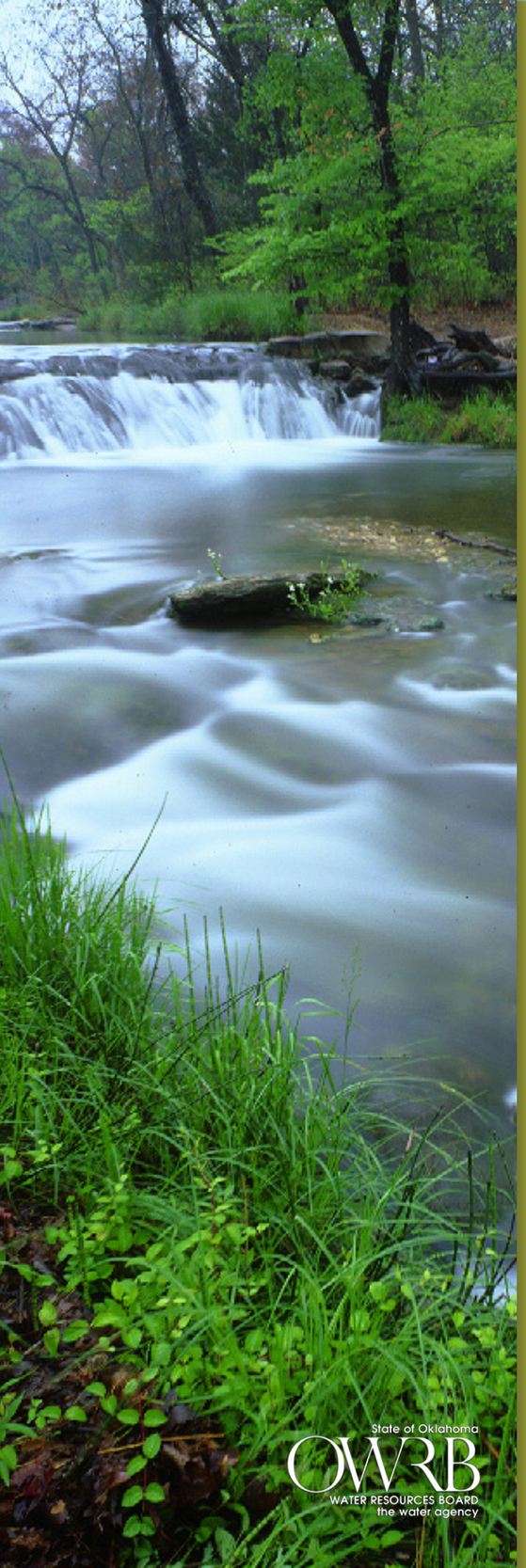
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

SFY 2016 INTENDED USE PLAN

Financial Assistance Division
Oklahoma Water Resources Board

July 1, 2015

WATER FOR 2060
EFFICIENCY • CONSERVATION • RECYCLING • REUSE



OWRB Mission:

To protect and enhance the quality of life for Oklahomans by managing and improving the state's water resources to ensure clean and reliable water supplies, a strong economy, and a safe and healthy environment.

Appendices (available online at www.owrb.ok.gov/cwsrf)

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WATER FOR 2060
EFFICIENCY · CONSERVATION · RECYCLING · REUSE

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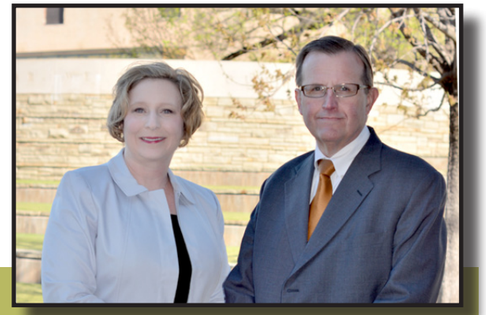
Joe Freeman-Division Chief

Jennifer Wasinger-Assistant Chief



Financial Assistance Staff

Back Row L to R: Andrew Allen, Byju Sudhakaran, Matthew Sellers, Brenda Hansel, Connie Guinn, Laura Oak, Scott Roberson, Lori Johnson, Kar Tang, Simeon Stoitzev.

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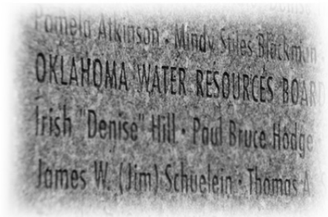
(Not pictured: Kathy Koon, Kate Burum, Charles de Coune)

INTENDED USE PLAN

2016



Left - Financial Assitance Division Photo taken in front of the "Survivor Tree" at the site of the Oklahoma City Bombing Memorial in recognition of this April 19th, the 20th Anniversary of the tragedy that befell the Murrah Building, Oklahoma Water Resources Board, Journal Record Building, and others. This lone elm stood within yards of the blast and yet survived amidst all the destruction. It soon became the symbol of hope for families of the victims and the City.

Above - The OWRB lost two of its own that day, Bob Chipman and Trudy Rigney.

"When the well's dry, we know the worth of water."

Benjamin Franklin

Letters of Introduction

J.D. STRONG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MARY FALLIN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
WATER RESOURCES BOARD

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 its wise use. In fact, the cheapest source of water is conserved water. We at the Oklahoma Water Resources Board are pleased and humbled to have lead development of the 2012 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. As we carry through these planning efforts it becomes more evident how crucial the Financial Assistance Division of the Water Resources Board will become in the months and years ahead for water infrastructure in our State.

Water conservation, water recycling, and water reuse are no longer catch phrases, but rather, real strategies that local communities are putting into their project plans that will make a significant difference in the inevitable dry years to come. Given the recent wave of droughts plaguing our communities, not to mention strong population growth and aging infrastructure, Oklahoma wants to be proactive in its water planning. With that in mind, the Water Resources Board 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 SFY 2016, the Oklahoma Water Resources Board will continue to work closely with state, federal, and local partners to identify common objectives, thus providing 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

J.D. STRONG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MARY FALLIN
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
WATER RESOURCES BOARD

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 $3.3 billion in projects with our loan and grant programs which in turn lead to savings of over $1 billion for Oklahoma communities and rural districts.

This has been a big year within the CWSRF community with the Reauthorization of the Clean Water Act (CWA). There are new eligibilities, new requirements, and new guidance that affect both our work and our borrowers, such as the ability to now purchase land using CWSRF funds. This report delves into these changes in some detail and how the OWRB will respond and address them with our borrowers.

Our new Public Wastewater System Planning Guide (Guide) is, in fact, just such a response. We are excited about the timely release of our new Guide this year as it fits so appropriately into the CWA's renewed emphasis on fiscal sustainability. With some minor adjustments, staff was able to readily convert the Guide into an outstanding Fiscal Sustainability Plan template.

The Division looks forward to meeting new challenges set forth by the state goals of the Water for 2060 Act to be released in the coming months. We are pleased that we can play such a significant role in the solution. Given the excellent rapport that we share with so many communities around our state, we are in a prime position to spread the word and 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 loans. The Financial Assistance Division is proud of our natural AAA ratings on all of our State Revolving Fund (SRF) bond issues as well as our use of innovative means to meet Oklahoma's infrastructure needs.

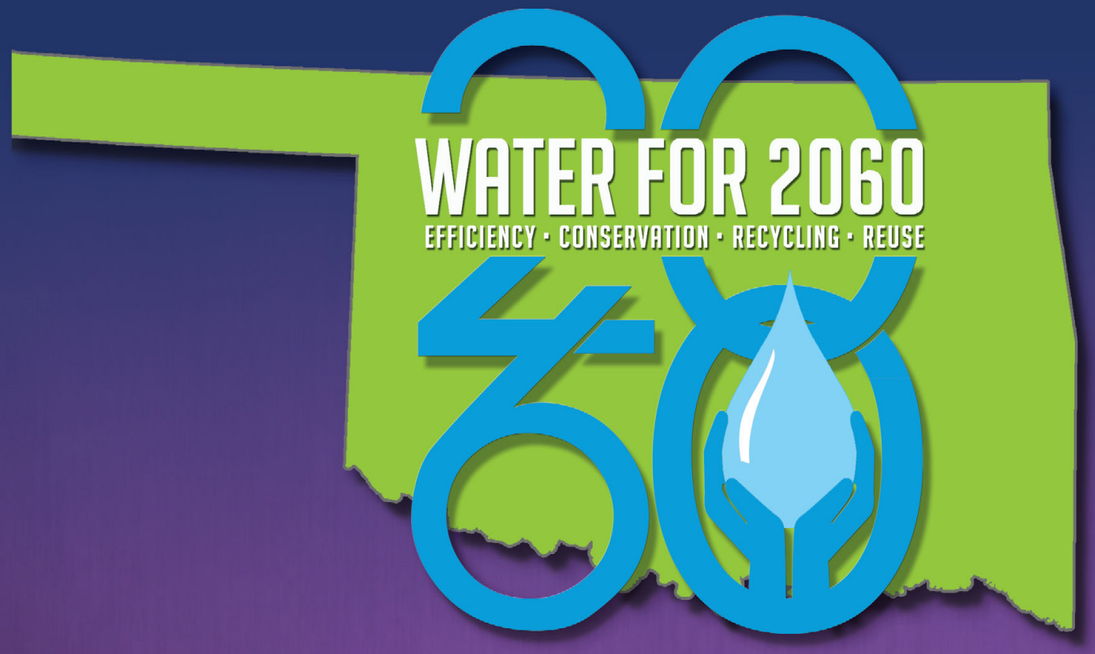
Work completed through the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan process documented a tremendous need of over $44 billion through the year 2060 for wastewater investments in Oklahoma. It will take the efforts of all of us in the industry to meet this great challenge.

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

Sincerely,

Joe Freeman, Chief
Financial Assistance Division

The cheapest source of water is CONSERVATION.



"The cheapest and most accessible source of water is conservation." - is a common tagline used for the Water for 2060 Act, and truly captures the spirit of this initiative. With its passage, Oklahoma became the first state to establish a statewide goal of consuming no more fresh water in fifty years than is consumed today. The Water for 2060 Advisory Council, appointed by the Governor, House Speaker, and President Pro Tempore, is studying a wide range of innovative conservation measures, incentives, and related project financing options. Council recommendations will be submitted to the State Legislature in the fall of 2015.

At the time of this report, the Advisory Council has met quarterly for seven meetings and developed twelve draft recommendations for three sectors: public water supply, crop irrigation, and the energy and industry sector, many of which involve the use of state financing, including the CWSRF program. The recommendations are scheduled to be finalized and put before the Oklahoma Legislature in the fall of 2015. The OWRB is excited to be a significant and fundamental part of reaching the goals set forth.

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
- Nonpoint source pollution control projects
  - Implementation of capital projects that result in direct benefits to water quality
  - Streambank stabilization and related efforts to reduce erosion
- Green infrastructure projects
  - Green streets, permeable pavement, green roofs, and related projects that reduce impervious surfaces and increase stormwater quality
  - Bioretention of runoff and sediments
  - Stormwater harvesting and reuse
  - Increased urban forestry, establishment of rain gardens, and other efforts that enhance natural habitat
  - Low Impact Development (LID), characterized by a wide range of accepted sustainable stormwater practices that can be implemented virtually anywhere
- Innovative projects
  - Develop long-range system management and utility sustainability plans
  - Contingency projects to address acute climate variability impacts

WaterSense Meets EPA Criteria

Visit the OWRB's Water for 2060 webpage at www.owrb.ok.gov/2060

State of Oklahoma OWRB WATER RESOURCES BOARD the water agency

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. This past year has seen some exceptional changes to the CWSRF program pursuant to the reauthorization of the CWA. This Intended Use Plan (IUP) will document those changes that affect Oklahoma's CWSRF program and how they will be implemented by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board Financial Assistance Division (OWRB).

Some of the more significant changes to our program resulting from the reauthorization are: land purchase necessary for construction is now an eligible cost for wastewater infrastructure; up to a 30-year term loan is available for qualified projects/applicants; a fiscal sustainability plan is required to be written for infrastructure that is to be repaired, replaced or expanded which includes an inventory and evaluation of the project's assets; determination of the cost and effectiveness of the processes, materials, techniques and technologies for carrying out the proposed project; and now the purchase of American Iron and Steel (AIS) for project materials and prevailing wage provisions are a permanent requirement of the CWA.

Launched by $14.5 million in State appropriated seed monies and $402.9 million in subsequent state match notes and revenue bonds, the program has capitalized over $318 million in federal grant funds to commit over $1 billion in low-interest construction and refinancing loans since 1990.

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 State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2016, the OWRB will continue offering financing at approximately 40% below market rate. A 30-year maximum term loan is now 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 nonpoint source projects that reduce polluted runoff from urban and agricultural land including 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 and abandoned industrial site assessment and clean-up.

To date, the OWRB has received requests for 11 projects totaling $93.5 million (Table 1). Funding requests for the 5-year period (through year 2020) total $238.8 million.

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 for funds to be made available during SFY 2016.

Table 1: SFY 2016 Fundable Projects

Priority Rank and Name	OWRB Project Number	Target B.C. Date	Priority List Amount ($)	Project Description
1. Lexington PWA	ORF-15-0005-CW	09/15/15	$3,030,000	Construction of a new sequential batch reactor (SBR) wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and the rehabilitation of the aeration basins utilizing energy efficiency pumps and motors and construct emergency holding pond into a sludge dewatering unit and two-cell flow equalization basins (FEB) (Cat. I)
2. Altus MA	ORF-14-0007-CW	09/15/15	$2,854,000	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)
3. Tulsa MUA	ORF-16-0001-CW	10/20/15	$38,540,000	Sanitary sewer system and WWTP improvements, new interceptor, and water reuse for internal washdown, use of EE pumps and motors. (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB & X)
4. Del City MSA	ORF-16-0003-CW	12/15/15	$14,000,000	Wastewater System Improvements with EE pumps and motors (Cat. II)
5. Choctaw UA	ORF-15-0007-CW	01/19/16	$3,100,000	Bring existing WWTP back to its original design capacity of 1.0 MGD while using energy efficiency pumps and motors and construct sanitary sewer collection line extension along 10th St. from Hiwassee Rd. to Indian Meridian Rd. (Cat II & IVA)
6. Skiatook PWA	ORF-15-0003-CW	12/15/15	$9,781,890	Improvements at Bird Creek and Hominy Creek WWTP (Cat. I)
7. Perkins PWA	ORF-16-0004-CW	07/21/15	$600,000	Automated meter reading project (Cat. Other)***
8. Broken Arrow MA	ORF-16-0006-CW	07/21/15	$2,045,000	Automated meter reading project (Cat. Other)***
9. Broken Arrow MA	ORF-16-0005-CW	09/15/15	$12,565,000	Improvements at Bird Creek and Hominy Creek WWTP (Cat. I)
10. Oklahoma City WUT	ORF-16-0002-CW	06/21/16	$7,000,000	42" relief interceptor from S. Shields Ave. and S.E. 19th St. to S. Blackwelder Ave. and S.W. 21st St. 30", 21", & 18" relief mains from S. Harvey Ave. to S. Shields Ave. along S. 55th St. and S. 67th St. (Cat. IVB)
TOTAL			**$93,515,890**	

*** Other water quality projects as defined under 82 O.S. § 1085.51.

The CWSRF loans are used for the construction of wastewater infrastructure improvements, stormwater activities, structural or nonstructural nonpoint source (NPS) projects, qualifying projects for Green Project Reserve (GPR), and refinancing of eligible existing debt.

To enter into the program:

A. Borrower must be a qualifying entity under state rules and federal requirements;

B. Project must fit within the guidelines of CWA Eligibilities for CWSRF and be eligible for funding under State Rules.

A. Qualifying Borrowers

Legally qualified borrowers are identified through review by OWRB staff. The potential loan recipient must, according to 82 O.S. 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.

B. Eligible Projects for Funding §603(c)/212(2)A

The CWSRF may finance up to 100% of project costs for items eligible under program requirements, defined in OWRB rules (OAS 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.
  Treatment works are defined by the Oklahoma CWSRF program as devices and systems that are used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature or necessary to recycle or reuse water. Projects that implement nonpoint source best management practices such as green infrastructure are not considered treatment works.
- Implementation of a nonpoint source 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 including those that are required by a Municipal Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit. Projects may include but are not limited to green roofs, rain gardens, roadside plantings, porous pavement and rainwater harvesting;
- Measures to reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency or reuse. Assistance can only be provided for municipalities, inter-municipal or state agencies. Eligible projects include installation; replacement, or upgrade of water meters; plumbing fixtures retrofit or replacement; gray water recycling; water reuse; water audits and water conservation plans;
- Development and implementation of watershed projects consistent with Section 122 of the CWA. Eligible projects include watershed management of wet weather discharges, stormwater best management practices, 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 publicly owned treatment works. Eligible projects include the installation of energy efficient lighting, HVAC, process equipment, electronic equipment and systems at POTWs, energy audits and optimization studies are also eligible;
- Reusing or recycling wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water. Eligible items also include the purchase and installation of treatment equipment sufficient to meet reuse standards;
- Measures to increase the security of publicly owned treatment works;
- Land necessary for construction including surface and subsurface easements, a place to store equipment and material during construction, land needed to locate eligible projects, and land integral to the treatment process.

After four years of persistent drought, OWRB staff stand on the dry bottom of Purcell City Lake.

Right - Staff visiting one of the largest WWTPs in the U.S. at 370 MGD, Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant in Washington, D.C.

Seven steps have been identified in 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 includes a sample request letter, Programmatic Application Questionnaire, and a financial pre-application form for new borrowers (OWRB L-1). 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 the Programmatic Application Packet (Packet). The SFY 2016 Programmatic Application notice went out on February 2, 2015.

Projects currently on the SFY 2015 Project Priority List (PPL) that will not be approved for funding within SFY 2015 are encouraged to request to remain on the SFY 2016 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 "Integrated Priority Rating System for Distribution of Fund" found in Appendix A. The Rating System is set forth in OAC 785:50-9-23.

Proposed projects receive points in the five key areas as follows:

1) "Project Type Factor" (max. 70 pts.): 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 pts.): Projects located on waterbodies not meeting assigned beneficial uses. Points vary by waterbody impairment.

3) "Water Quality Protection Factor" (max. 10 pts.): Projects for maintenance of beneficial uses located on specially protected waterbodies.

4) "Programmatic Priority Factor" (max. 100 pts.): Projects that address specific priorities set forth by EPA or OWRB and detailed in the annual IUP. For SFY 2016, OWRB will provide additional points to those projects that are in alignment with the goals of Oklahoma's Water for 2060 initiative.

5) "Readiness to Proceed Factor" (max. 400 pts.): 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 Graphic Information System (GIS) technology. The various water quality and environmental data layers used are available from the OWRB, Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and other state and federal agencies.

Per OWRB rules, 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 higher existing population will receive a higher rating.

Project Priority List (PPL)

The SFY 2016 PPL may be found in Appendix E.

The PPL includes the following items:

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

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. 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 2016 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 and 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.

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). The Financial 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 OWRB's DCR requirement.

If an entity is unable to meet 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 its infrastructure financing needs. The entity may also be invited to attend a Funding Agency Coordinating Team (FACT) meeting attended by multiple potential governmental infrastructure funding groups in Oklahoma (see Sidebar on FACT).

Table 2: Loan Application Fee

Loan Request	Fee
$ 249,999 or less	$ 100.00
$ 250,000 - 999,999	$ 250.00
$1,000,000 or more	$ 500.00

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.

III. Engineering Review §603(b)

As projects are considered for CWSRF funding they receive technical review, which includes engineering report or planning document review as well as final design or plans and specification review. The engineering report review considers, among other things, the existing system, need for the project, any enforcement orders, sustainable and green components, advantages and 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?

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 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 Appendix B or the FACT Guidelines available at www.owrb.ok.gov/FACT.

IV. Environmental Review §602(b)(6)

An environmental review by 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 Categorical Exclusion (CatEx) for qualifying projects or review the entity's submitted Environmental Information Document(s) to develop an Environmental Assessment (EA). Staff then sends 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, DEQ, 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.

FACT
OKLAHOMA FUNDING AGENCY COORDINATING TEAM

The Funding Agency Coordinating Team (FACT) is a group of federal and state organizations, including 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 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 DEQ'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.

V. Board Approval and Closing

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

If the project is approved by the Board, 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 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 on each loan funded with cash funds reflects the current rate of approximately 60% of Municipal Market Daily (mmd) AAA scale spot rates through maturity plus 70 basis points. The interest rate is calculated approximately 10 days prior to loan closing.

Based on changes to the CWA, CWSRF loans now a 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 OWRB uses to determine the Weighted Average Useful Life of project components can be found in Appendix C.

Terms may change for future loans. An additional 0.5% administrative fee is charged on the unpaid principal balances.

VI. Construction and Construction Monitoring

After bids are opened and construction contract(s) awarded, OWRB staff attend a pre-construction conference to discuss the responsibilities of all parties during construction. 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 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 48 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 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 construction is complete and a final amortization schedule is provided to the borrower, 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. 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 OWRB to ensure that the system is being operated by individuals who have been adequately trained.
- 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 OWRB, a letter is sent notifying them of the deficiency and requiring them to make the necessary changes to meet the requirement.

Ongoing Borrower Assistance

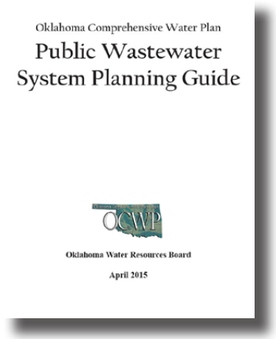
Outreach is a large focus for the Financial Assistance Division. Both online and in print, OWRB continues to make resources available to help communities plan for their future by actively going to their place of business or holding meetings for multiple entities.

Initially, as part of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan (OCWP) and now as a template for the new Fiscal Sustainability Plan (FSP) required by the CWA, OWRB is finalizing the Public Wastewater System Planning Guide (Guide) released in May 2015. This easy-to-use document 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 will step 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 FSP documentation. Those sections and tables that 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.

Marketing of OASIS (Oklahoma Advantages Assessment & Scoring for Infrastructure Solutions) to entities across the state will begin in June of 2015. 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.

In an effort to get the nonpoint source projects rolling in Oklahoma's CWSRF program, OWRB is working in collaboration with the stormwater permitting section of ODEQ to promote green alternatives through their program. Staff will be developing green conceptual alternatives into brochures, web pages, and other media that will be used in the coming year by permitters to suggest to their permittees as options to fix any stormwater problems they may be having.



Oklahoma's CWSRF Program Goals

Long-term Goals

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

- Assist borrowers in complying with the requirements of the Clean Water Act 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 Nonpoint Source Management Program to reduce or eliminate water quality threats in Oklahoma's priority 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 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 reach 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.
- 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 are to:

- 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 or other enforcement orders to meet deadlines for municipal compliance in accordance with CWA.
- Coach our borrowers, engineers and service providers through outreach, written guidance, and site visits, proactively 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.
- Create strategies and finance implementation of the Water for 2060 initiative by encouraging nonpoint source, 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.
- 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 2016.
- Adjust programmatic and operational procedures based on most recent CWA amendments.
- 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

CWSRF Programmatic Requirements

Green Project Reserve (GPR)

As part of the FFY 2015 Appropriations included in P.L. 113-235, OWRB is required to provide a minimum of 10% of the Capitalization Grant ($1,134,400) in GPR projects. EPA defines projects as meeting the GPR requirements as those which address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements or other environmentally innovative projects.

Oklahoma is committed to the implementation of sustainable and green infrastructure. Projects that incorporate the Water for 2060 goals and objectives of efficiency, reuse, conservation, green infrastructure, environmentally innovative practices, or system sustainability will receive bonus points under the CWSRF Integrated Priority Rating System (see Appendix A). OWRB conducts an active solicitation of GPR projects including notification of interest groups and program stakeholders, publication on related websites, and conference/seminar presentations.

The Programmatic Application includes a questionnaire for the purpose of determining a project's components meet GPR requirements. Staff engineers will further consult with each community's project engineer during the planning process to refine and determine the proposed expenditures toward green infrastructure elements. Additionally, OWRB has developed a checklist to be submitted as an attachment to the engineering report (included as Appendix D) which will serve in part as the "business case" for inclusion of project or component of a project in the GPR. 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 that were determined GPR eligible at the time of the final IUP are shown on the PPL (Appendix E.)

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

GPR results for the FY will be in the Annual Report as well as entered into CBR.

Additional Subsidization §603(i)

The CWA now includes the authority for a CWSRF Program to provide a certain percentage of its capitalization grant as Additional Subsidization. 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
- 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 a system that:

- Meets the affordability criteria of the State;
- Does not meet the affordability of the State; however: (1) seeks additional subsidization to benefit individual rate payers in the residential user rate class; (2) demonstrates to the State that such ratepayers will experience significant hardship from the increase in rates; (3) ensures that the additional subsidization provided under this paragraph is directed through a user charge rate system to ratepayers; or
- Implements a process, material, technique or technology to address water efficiency goals, energy efficiency, mitigate stormwater runoff or encourage sustainable project planning, design and construction.

For SFY 2016, based on both the estimated FFY 2015 Appropriations amount and the projects available for funding, OWRB will provide no more than $1,000,000 in principal forgiveness for projects that meet the intent of the Water for 2060 Act. This would include those projects which are mitigating stormwater runoff, water and energy efficiency projects, design and construction projects that include water reuse, and other projects that are designed for long-term sustainability. As funds are available, projects which include Water for 2060 related components may receive principal forgiveness in an amount equal to the Water for 2060 related expenditures or $250,000, whichever is less. Principal forgiveness is limited to $250,000 per beneficiary per state fiscal year. Should a tie-breaker be necessary, subsidy will be awarded to the borrower with the earliest financial application date.

The final list of projects which received additional subsidization will be available in the 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.

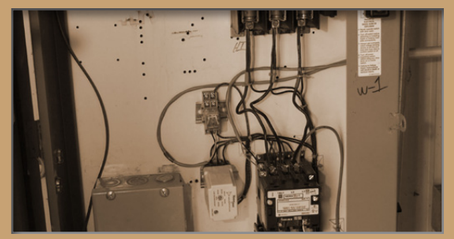
OWRB's affordability criteria are described in Appendix F. The criteria utilize per capita income, the unemployment rate, and the population growth rate for each potential borrower. This information is identified using the American Community Survey Data (Survey) from the US Census Bureau and then compared 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.

By including the affordability criteria structure as part of the Intended Use Plan, OWRB is providing the opportunity for public comment.

Davis-Bacon Act §602(b)(6)

The amended CWA applies the Davis Bacon 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 project, OWRB staff verifies that appropriate wage rates are being utilized. Additionally, OWRB receives certifications from borrowers or their designees that payroll reports are reviewed on a weekly basis and are accurate. 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 Davis Bacon requirements.



CWSRF Programmatic 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 construction, alteration, maintenance or repair of treatment works using iron and steel products that are produced in the United States. 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.

The AIS provision will be interpreted in the same manner as the implementation guidance by 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.

OWRB is implementing the AIS by ensuring that the requirements are covered during pre-bid and pre-construction 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 And Sustainability

Resiliency

Resiliency of water and wastewater systems in Oklahoma can best be attained through cooperation and connection between systems for redundancy and increased capacity. While such activities are more common in the water than in the wastewater sector, where feasible, it will be strongly encouraged by the Water for 2060 Advisory Council on its list of recommendations to go before the State legislature in fall of 2015.

OWRB has addressed resiliency to extreme events such as drought and climate change in its production of the OCWP where studies were done for different climate scenarios. An analysis tool, dubbed "Oklahoma H2O," was developed to compare projected demands by basin; and an online drought tool developed in conjunction with the US Bureau of Reclamation and others.

The OCWP further addresses climate change by providing new 2030 and 2060 demand projections for the two scenarios for both the Municipal and Industrial sector and the Crop Irrigation sector. The scenarios are for a "Hot/Dry" weather pattern and a "Warm/Wet" pattern. Both 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."

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation funded Drought Tool for Oklahoma is essentially an outline of drought management concepts and options with an exhaustive set of links to valuable resources available to entities and planners.

The analysis tool, Oklahoma H2O is a Microsoft Access and GIS based tool that compares projected demands to physical supplies in each basin. It was a key foundation of the OCWP technical work and its projections. While this program is not off-the-shelf software for everyday users, Oklahoma H2O is available to provide future planners basin-level information on potential supply gaps and gives the flexibility to pose various "what-if" scenarios, including climate change scenarios, in making vital supply and management decisions.

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.

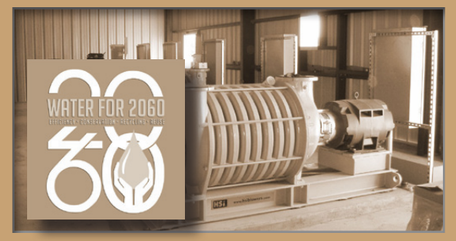
Oklahoma encourages system sustainability employing multiple steps. It begins with the Programmatic Application Packet utilized to rank and review projects. It gives preference to those projects that are aligned with Water for 2060 goals. Once the project is slated for possible funding, OWRB engineers 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.

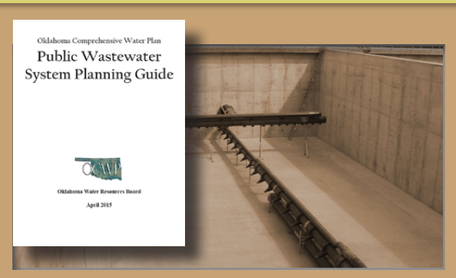
Over the coming fiscal year, projects will commonly be introduced to our program and sustainability concepts through the online OASIS tool interface. Potential borrowers will have sustainability reinforced via a series of "Background Questions" within the application. Marketing of OASIS will begin in earnest for system use in the summer of 2015. This program will help the decision makers see the economic and environmental benefits of designing with sustainability in mind.

Fiscal Sustainability Plans (FSP) – §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:





CWSRF Programmatic Requirements

"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 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 Fiscal Sustainability Plan. The timing for Oklahoma was well placed as 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, 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 will also be released as a standalone document available online.

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

- An inventory of critical assets; (Section 4 of the Guide, Asset Management: Inventory Development, System Operation and Maintenance)
- An evaluation of the condition and performance of those assets; (Sections 4 & 5, Wastewater System Administration, of the Guide)
- A 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 of the Guide)
- 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. OWRB encourages that entities 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. OWRB will review the FSP prior to the final reimbursement request on site using the Fiscal Sustainability Plan Checklist which can be found Appendix G.

Note that FSPs are required for projects who submitted a Programmatic Application on or after October 1, 2014. Programmatic Application dates are included on the Project Priority List.

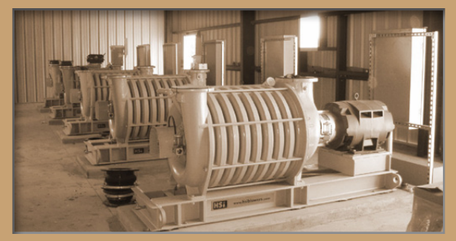
Assurances, Certification and Specific Requirements

The CWSRF Operating Agreement, between the State of Oklahoma and EPA, incorporates required assurances, certifications, and specific requirements of the following Clean Water Act sections that include but are not limited to:

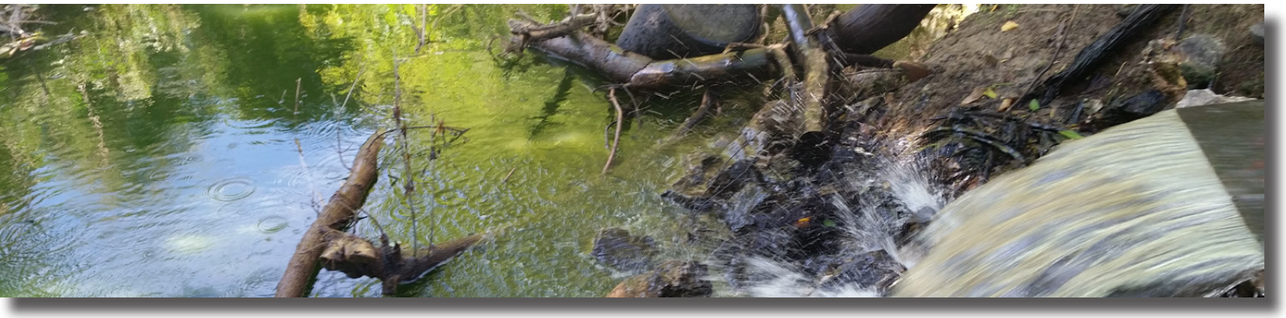
- §602(b)(3) Binding Commitments The State of Oklahoma will enter into binding commitments for 120% of each quarterly federal payment within one year of receipt of that payment (see Appendix H).
- §602(b)(4) Expeditious and Timely Expenditures - The State of Oklahoma will expend all funds in the CWSRF in a timely and expeditious 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 publicly owned wastewater treatment 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 prevailing wage (Davis Bacon) 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 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 Okla. Stat. § 101 et seq., and Oklahoma State Consultant Act Okla. Stat. §60 et seq. are fundamentally equivalent to the requirements of 40 U.S.C. §§ 1101 et seq. (see Appendix I).



- 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 Appendix I).
- CWSRF Benefits Reporting
The OWRB will report as required by the capitalization grant on the utilization of funds under the SFY 2016 Intended Use Plan. The major reporting vehicle will be the CWSRF Benefits Reporting Database (CBR). 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 2016.
- 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. OWRB reports based on 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
EPA issued "Guidelines for Enhancing Public Awareness of the SRF Assistance Agreements" on June 3, 2015. The guidance provides several options for compliance. 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:
  * 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 WQ benefits to be achieved.



- 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 EPA's September 22, 2014 directive, the same group of equivalency loans must meet the federal crosscutter, single audit, A/E procurement and FFATA reporting requirements. Due to the manner in which OWRB provides loan funding and the desire for the utmost level of transparency, equivalency projects will not be identified as part of the IUP. Equivalency projects will instead be reported within the SFY 2016 Annual Report.
- Required Certification for WRRDA compliance - The CWA requires a number of certifications from the system to ensure compliance with the new requirements. The timing and certifying official is included in Table 3.

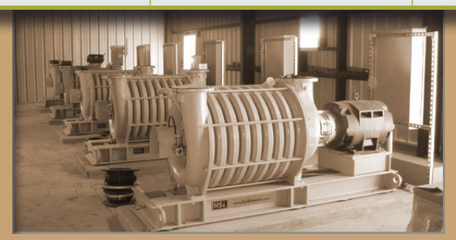
Rule Changes

To implement changes to 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 normal rule-making process or emergency rulemaking, as needed.

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 Requirements in order to be consistent with EPA/NEPA requirements during the SFY 2015 Rule change period. The proposed changes were submitted to EPA, Region 6 for review and concurrence on February 20, 2015.

Table 3: WRRDA Specific Certifications

Section	Name	Responsible Party	Timing
602(b)(13)	Cost and Effectiveness	Assistant Recipient	Loan Closing
602(b)(14)	A/E Contracts	State Attorney General	Capitalization Grant Application
603(d)(1)(E)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan	Assistant Recipients of 212 projects for repair, replacement, or expansion	Loan Closing and With Final Disbursement Request



OWRB's Financial Management

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 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 priority list to gain a better understanding of the timeline of their projects. An analysis is then run to see how much equity (funds) 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. OWRB does this by reimbursing funds loaned out from cash and reimbursing them back from bond proceeds. The project priority list 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. Then after review of all the information a timeline is finalized for the bond issue.

Interest Rates and Terms

The interest rate on each loan funded with cash funds reflects the current rate of approximately 60% of Municipal Market Daily (mmd) AAA scale spot rates through maturity plus 70 basis points. The current loan interest rate is calculated approximately 10 days prior to loan closing; however, terms may change for future loans. A 0.5% administrative fee is charged on the unpaid loan balance.

Based on changes to the CWA, CWSRF loans now a 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 OWRB uses to determine the Weighted Average Useful Life of project components can be found in Appendix C.

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:

1. Identify borrowers that are ready to proceed with projects during SFY 2016;
2. As system interest is received, provide 25% of all CWSRF loans to communities of less than 10,000 population;
3. Determine the amount of financing needed by borrowers that are ready to proceed;
4. Identify the sources of funds available to provide the requested assistance;
5. Determine if financing requested is consistent with amount of funds available; and
6. Identify those projects from the 5-year PPL, in priority order, for which 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 Drinking Water SRF program capitalization grant[s] to the CWSRF program or an equivalent amount from the CWSRF program to the Drinking Water SRF program. The transfer authority was approved by the Attorney General July 27, 2004 and by EPA on September 3, 2004.

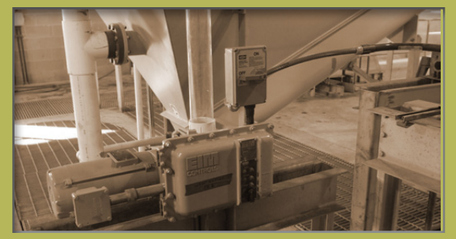
During SFY 2016, Oklahoma may determine it is necessary to transfer funds between the two programs in order to assure adequate capacity to meet funding demands. If the entire unused reserved amount of transfer authority were to be transferred from the CWSRF to the DWSRF during SFY 2016 the transfer is not anticipated to impair the OWRB's ability to fund all projects on the SFY 2016 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, OWRB requests the ability to transfer funds as necessary between the CWSRF and DWSRF programs during SFY 2016. The approval of the IUP will constitute approval of the transfer request. OWRB understands that funds transferred between programs during SFY 2016 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 (Appendix K). 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; and 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 SRF

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 OWRB invested in traditional institutions.
- OWRB will provide results of their DWSRF investment in the Annual Reports.
- EPA will be informed of the total outstanding balance and informed of the terms each time an indebtedness instrument is signed.
- 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 Clean Water Act 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
- 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. As seen in Appendix L, the current level of CWSRF banked funds is $8,219,061.88.

The SFY 2016 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.

Fees §602(b)(12)

The annual loan administration fee charged to the borrowers is .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 2 on page 16. 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, 2015, the balance in OWRB's Administrative Fees account will be $2,194,892.76 (see Appendix M). An annual financial audit is performed by an accounting firm and is included in the Annual Report to EPA.

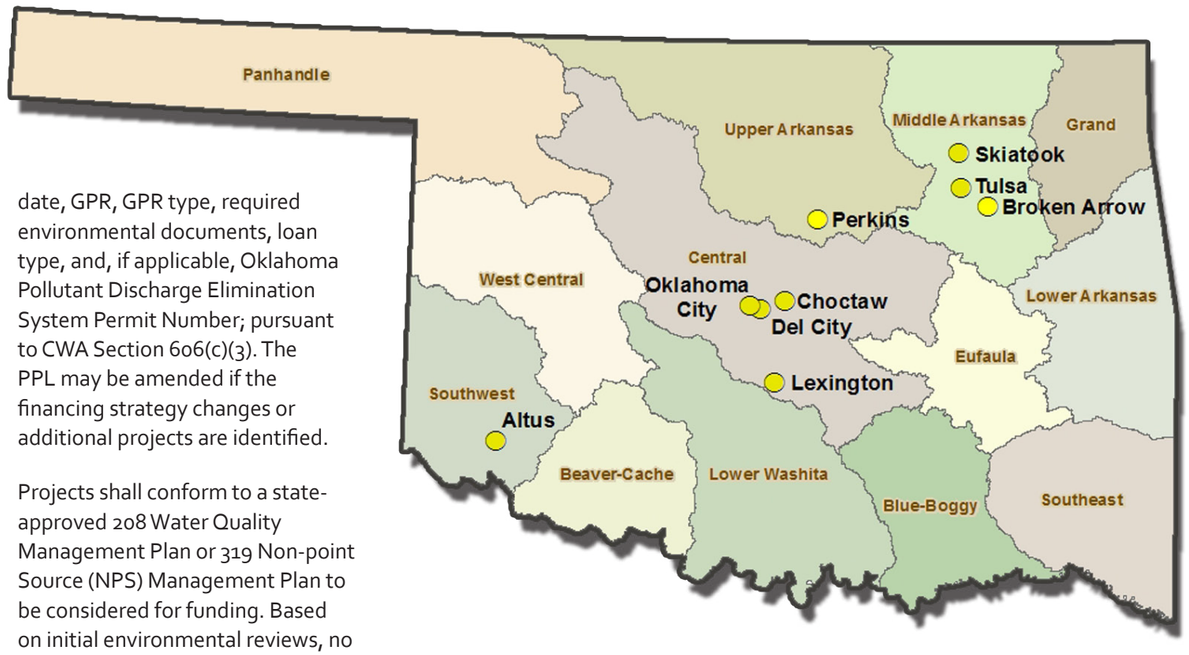
Proposed CWSRF Projects for SFY 2016

SFY 2016 Proposed Projects

For SFY 2016, the OWRB has received requests for 11 wastewater construction projects totaling over $93,515,890. The PPL in Appendix E provides a listing of these fundable and planning/contingency 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)(3). 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 or 319 Non-point Source (NPS) Management Plan to be considered for funding. Based on initial environmental reviews, no proposed projects are anticipated to require a formal Environmental Impact Statement study. Appendix I provides projected environmental benefits of proposed projects based on project type, water quality restoration, and water quality protection factors. Appendix H, entitled "Binding Commitments with Respect to Federal Payments," identifies projects that meet the requirements of the capitalization grant, including federal crosscutting laws and authorities. 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."

Figure 2: Map of Proposed Projects for SFY 2016



Bypass Provision

In the event that projects identified for funding in the IUP are unable to proceed during the current funding year, delayed projects may be bypassed so that other projects, which are ready to proceed to construction, may be funded based on their priority ranking.

Sources and Commitments of Funds During SFY 2016

Appendix N identifies sources and commitments of all CWSRF funds. It is anticipated that approximately $174 million will be available during SFY 2016. Approximately $195 million in fund commitments have been identified, leaving approximately $21.5 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.

SFY 2016 Allocation of Funds Among Projects

Appendix O details the allocation of funds among the various types of projects, along with 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 CWA as amended. Prior to receiving a loan commitment, documented evidence of this review is placed on file.

SFY 2016 Federal Capitalization Grant Payment Schedule

The proposed federal capitalization grant payment schedule (Appendix H) 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. This chart is based on the assumption that the FFY 2015 capitalization grant funds will be awarded by EPA during the first quarter SFY 2016. 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% state match will be dispersed prior to any disbursement of federal funds. Appendices N, L, and P present sources and timing of all capital into the CWSRF.

SFY 2016 Fund Disbursement Schedule

Fund disbursement schedules are based on projected binding commitment date (OWRB Board approval), construction start/ loan closing date (beginning of disbursements), and construction completion (initiation of operation) date included in Appendix C, Chart 1. Construction invoices are generally submitted by the borrower for payment beginning approximately one to three months after entering into a binding commitment.

Proposed CWSRF Projects for FY 2016

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 2016 CWSRF Draft Intended Use Plan, Project Priority List, and Affordability Criteria was held May 12, 2015. A public notice through a press release was issued on Sunday, April 12, 2015 to print media statewide via The Oklahoman (see Appendix Q). The Draft SFY 2016 IUP, PPL, and Affordability Criteria were made available on OWRB's website at www.owrb.ok.gov/cwsrf prior to the public notice. Additionally, notice was distributed to public wastewater authorities currently listed on the IUP, state and federal agencies, and other stakeholders on April 10, 2015 via mail and electronic mail. The public comment period was held open through May 15, 2015. No public comments were received either by correspondence or at the public meeting.

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 EPA in the OWRB Financial Assistance Division's CWSRF SFY 2015 Annual Report.

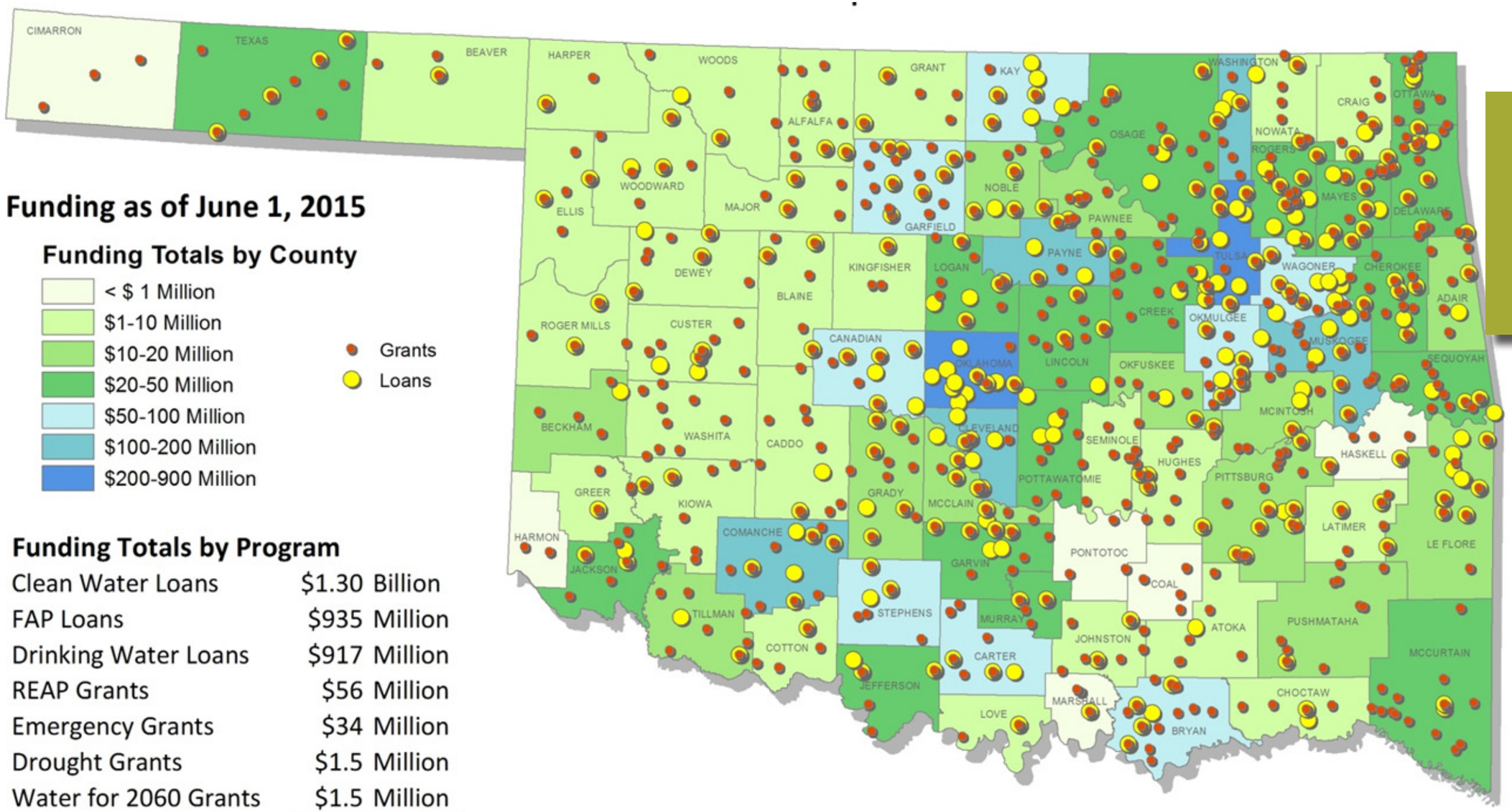
Future of Oklahoma's CWSRF Financing

The need for wastewater infrastructure (including nonpoint source 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. This need becomes even more poignant as the Water for 2060 Advisory Council puts forth its recommendations in the coming year. Indeed, OWRB's CWSRF and Financial Assistance programs are likely to make many of the 2060 Council's proposals possible! Through not only financial outlays, but via outreach and by those connections inevitably made with a program such as this. Hence, the CWSRF is an even more 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 needs 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 provide Oklahoma communities the best assistance possible by providing technical assistance and offering some of the lowest interest rates available. OWRB will continue to provide public outreach that helps our communities by offering newly developed tools that advocate sustainability and planning; such as the online advantage assessment scoring tool, OASIS, and the new 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 do today!

Loan and Grant Recipient Status



Funding as of June 1, 2015

Funding Totals by County

- < $ 1 Million
- $1-10 Million
- $10-20 Million
- $20-50 Million
- $50-100 Million
- $100-200 Million
- $200-900 Million

- Grants
- Loans

Funding Totals by Program

Clean Water Loans	$1.30 Billion
FAP Loans	$935 Million
Drinking Water Loans	$917 Million
REAP Grants	$56 Million
Emergency Grants	$34 Million
Drought Grants	$1.5 Million
Water for 2060 Grants	$1.5 Million
TOTAL	$3.24 Billion
TOTAL SAVINGS	$1 Billion

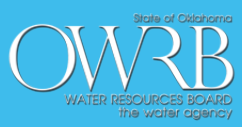
INTERACTIVE VIEWER!

now available online!

Easy to find loan and grant information for any of these projects.

owrb.ok.gov/cwsrf

Published by
The Oklahoma Water Resources Board
Financial Assistance Division
3800 N. Classen Boulevard
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118



OWRB Clean Water State Revolving Fund
SFY 2016 Intended Use Plan
Appendices

Oklahoma Clean Water State Revolving Fund

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:		**Maximum points: 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"		**Maximum points: 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 or modified 208 water quality 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 water quality degradation.	5	
NPS Priority Watershed:_____ 303(d) List Receiving Stream:_____ Impairment:_____ Beneficial Use Not Being Met: Pri. Basin:___ Water Body I.D.:_____ 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		**Maximum points: 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:**	10	
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)).		
OWQS App. A. listing:_____; 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)		**Maximum points: 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 mitigate stormwater runoff using green methods. 3.) Low Impact Development (LID) or stormwater projects that demonstrate water efficiency or conservation 4.) Projects that promote energy efficiency such as high efficiency pumps.	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	
Water conservation plans that are reasonably expected to result in a capital project	10	
Project is aligned with Water For 2060 goals and or qualifies as Green Project Reserve (GPR)	40	
5. Readiness to Proceed Criteria		**Maximum points: 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	

Appendix B. Funding Agency Coordinating Team: Cost and Effectiveness Analysis

Cost Effective Present-Worth Analysis Format

Cost Effective Present-Worth Analysis is a tool that compares feasible alternatives:

- To ensure modesty in cost and design.
- To compare options and ensure the best choice for both taxpayers and the borrower.

Present Worth (PW) = [Capital Cost] + [Uniform Series Present Worth]$_{O\&M}$ – [Single Payment Present Worth]$_{Salvage\ Value}$

1. Determine **Discount Rate Factor (i)**.
   - Use the "real" Federal Discount Rate
     - Appendix C of OMB Circular A-94
   - What is a real rate versus a nominal rate?
     - Nominal includes market inflation
     - Real removes expected inflation
   - The rate is based on a calendar year: www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars_a094_a94_appx-c/

Example: The 20 yr real rate is 3.6% for 2013.

2. Determine **Capital Cost.** Capital Cost is the estimated construction cost for the alternative shown in the Engineering Report.

Example: Total construction costs for a water treatment plant (WTP) rehabilitation are $1,000,000.00. Total non-construction costs are $156,900 (engineering report = $8500; all other engineering fees = $80,400; legal fees = $26,000; environmental information document = $10,000; land = $20,000; geotechnical testing = $12,000). Total capital costs = $1,156,900.

3. Determine **Uniform Series Present Worth $_{O\&M}$.** Uniform Series Present Worth $_{O\&M}$ is the present worth of the operation and maintenance costs for the alternative. These costs are assumed to be constant for the life of the project.
   - Determine the annual operation and maintenance cost (A).
   - Determine the present worth of the operation and maintenance for the life of the project (PW $_{O\&M}$).
   - These costs are assumed to be constant for the life of the project.

$$PW_{O\&M} = \frac{A\left[(1+i)^{N}-1\right]}{i(1+i)^{N}}$$

PW $_{O\&M}$ = present worth of O&M series
A = annual O&M value (assumed constant)
i = discount rate

N = number of years in evaluation period

Example: The WTP has an annual O&M cost of $50,000.

N = 20 years (in most cases), i = 0.036, A = $50,000
*$PW_{O\&M} = A * 14.08 = \$50,000 * 14.08 = \$704,235$*

4. Determine **Uniform Series Present Worth $_{SLA}$** for Short Lived Assets. Uniform Series Present Worth $_{SLA}$ is the present worth of the short lived assests for the alternative. Short lived assets should be included in the life cycle cost when deemed appropriate by the consulting engineer and/or the funding agency.

   - Determine the annual savings needed for a short lived asset per year.
   - Determine the present worth of the needed annual savings for the life of the project.
   - These costs are assumed to be constant for the life of the project.

Example: The community above also has a standpipe that is considered a short lived asset. The standpipe will need repainted every 10 years. The repainting costs will be $20,000 year every 10 years. For simplicity, the community will need to save $2000 per year for 20 years to account for the repainting.

$$PW_{SLA\ (standpipe)} = \frac{A\,[(1 + i)^{N} - 1]}{i(1 + i)^{N}}$$

$PW_{SLA\ (standpipe)}$ = present worth of SLA (standpipe repainting)
A = annual savings needed for repaint of standpipe (assumed constant)
i = discount rate
N = number of years in evaluation period

Example: N = 20 years (in most cases), i = 0.036, A = $2000
*$PW_{SLA\ (standpipe)} = A * 14.08 = \$2,000 * 14.08 = \$28,160.$*

5. Determine **Salvage Value**. Salvage Value is only needed if the useful life is longer than the planning period, otherwise if useful life is equal to the planning period, salvage value is zero.

   - Start with useful life of facility or infrastructure.
   - Assume straight line depreciation and 20 year analysis.
     - salvage value at 20th year = capital cost * (years of service remaining at end of planning horizon / total useful life).

$PW_{salvage\ value} = F (1 + i)^{-N}$

$PW_{salvage\ value}$ = present worth of salvage value
F = future salvage value
i = discount rate

N = number of years in evaluation period

Example: N = 20 years (in most cases), i = 0.036
*If the WTP has a useful life of 30 years (at 20 years, there is 10 years remaining) and a capital cost of $1,156,900, then F = 1/3 * ($1,156,900) = $385,633.*

$PW_{\text{salvage value}} = \$385{,}633\ (1 + 0.036)^{-20} = \$190{,}100$

6. Present Worth (PW) for each alternative = [Capital Cost] + [Uniform Series Present Worth]$_{O\&M}$ + [Uniform Series Present Worth]$_{\text{Short Lived Asset}}$ - [Single Payment Present Worth]$_{\text{Salvage Value}}$

Example: Therefore, Present Worth (PW) for the alternative = [Capital Cost] + [Uniform Series Present Worth]$_{O\&M}$ + [Uniform Series Present Worth]$_{SLA}$ – [Single Payment Present Worth]$_{SV}$
= $1,156,900 + $704,235 + $29,160 – $190,700 = $1,699,595

Appendix C. Weighted Average Project Life

Oklahoma Water Resources Board

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

WORKSHEET FOR CALCULATING WEIGHTED LOAN TERMS

Name of Project: _____

Project No.: ORF-

Category I -Waste Waterlines		**Useful Life = 40 years or Less**	
(Collection lines, Outfall lines, Interceptors, Sewer Mains, Force Mains, Manholes)			
Asset	Loan Value (dollars)	x Asset Useful Life	= Extension
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
Category II - Electrical & Controls		**Useful Life = 20 Years or Less**	
(SCADA, RTU's, Control Panels, Generators)			
Asset	Loan Value (dollars)	x Asset Useful Life	= Extension
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
Category III - Buildings and Concrete Structures		**Useful Life = 40 Years or Less**	
(Lab Building, Sludge Building, SBR, Digestor, Sludge Drying Beds, Clarifiers, FEB, Lift Stations)			
Asset	Loan Value (dollars)	x Asset Useful Life	= Extension
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
Category IV - Treatment Processes/Pumps		**Useful Life = 20 Years or Less**	
(SBR, Clarifiers, Oxidation Ditch, ASP, Aerator, Filter Press, Sludge Box, Disinfection, Pumps)			
Asset	Loan Value (dollars)	x Asset Useful Life	= Extension
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
Category V - Package WWTP		**Useful Life = 20 Years or Less**	
Asset	Loan Value (dollars)	x Asset Useful Life	= Extension
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00

Category VI - Lagoons/Site Grading		**Useful Life = 40 Years or Less**	
(Total Retention, Flow through, Extended Aeration)			
Asset	Loan Value (dollars)	x Asset Useful Life	= Extension
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
Category VII - Miscellaneous		**Useful Life = 20 Years or Less**	
Asset	Loan Value (dollars)	x Asset Useful Life	= Extension
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
Category VIII - Miscellaneous		**Useful Life = 40 Years or Less**	
Asset	Loan Value (dollars)	x Asset Useful Life	= Extension
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
			0.00
Totals	$0.00	#DIV/0!	0.00
Project Useful Life for Loan Term (30 year max.)		**#DIV/0!**	

CERTIFICATION OF REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
WITH REGARD TO USEFUL LIFE

Project Description: _____

_____

Estimated Useful Life: _____

As a Professional Engineer, I hereby certify under penalty of perjury, that the project stated above has the estimated useful life as stated.

_____
Registered Professional Engineer
(signature and seal)

_____
Date

Engineer's Name, Firm, and Address

_____

_____

_____

Instructions

1. Provide a brief description of the Asset in the appropriate Category. Multiple assets may be listed.

2. Enter the Loan amount for the Asset. The loan value is the best cost estimate of the amount being loaned for that asset.

3. Enter the useful life for each asset in the "x Asset Useful Life" column. The useful life of each individual asset within a category shall not exceed the Useful Life listed for that category. Each asset should be evaluated on individual basis as well as a project by project basis. The applicant should not assume that each individual asset listed can achieve the maximum useful life listed.

4. The "= Extension" column will automatically be calculated by determining the product of the "Loan Value" and the "Asset Useful Life" columns.

5. The Totals row is the sum of the values in the "Loan Value" column and the sum of the values in the "= Extension" column.

6. The value of the "x Asset Useful Life" column in the "Totals" row is the weighted average of the "= Extension" column and the "Loan Value" column.

7. The Project Useful Life for Loan Term value is the lesser value of the weighted average "x Asset Useful Life" column and 30 years.

8. In the event that additional assets are required in each category, use the insert and copy functions of Excel. Insert the number of additional rows required in each category. Copy the equation found in the "= Extension" column to the empty cells.

9. Complete a preliminary "Worksheet for Calculating Weighted Loan Terms" to be submitted with engineering report. This will provide an estimate as to the term of the loan.

10. Complete a final "Worksheet for Calculating Weighted Loan Terms" after bids are received to confirm the final loan term.

Appendix D. OWRB Green Project Reserve Checklist

Green Project Reserve Components

Rev-04/15

Oklahoma Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Green Project Reserve (GPR)
Checklist

Purpose

The Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) loan program's GPR checklist is a tool to aid loan applicants and consultants in determining the green components of any given project, identifying both green performance targets and submittal materials that will be used for the implementation of the green components. It is also a tool to aid OWRB staff in tracking the implementation of the GPR throughout Oklahoma.

How to Use the Checklist

The following checklist is provided as a resource for CWSRF loan program applicants and consultants. The CWSRF loan program may accept components and technologies other than those listed in the attachment EPA CWSRF GPR Specific Guidance upon OWRB staff review and approval. Applicants are encouraged to introduce additional innovative green technologies in the proposed projects.

How to Submit the Checklist

It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain the necessary approvals and permits, and to properly design, build and effectively operate and maintain the proposed facilities covered in the Engineering Report (ER) or planning document. Loan applicants should include a completed copy of the checklist with their ER. The completion of the Checklist is equally valuable for projects that do not meet the GPR, since it will help OWRB staff to track the implementation of the various features within the GPR.

Contact for more Information: Jennifer Wasinger, Assistant Chief, FAD or Your OWRB project engineer @405-530-8800

I. CWSRF Loan Applicant Information

Loan Number (if assigned):_____
Applicant Name: _____
Project Name/Location: _____
Latest date this list was last updated by the Applicant: _____

II. Categories

Please mark, from the categories below, all the GPR components that are proposed for the project.

1. Energy Efficiency Components:

Definition: *Energy efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to reduce the energy consumption of water quality projects, use energy in a more efficient way, and/or produce/utilize renewable energy.*

Projects that achieve a 20% reduction in energy consumption are categorically eligible for GPR, energy savings < 20% requires a business case. (Sample business cases are in attachment)

N/A	Yes	
( )	( )	a. Site plan for facilities includes sustainable building components.
( )	( )	b. The design includes an energy reduction plan with at least a 20% reduction goal
( )	( )	c. The Treatment Facility participates in EPA energy star program[1]
( )	( )	d. Project utilizes high efficiency fixtures, energy star components in heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, Power Smart technology
( )	( )	e. Project utilizes a SCADA system to reduce overall energy consumption by 20% and enhance process control. (Please show in business case the energy and cost saved in $numbers)
( )	( )	f. Use of renewable energy alternatives (e.g., geothermal, solar, off grid, Hydro Wind) (Categorical)
( )	( )	g. Project proposes to use high efficiency pumps (achieve 20% reduction in energy consumption) (categorical-documentation required)
( )	( )	h. Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) correction projects that save energy from pumping and reduced treatment costs and are cost effective. Projects that count toward GPR cannot build new structural capacity. These projects may, however, recover existing capacity by reducing flow from I/I (business case required)
( )	( )	i. Collection system Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) detection equipment (Categorical)

1. For more information on energy star see http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=government.wastewater_drinking_water

2. Water Efficiency Components:

Definition: *EPA's WaterSense program defines water efficiency as the use of improved technologies and practices to deliver equal or better services with less water. Water efficiency encompasses conservation and reuse efforts, as well as water loss reduction and prevention, to protect water resources for the future.*

N/A	Yes	
( )	( )	a. The project utilizes on site stormwater management/rain harvesting (e.g., green roof, permeable paving, on-site drainage, rain garden) (Categorical)
( )	( )	b. Recycling and water reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable sources, Extra treatment costs and distribution pipes associated with water (Categorical)
( )	( )	c. The project incorporates water use reduction measures (e.g., low consumption fixtures, grey water systems, and stormwater irrigation measures) (Categorical)
( )	( )	d. The Treatment Facility participates in EPA's water sense program.
( )	( )	e. Gray water, condensate and wastewater effluent reuse systems (where local codes allow the practice) (Categorical)
( )	( )	f. Installing any type of water meter in previously unmetered areas (i) If rate structures are based on metered use (ii)Can include backflow prevention devices if installed in conjunction with water meter (Categorical)
( )	( )	g. Replacing existing broken/malfunctioning water meters, or upgrading existing meters, (Categorical) with: (i) Automatic meter reading systems (AMR), for example Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI), Smart meters (ii) Meters with built in leak detection (iii)Can include backflow prevention devices if installed in conjunction with water meter replacement
( )	( )	h. Water efficient landscaping (e.g., drought resistant and/or native plantings, use of non-potable water for irrigation, high efficiency irrigation

3. Green Infrastructure Components:

Definition: *Green infrastructure includes a wide array of practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather and that maintains and restores natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and harvesting and using stormwater. On a regional scale, green infrastructure is the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as forests, floodplains and wetlands, coupled with policies such as infill and redevelopment that reduce overall imperviousness in a watershed. On the*

local scale green infrastructure consists of site- and neighborhood-specific practices, such as bioretention, trees, green roofs, permeable pavements and cisterns.

N/A	Yes	
( )	( )	a. Implementation of green streets (combinations of green infrastructure practices in transportation right-of-ways), for either new development, redevelopment or retrofits including: permeable pavement[2], bioretention, trees, green roofs, and other practices such as constructed wetlands that can be designed to mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness at one or more scales. Vactor trucks and other capital equipment necessary to maintain green infrastructure projects. (Categorical)
( )	( )	b. Wet weather management systems for parking areas including: permeable pavement[2], bioretention, trees, green roofs, and other practices such as constructed wetlands that can be designed to mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness at one or more scales. (Categorical)
( )	( )	c. Offsite reuse of either treated wastewater or a bio solids treatment process Significantly reduces residuals disposal.
( )	( )	d. The project provides enhanced waste diversion facilities (e.g., on-site recycling, on-site composting) (Categorical)
( )	( )	e. Establishment or restoration of permanent riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands and other natural features, including vegetated buffers or soft bioengineered stream banks (Categorical)
( )	( )	f. The project beneficially utilizes recycled materials. (Categorical)
( )	( )	g. Low-impact development (LID).
( )	( )	h. Downspout disconnection to remove stormwater from combined sewers and storm sewers (Categorical)

4. Environmentally Innovative Project (EIP) Component

Definition: *Environmentally innovative projects include those that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to delivering services or managing water resources in a more sustainable way.*

( )	( )	a. Utility Sustainability Plan consistent with EPA's SRF sustainability policy.
( )	( )	b. Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory or mitigation plan and submission of a GHG inventory to a registry (such as Climate Leaders or Climate Registry) (i). EPA Climate Leaders: http://www.epa.gov/climateleaders/basic/index.html (ii). Registry: http://www.theclimateregistry.org/
( )	( )	c. Construction of US Building Council LEED certified buildings or renovation of an existing building on POTW facilities.
( )	( )	d Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing onsite wastewater systems

2.For more information on LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification see http://www.usgbc.org/LEED/LEED_main.asp

Total Present worth Cost Analysis Component:

To properly evaluate a project's long-term costs, a Total Present Worth (TPW) cost analysis of feasible alternatives is strongly recommended. TPW cost for each alternative includes Construction Cost, Non construction Cost (e.g., Engineering, Inspection, Legal, Land, Easements, Soils/Foundation Testing, Permits, O& M Manual and Other cost), estimated annual operation and maintenance (O&M) costs during the service life (for example 20 years) discounted to its present value and added to the Construction & Non construction Cost together known as TPW*. The resulting TPW allows participants to assess the true cost of construction projects. **Prepare a comparison of the selected alternative for the project with and without the proposed GPR components.**

**SRF Loan Programs will provide the participant/applicant an estimated interest rate to be used in the life- cycle analysis*.

5. Cost Estimate for Green Project Components:

Provide a cost estimate for the green infrastructure project or components. (Add pages if necessary)

(Description)	(GPR Component)	(Cost $$)
i._____	_____	_____
ii._____	_____	_____
iii._____	_____	_____
	Total:	_____

6. Please describe the problems with the existing system and explain the technical and financial benefits of using green components included in the project. (Please add pages if necessary)

1

(Attachment-2)

Sample calculation for energy and cost savings for SCADA control:

Project #	LS #	kWh Consumption for Current Run Times/yr	Energy Cost/yr	Excessive kWh Consumption/yr	kWh Consumption/yr after SCADA	Energy Cost/yr	Cost Savings	Energy Savings	Eligible Costs	
E1	20	111,521	$ 104,829.74	7,806	103,715	$ 97,491.66	$ 7,338.08	7%	$ 4,500.00	Efficiency Calc:
E4	48	50,093	$ 47,087.42	1,503	48,590	$ 45,674.80	$ 1,412.62	3%	$ 4,500.00	
Sub 1	82	3,335	$ 3,134.90	200	3,135	$ 2,946.81	$ 188.09	6%	$ 4,500.00	(Total Run Hours - Excess Run Hours)/Total Run Hours
	109	35,292	$ 33,174.48	706	34,586	$ 32,510.99	$ 663.49	2%	$ 4,500.00	
Sub 4	17	4,792	$ 4,504.48	144	4,648	$ 4,369.35	$ 135.13	3%	$ 4,500.00	
Sub 5	27	15,570	$ 14,635.80	1,246	14,324	$ 13,464.94	$ 1,170.86	8%	$ 4,500.00	
Sub 6	64	170,718	$ 160,474.92	8,536	162,182	$ 152,451.17	$ 8,023.75	5%	$ 4,500.00	
Sub 8	8	113,280	$ 106,483.20	3,398	109,882	$ 103,288.70	$ 3,194.50	3%	$ 4,500.00	
Sub 9	49	24,749	$ 23,264.06	990	23,759	$ 22,333.50	$ 930.56	4%	$ 4,500.00	
	61	27,594	$ 25,938.36	1,656	25,938	$ 24,382.06	$ 1,556.30	6%	$ 4,500.00	
	74	6,693	$ 6,291.42	67	6,626	$ 6,228.51	$ 62.91	1%	$ 4,500.00	
	76	27,213	$ 25,580.22	816	26,397	$ 24,812.81	$ 767.41	3%	$ 4,500.00	
Sub 9b	68	39,127	$ 36,779.38	2,739	36,388	$ 34,204.82	$ 2,574.56	7%	$ 4,500.00	
Sub 11	34	18,015	$ 16,934.10	1,081	16,934	$ 15,918.05	$ 1,016.05	6%	$ 4,500.00	
	36	19,590	$ 18,414.60	1,763	17,827	$ 16,757.29	$ 1,657.31	9%	$ 4,500.00	
	42	12,440	$ 11,693.60	871	11,569	$ 10,875.05	$ 818.55	7%	$ 4,500.00	
System-Wide		**680,022**	**$**	**47,602**	**632,420**	**$**	**$**	**7%**	**$**	

TOTALS			**639,220.68**			**607,710.50**	**31,510.18**		**72,000.00**				
LS #	Total Run Hours	Excess Run Hours	% Excess										
20	7708	572.1	7%										
48	4645	154	3%										
82	1967.8	119	6%										
109	4961.5	78	2%										
17	584.3	15.9	3%										
27	2574.8	207.5	8%										
64	4984.2	234.2	5%										
8	3022.4	87.1	3%										
49	4419.6	173.1	4%										
61	3986.9	229.4	6%										
74	790.6	6.4	1%										
76	5407.5	169.6	3%										
68	2923.1	211.9	7%										
34	6837.3	411.8	6%										
36	4058.2	356.2	9%										
42	4069.2	283.5	7%										
NOTES:													
Project specs call for SCADA units to consist of:													
	Siemens Intralink LC150 (or similar)												
	MDS iNET900 Data Transmission Unit												
Estimate cost per SCADA unit = $4,500 per correspondence from local Distributor													
(Municipal Pump & Control)													

(Attachment-2)

Guidance on Energy Efficiency Business Case for Wastewater Pumping Systems for Green Project Reserve

Modifications, retrofits or replacement of existing wastewater pumping systems that achieve a 20% increase in energy efficiency will categorically qualify for the Green Project Reserve (GPR) Projects that do not achieve a 20% increase in energy efficiency can also count towards the GPR if they have a business case showing how the project significantly improves energy efficiency. Information to be included in a business case for wastewater pumping stations is provided below.

Business cases for wastewater pumping systems must include information that demonstrates that energy efficiency is the primary goal of the project. They should clearly show that: 1) the most energy efficient equipment is being used in the project, 2) that energy efficient design and operational considerations and practices are followed, 3) the percent increase in energy efficiency and KWH saved, and 4) why further energy efficiency improvements cannot be achieved.

1) Energy Efficient Equipment : The business case shall demonstrate that selected equipment is of the highest efficiency suitable for the project. The following are examples of standards or guidelines to be met:

- Selection of new or replacement electrical equipment should meet or exceed energy efficiency standards set forth by professional engineering and manufacturers associations such as the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA).

- If it is not possible to select new electrical equipment that can meet or exceed energy efficiency standards then applicants must provide acceptable evidence of why this could not be achieved, with rationale for selecting alternate equipment if the goal of energy efficiency is to be achieved.

2) Energy Efficient Design Practices and Considerations: The business case shall demonstrate that all energy efficient design practices and considerations suitable for the project were used. The following are general examples of design considerations where energy efficiency could be demonstrated:

- Pumping systems should be designed to operate in their most efficient zone. Pumps should be selected to operate close to the Best Efficiency Point (BEP) on a pump curve defined as the point with maximum efficiency of the pump. Choose pumps that result in the lowest friction head loss and ensure that pumps are properly sized for the pumping system.
- Pumping systems should be designed to reduce flows to be pumped where possible.
- Reduce pipe friction and lower head losses to reduce the energy needed for pumping. Note that repair and replacement of the collection system piping does not qualify as “green” except in the most dramatic infiltration/inflow cases.

- Where appropriate for energy efficiency purposes, use distributed control systems to operate the most efficient combination of pumps, and at the proper pump speeds, for needed flow rates and pressures.

3) Energy Savings: Comparing the energy requirements of the existing system with the energy requirements of the proposed upgrades yields the increase in energy efficiency. Business cases for energy efficient wastewater pumping projects should calculate the increase in energy efficiency as follows:

$$\frac{\text{kWh/year used prior to the upgrade} - \text{kWh/year used after the upgrade}}{\text{kWh/year used prior to the upgrade}}$$

The answer is expressed as a percentage improvement. The business case should clearly report the kWh/year saved by the project.

4) Energy Saving Justification: Business cases that demonstrate significant energy efficiency improvements will utilize all practical opportunities to improve energy efficiency. Consequently, each business case should discuss why the project cannot achieve a higher level of energy efficiency. One possible answer is that prior energy efficiency improvements have elevated the operation to a point where the remaining gains represent a smaller improvement.

Demonstrating Energy and Cost Savings for Pumps		
Pump Parameter	Comparison Pump	New Pump (Proposed Pump, Spec)
Maufacturer		
Voltage/ Phase	240/3	
Motor Efficiency, %	89	
Pump Efficiency	72.5	
Power usage, Kw-Hr/Yr	283,021	
Power Cost, $/Yr	0.09	
Operational Cost, $/Yr	25472	
Savings, $/Yr	N/A	
Base Standard Efficiency, %	77	0

New Standard Grade Efficiency: Pumps -72.5%; Motors-89% : 0.725*0.89=0.65

Adding 20% efficiency to the standard grade Efficiency:

Base Std. Efficiency, %	77

Sample Calculation for energy and cost savings for Pumps:

Appendix F: Affordability Criteria

Population Change

(Information obtained from American Community Survey Data)

		Numerical Score
-5%	-4.01%	0
-4%	-3.01%	1
-3%	-2.01%	2
-2%	-1.01%	3
-1%	-0.01%	4
0%	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

(Information obtained from American Community Survey Data)

$ (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	$ 1,999.00	7
$ 2,000.00	$ 2,499.00	8
$ 2,500.00	$ 2,999.00	9
$ 3,000.00	and above	10

Unemployment

(Information obtained from American Community Survey Data)

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

(Information obtained from Annual Audit Income Statement per Borrower)

Transfer Revenues Out		-5
Transfer Revenues In		5
No Transfer		0

Total Score Available **35**

Appendix G: Fiscal Sustainability Plan (FSP) Checklist

Project Name :

OWRB Project Code :

Date :

		Yes	No	N/A
1.	Entity is self-certified[1]	☐	☐	☐

2. If no, entity will have to submit a proposed Fiscal Sustainability Plan (FSP) based on the list below.

	Yes	No	N/A
i. An inventory of critical assets[2] that are part of the treatment works.	☐	☐	☐
ii. An evaluation[3] of condition and performance of inventoried assets.	☐	☐	☐
iii. A certification[4] that the recipient has evaluated and will be implementing water and energy conservation[5] efforts as part of the plan.	☐	☐	☐
iv. A plan for maintaining, repairing and replacing the treatment works and plan for funding such activities.	☐	☐	☐

[1] An entity can self-certify and will not be required to submit an FSP.
[2] Critical assets are developed in Section 4: Asset Management tables of the Wastewater Planning Guide (WWPG).
[3] An evaluation of condition is based on the lifespan of the asset (Evaluations are entered in Section 4 of WWPG).
[4] An FSP certification is a certification by the borrower that the FSP has been developed and is being implemented.
[5] Water and energy conservation resources can be found in Appendix I of CWSRF WWRDA Guidance (Evaluation and Implementation Alternatives are developed in WWPG Section 8: Identifying Conceptual Alternatives. Further resources for water and energy conservation are found in Appendices C and D).

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
Appendix E. SFY 2016-2020 Clean Water SRF Project Priority List
Prepared for the EPA - Effective July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016 (or per subsequent amendment)
Final - July 1, 2015

	OPDES Permit #	Loan Type	Name	Programmatic Application Date	Project No.	Target B.C. Date	Priority List Amount*	GPR**	GPR Type	Environmental Documentation Required	Project Description
SFY 2016 Fundable Projects (July 2015 - June 2016)											
1	OK0022756	LC	Lexington PWA	03/14/14	ORF-15-0005-CW	09/15/15	$3,030,000	$500,000	EE	Cat Ex or EA	Construction of a new sequential batch reactor (SBR) wastewater treatment plant and the rehabilitation of the aeration basins including use of energy efficiency pumps and motors and construct emergency holding pond into a sludge dewatering unit and two-cell flow equalization basins (FEB) (Cat. I)
2	OK0028037	LC	Altus MA	04/29/14	ORF-14-0007-CW	09/15/15	$2,854,000	$600,000	EE/WE	Cat Ex or EA	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)
3	NS-OK0026221 SS-OK0026239 HC-OK0034363 BC-OK0042935	LC	Tulsa MUA	03/10/14	ORF-16-0001-CW	10/20/15	$38,540,000	$550,000	EE/WE	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer system and WWTP improvements, new interceptor, and water reuse for internal washdown, along with use of energy efficiency pumps and motors. (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB & X)
4	OK0026085	LC	Del City MSA	02/17/15	ORF-16-0003-CW	12/15/15	$14,000,000	$250,000	EE	Cat Ex or EA	Wastewater system improvements with use of energy efficiency pumps and motors (Cat. II)
5	OK0037834	LC	Choctaw UA	03/11/14	ORF-15-0007-CW	01/19/16	$3,100,000	$200,000	EE	Cat Ex or EA	Bring existing WWTP back to its original design capacity of 1.0 MGD while using energy efficiency pumps and motors and construct sanitary sewer collection line extension along 10th St. from Hiwassee Rd. to Indian Meridian Rd. (Cat II & IVA)
6	OK0028118 OK0040461	LC	Skiatook PWA	03/18/14	ORF-15-0003-CW	12/15/15	$9,781,890	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Improvements at Bird Creek and Hominy Creek WWTP (Cat. I)
7	NA	LC	Perkins PWA	04/30/15	ORF-16-0004-CW	07/21/15	$600,000	$600,000	WE	Cat Ex or EA	Automated meter reading project (Cat. Other***)
8	NA	LC	Broken Arrow MA	05/08/15	ORF-16-0006-CW	07/21/15	$2,045,000	$2,045,000	WE	Cat Ex or EA	Automated water meters (Cat. Other***)
9	OK0034363	LC	Broken Arrow MA	05/07/15	ORF-16-0005-CW	09/15/15	$12,565,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Haikey creek WWTP and lift station improvements (Cat. IIIB & V)
10	OK0036978	LC	Oklahoma City WUT	09/25/14	ORF-16-0002-CW	06/21/16	$7,000,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	42-Inch relief interceptor from S. Shield Ave. and SE 19th St. to S. Blackwelder Ave. and SW 21st St. 30, 21, & 18-Inch relief mains from S. Harvey Ave. to S. Shields Ave. from S 55th St. and S. 67th St. (Cat. IVB)
SFY 2017 Planning/Contingency Projects (July 2016 - June 2017)											
1	NS-OK0026221 SS-OK0026239 HC-OK0034363 BC-OK0042935	LC	Tulsa MUA	03/10/14	ORF-17-0001-CW	10/18/16	$34,596,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer and WWTP rehabilitation and improvements and new interceptor (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB)
2	OK0031798	LC	Miami SUA	03/25/14	ORF-14-0011-CW	08/16/16	$4,000,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Replacement of 6 miles of sanitary sewer line to correct for I&I and replacement of Phase II stormwater pipe (Cat. IIIA, IIIB, & VI)
3	OK0026913	LC	Bixby PWA	04/29/14	ORF-14-0003-CW	08/16/16	$21,000,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities (Cat. I)
4	OK0020303	LC	Owasso PWA	03/08/14	ORF-14-0001-CW	06/20/17	$6,000,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	WWTP improvements to meet 2015 Wastewater Master Plan including the addition of aeration basin, final clarifier, replacement of main plant liftstation, and other appurtenances (Cat. II)
5	OK0036978	LC	Oklahoma City WUT	09/25/14	ORF-17-0002-CW	06/20/17	$3,000,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer collection system replacement to decrease inflow and infiltration and increase collection system integrity. (Cat. IIIA & IIIB)

SFY 2018 Planning/Contingency Projects (July 2017 - June 2018)											
1	NS-OK0026221 SS-OK0026239 HC-OK0034363 BC-OK0042935	LC	Tulsa MUA	03/10/14	ORF-18-0001-CW	10/17/17	$25,971,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer and WWTP rehabilitation and improvements and new interceptor (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB)
2	OK0036978	LC	Oklahoma City WUT	09/25/14	ORF-18-0002-CW	06/19/18	$1,700,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer collection system replacement to decrease inflow and infiltration and increase collection system integrity. Lift station conversion to a wetwell/drywell. (Cat. IIIA & IIIB)
SFY 2019 Planning/Contingency Projects (July 2018 - June 2019)											
1	NS-OK0026221 SS-OK0026239 HC-OK0034363 BC-OK0042935	LC	Tulsa MUA	03/10/14	ORF-19-0001-CW	10/16/18	$26,504,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer and WWTP rehabilitation and improvements and new interceptor (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB)
SFY 2020 Planning/Contingency Projects (July 2019 - June 2020)											
1	NS-OK0026221 SS-OK0026239 HC-OK0034363 BC-OK0042935	LC	Tulsa MUA	03/01/15	ORF-20-0001-CW	10/15/19	$22,474,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer and WWTP rehabilitation and improvements and new interceptor (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB)

LC = Long-term Construction Loan
NC = Non-Construction Loan
R = Refinance
NA=Not Applicable
ND= Non Discharging
CatEx=Categorical Exclusion
EA= Environmental Assessment

GPR = Green Reserve Project
GI=Green Infrastructure
WE=Water Efficiency
EE= Energy Efficiency
EI = Enviornmental Innovative
BC=Business Case
CAT=Categorical

Loan Totals (All Loans)	
SFY 16	$93,515,890
SFY 17	$68,596,000
SFY 18	$27,671,000
SFY 19	$26,504,000
SFY 20	$22,474,000
TOTALS	**$238,760,890**

Potential GPR for SFY 2016**: $4,745,000

** Projects requiring a Single Audit will be determined at the end of 2016. The information will be included in the SFY 2016 Annual Report.*
***The GPR Amount may change based on the completion of appropriate planning documents and business cases. The numbers reflected here are OWRB's best guess based on preliminary information. Final numbers will be available on OWRB's website, subsequent amendments, and the CWSRF Annual Report.*
**** Other water quality projects as defined under 82 O.S. § 1085.51.*

Appendix H. Binding Commitment Requirements with Respect to Federal Payments by Federal Fiscal Quarter

(Beginning July 1, 2015)

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	Federal FY 2015	Federal FY 2016				TOTALS
			QTR 4	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	
Lexington PWA	ORF-15-0005-CW	09/15/15	3,030					3,030
Altus MA	ORF-14-0007-CW	09/15/15	2,854					2,854
Tulsa MUA	ORF-16-0001-CW	10/20/15		38,540				38,540
Del City MSA	ORF-16-0003-CW	12/15/15		14,000				14,000
Choctaw UA	ORF-15-0007-CW	01/19/16			3,100			3,100
Skiatook PWA	ORF-15-0003-CW	12/15/15		9,781				9,781
Perkins PWA	ORF-16-0004-CW	07/21/15	600					600
Broken Arrow MA	ORF-16-0006-CW	07/21/15	2,045					2,045
Broken Arrow MA	ORF-16-0005-CW	09/15/15	12,565					12,565
Oklahoma City WUT	ORF-16-0002-CW	06/21/16				7,000		7,000
Capitalization Grant Administration (from banked funds)	N/A	N/A	-	100	100	100	100	400
(1) Annual Binding Commitment Totals			21,094	62,421	3,200	7,100	100	93,915
(2) Cumulative Binding Commitment Totals[1]		1,175,640	1,196,734	1,259,155	1,262,355	1,269,455	1,269,555	
(3) Fiscal Year Binding Commitment Totals			21,094	62,421	3,200	7,100	100	
(4) CAP Grant Award & State Match			2253.8	5634.5	5,634.5	0	0	13,522.8
(5) Cumulative Required Binding Commitment Totals		388,851	391,105	396,739	402,374	402,374	402,374	
(6) Binding Commitment Totals as a Percentage of Required Binding Commitment Totals		302.3%	306.0%	317.4%	313.7%	315.5%	315.5%	

[1] Projections

Appendix I. Projected Environmental Benefits for Proposed SFY 2016 CWSRF Loans

PROJECT	Lexington PWA	Altus MA	Tulsa MUA	Del City MSA	Choctaw UA	Skiatook PWA	Perkins PWA	Broken Arrow MA	Broken Arrow MA	Oklahoma City WUT
Project Number	ORF-15-0005-CW	ORF-14-0007-CW	ORF-16-0001-CW	ORF-16-0003-CW	ORF-15-0007-CW	ORF-15-0003-CW	ORF-16-0004-CW	ORF-16-0006-CW	ORF-16-0005-CW	ORF-16-0002-CW
Binding Commitment Year	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
Population	2,347	19,720	393,709	21,620	11,419	7,602	2,845	100,464	100,464	590,995
Assistance Amount Total	$3,030,000	$2,854,000	$38,540,000	$14,000,000	$3,100,000	$9,781,890	$600,000	$2,045,000	$12,565,000	$7,000,000
Category I	$3,030,000		$7,800,000		$1,550,000	$9,781,890				
Category II		$2,825,000	$3,000,000	$14,000,000						
Category IIIA			$8,800,000							
Category IIIB			$13,585,000						$7,539,000	
Category IVA			$2,185,000		$1,550,000					
Category IVB			$1,140,000							$7,000,000
Category V									$5,026,000	
Category VI										
Category VII										
Category X		$29,000	$2,030,000							
Categroy Other							$600,000	$2,045,000		
Waterbody name	Canadian R.	Unnamed Trib of Stinking Cr.	Arkansas R. & Bird Cr.	Cherry Cr.	Choctaw Cr.	Bird Cr. & Hominy Cr.	NA	NA	Arkansas R	N. Canadian R.
Affected Waterbody I.D.	OK520610010010_05	OK311500010055_00	OK120420010010_00 OK121300010010_00 OK120420010010_00	OK520520000110_00	OK520520000030_00	OK121300020010_10 OK121300040010_00	NA	NA	OK120420010010_00	OK520520000010_10
PROJECT TYPE FACTOR										
Consent Order or Enforceable NPDES Permit Schedule		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		X		X	X	X	X
WATER QUALITY RESTORATION FACTOR										
Affects 303d listed stream	X		X	X	X	X			X	X
Top-ten NPS Priority Watershed										
Project implements water quality plan	X	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	X									
Source water protection area										
Groundwater vulnerability										
Low		X	X			X				
Moderate										
High Quality Water										
Very High	X		X	X	X				X	X

* Approximated Cost Breakout

Appendix J. OWRB Declaration of Authority

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

February 11, 2015

Mr. Ron Curry
Regional Administrator, Region VI
United States Environmental Protection Agency ("U.S. EPA")
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733

Re: Certification of FY 2015 CWSRF Capitalization Grant

Dear. Mr. Curry:

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("FWPCA"), 33 U.S.C §§ 1381 *et seq.*, as amended, provides authority to Congress to make capitalization grants available to the states for water pollution control revolving fund programs. In connection with the application of the state for the capitalization grant, 40 C.F. R § 35.3110 requires that the state's Attorney General provide certification of the state's authority to enter into capitalization grant agreements.

This letter certifies that the Oklahoma Water Resources Board ("OWRB") has the authority to participate on behalf of the State of Oklahoma in this federal grant program. The statutes that specify the OWRB's authority includes the following language:

> The Oklahoma Water Resources Board shall have the following jurisdictional area of environmental responsibility: . . . Administration of the federal State Revolving Fund Program including, but not limited to, making application for and receiving capitalization grant awards, wastewater prioritization for funding, technical project reviews, environmental review process, and financial review and administration;

27 O.S. § 1-3-101 (C)(6). Additional authority for the OWRB to apply for, receive and administer federal capitalization grant awards is specified in Oklahoma Const. Art. X § 39 and 82 O.S. §§ 1085.53 *et seq.*

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Appendix J. OWRB Declaration of Authority

Moreover, in order to receive a capitalization grant, the FWPCA also requires that States negotiate associated contracts in a manner consistent with the requirements of 40 U.S.C. §§ 1101 *et seq.* or an equivalent State qualifications-based requirement. Specifically, § 1382(b)(14) provides:

> [A] contract to be carried out using funds directly made available by a capitalization grant under this subchapter for program management, construction management, feasibility studies, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping, or architectural related services shall be negotiated in the same manner as a contract for architectural and engineering services is negotiated under chapter 11 of title 40 or an equivalent State qualifications-based requirement (as determined by the Governor of the State).

33 U.S.C. § 1382(b)(14). In lieu of a certification from the Governor, the U.S. EPA appears to acknowledge that the state Attorney General certification required by 40 C.F.R. § 35.311 may also contain a certification that the state's qualifications-based requirement is equivalent to the requirements of 40 U.S.C. §§ 1101 *et seq.*[1] *See* Memorandum from Andres D. Sawyers, Ph.D., Dir., Office of Wastewater Management, U.S. Envtl. Prot. Agency, to Water Management Div. Dirs., Regions I-X, Interpretative Guidance for Certain Amendments in the Water Resources Reform and Development Act to Titles I, II, V, and VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Jan. 6, 2015). Accordingly, this letter also certifies that the State of Oklahoma's qualifications-based requirements set forth in Oklahoma's Public Competitive Bidding Act of 1974, 61 Okla. Stat. § 101 *et seq.*, and Oklahoma State Consultant Act Okla. Stat. §60 *et seq.* are fundamentally equivalent to the requirements of 40 U.S.C. §§ 1101 *et seq.*

If you have further questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

E. Scott Pruitt
Attorney General

[1] Section 1101 *et seq.* generally requires: a public announcement of the solicitation; evaluation and ranking of submitted qualifications based on established, publically available criteria; discussion with at least three firms to consider anticipated concepts and compare alternative methods; selection of at least three firms considered most highly qualified; and contract negotiation with most highly qualified firm to determine fair and reasonable compensation.

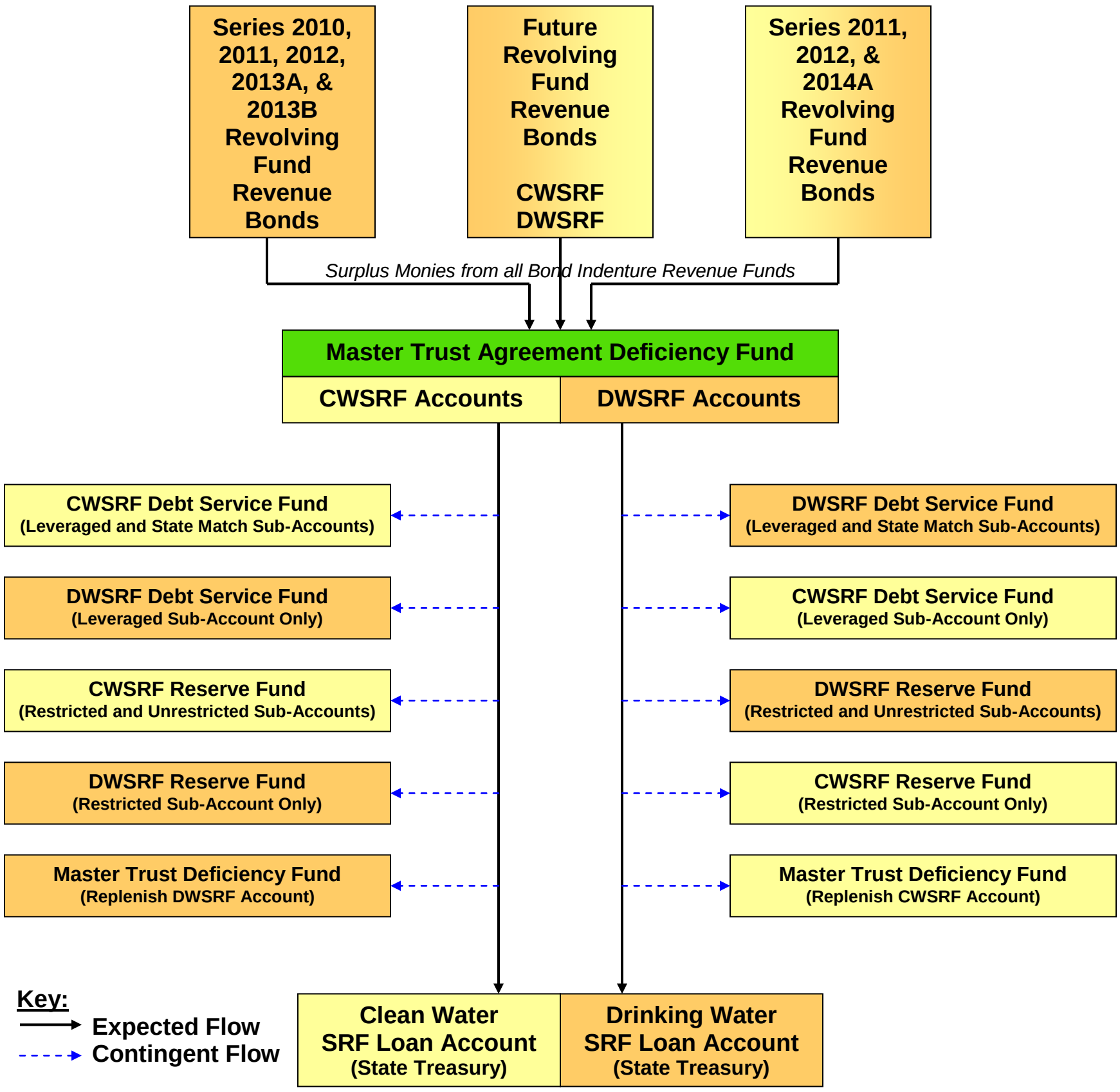
Cross-Collateralization

under the

Master Trust Agreement

Oklahoma Water Resources Board

Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds



Appendix L. SFY 2016 Unrestricted Sources of Administrative Fund

------- held outside of the CWSRF Loan Fund

Beginning Balance, 7/1/15*	$	2,194,892.76
Projected Application Fees	$	1,500.00
Projected Administrative Fee Revenue	$	2,208,584.10
Total Sources	$	4,404,976.86
Projected Expenses**:	$	1,600,000.00
Projected Ending Balance, 6/30/16	$	2,804,976.86

*Balance projected through 6/30/15

**Includes Personnel, Travel, Professional Services, Equipment, etc.

Appendix M: 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 CUMMULATIVE
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				$2,189,377.42
TOTAL	N/A	$12,718,236.00	N/A	$4,499,174.12	$8,219,061.88	$17,764,053.42	$15,499,676.00	$75,000.00	$2,189,377.42
AVAILABLE ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS					$8,219,061.88				$2,189,377.42
TOTAL OF ALL AVAILABLE ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS.....									$10,408,439.30

*** REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FROM THE OUTSIDE ACCOUNT ARE THRU JUNE 30, 2014 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.**

Cash Basis

Appendix N: SFY 2016 Unrestricted Fund Sources by State Fiscal Quarter

(Beginning July 1, 2015)

SOURCES OF FUNDS	TOTALS
BEGINNING BALANCE (FY 15 Carryover)	47,129,073.98
Includes: Open cap grants, cash in 2nd Round Fund, outstanding bond proceeds, remaining state match funds	
2015 CAPITALIZATION GRANT PAYMENTS	11,344,000.00
STATE MATCH DEPOSITS	2,268,800.00
PROPOSED 2015 BOND ISSUE	75,000,000.00
LOANS:	
Interest Earnings	9,506,343.82
Principal Repayments	27,358,536.75
INVESTMENT INCOME-TREASURY	
State Treasurer's Cash Management Program Interest (recycled funds)	629,313.33
Lawton Investment Principal/Interest	601,821.00
Short-Term Investment Earnings-BancFirst	24,657.00
TOTAL SOURCES	**173,862,545.88**

FUND COMMITMENTS	TOTALS
LOAN OBLIGATIONS - ON SFY 2016 PRIORITY LIST	$ 93,515,890.00
LOAN OBLIGATIONS - PRIOR YEARS	80,078,630.61
OWRB ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	400,000.00
BOND INTEREST for 2011 CWSRF Bonds:	3,230,187.50
BOND PRINCIPAL for 2011 CWSRF Bonds:	5,100,000.00
BOND INTEREST for 2012 CWSRF Bonds:	3,726,300.00
BOND PRINCIPAL for 2012 CWSRF Bonds:	2,060,000.00
BOND INTEREST for 2014A CWSRF Bonds:	1,108,679.40
BOND PRINCIPAL for 2014A CWSRF Bonds:	6,185,000.00
TOTAL FUND COMMITMENTS	**195,404,687.51**

FUNDS NEEDED IN FUTURE YEARS**	**(21,542,141.63)**

**Funds for Loan Obligations (both Prior Years and on the FY16 Priority List) will not all be needed during fiscal year 2016. Future cap grants, state match and bond issues will be used to meet future needs.

Appendix O. SFY 2016 Intended Use Projects and Administrative Costs

(Beginning July 1, 2015)

PART 1. Section 212 Publicly Owned Treatment Works Projects

	TYPE[1]	PROJECT NAME/ COMMUNITY	PROJECT NUMBER	ASSISTANCE AMOUNT ($)	AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA POPULATION ESTIMATE	DISCHARGE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS[2]							NEEDS CATEGORIES[3]											BINDING COMMIT-MENT DATE[4]	CONSTRUCT START DATE[5]	INITIATION OF OPERATION DATE[6]
						$CBOD_5$	BOD	TSS	NH_3-N	P	Min. DO	Fecal	I	II	IIIA	IIIB	IVA	IVB	V	VI	VII	X	Other			
1	LC	Lexington PWA	ORF-15-0005-CW	$3,030,000	2,347	30		30			2		X											09/15/15	11/14/15	11/13/16
2	LC	Altus MA	ORF-14-0007-CW	$2,854,000	19,720	10		15	4		2			X								X		09/15/15	11/14/15	11/13/16
3	LC	Tulsa MUA	ORF-16-0001-CW	$38,540,000	393,709	10, 15, & 30		15 & 30	3, 5, 7, 8, & 12		5, 6, & 7		X	X	X	X	X	X				X		10/20/15	12/19/15	12/18/17
4	LC	Del City MSA	ORF-16-0003-CW	$14,000,000	21,620		20	30	12		5			X										12/15/15	02/13/16	02/12/18
5	LC	Choctaw UA	ORF-15-0007-CW	$3,100,000	11,419	10	20	15 & 30	4 & 5		5			X			X							01/19/16	03/19/16	03/19/17
6	LC	Skiatook PWA	ORF-15-0003-CW	$9,781,890	7,602	30		30					X											12/15/15	02/13/16	02/12/18
7	LC	Perkins PWA	ORF-16-0004-CW	$600,000	2,845	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											X	07/21/15	09/19/15	09/18/16
8	LC	Broken Arrow MA	ORF-16-0006-CW	$2,045,000	100,464	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											X	07/21/15	09/19/15	09/18/16
9	LC	Broken Arrow MA	ORF-16-0005-CW	$12,565,000	100,464	30		30								X			X					09/15/15	11/14/15	11/13/17
10	LC	Oklahoma City WUT	ORF-16-0002-CW	$7,000,000	590,995	10		10	2		5							X						06/21/16	08/20/16	08/20/18
Total--212				$93,515,890																						

PART 2. Section 319 Nonpoint Source Mgmt. Projects

Total-- NPS Cat. VII	$0

PART 3. Section 320 Estuary Program Projects

Total-- No Estuaries	$0

PART 4. CWSRF Program Administrative Costs

Total-- 4% Program Admin. Fees Banked	$400,000

TOTAL PARTS 1 through 4	$93,915,890

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

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

[3] 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.

[4] "Binding Commitment Date" is target date for OWRB board approval and commitment of funds (prior to loan closing).

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

[6] 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.

Appendix P: Historical Funding Sources
Oklahoma Clean Water State Revolving Fund
As of March 1, 2015

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)		
Totals	$317,975,600.00	$57,262,700.00	$287,170.17	$347,064,421.94		$12,265,904.00	$696,730,388.11

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

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.

18 Reallocation of bond funds from the 2012B Bond Issue to state matching funds.

Appendix Q. Public Meeting Notice

April 12, 2015

Oklahoma Water Resources Board to Hold Public Meeting on
Clean Water State Revolving Fund FY 2016 Intended Use Plan

OKLAHOMA CITY - The Oklahoma Water Resources Board will hold a public meeting to receive comments on the Draft FY 2016 Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Intended Use Plan, Project Priority List, and newly proposed Affordability Criteria used to identify applicants that would have difficulty financing projects without additional CWSRF subsidization on Tuesday, May 12, 2015, at 10:00 a.m. at 3800 North Classen Blvd, Oklahoma City. Eligible public systems 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, Priority List, and Criteria 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: Owen Mills, Financial Assistance Division, (405)530-8800.

J. D. STRONG
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MARY FALLIN
GOVERNOR

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

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

SFY 2016 Project Priority List (PPL)
SFY 2016 Intended Use Plan (IUP)
Proposed Amendment I
September 17, 2015
Revision of SFY 2016 Project Priority List

The CWSRF SFY 2016 IUP is a strategic plan outlining the program's financial and pollution control goals and activities. Finalized on July 1, 2015 the IUP includes, as Appendix E to the PPL, a list of communities that had expressed interest in participating in the program. In accordance with program regulations, the SFY 2016 PPL is being amended to add three Automated Meter Reading construction projects. Additionally, the PPL will reflect the updated Green Project Reserve (GPR) and additional subsidization amounts as required under the FFY 2015 Capitalization Grant.

I. Priority List Revisions

The attached SFY 2016 CWSRF PPL has been revised to reflect the changes below. Eligibility requirements for CWSRF projects are identified in Sections 603(c) and 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and OWRB CWSRF program administration rules. Other CWSRF loan projects anticipating funding during SFY 2016 will not be adversely affected by these amendments.

Addition of New Projects- Hughes County Rural Water District #5, Eufaula Public Works Authority, and Tuttle Public Works Authority each submitted a request to be considered for loan funding during SFY 2016 for the construction of automated water meter readers.

Other changes- Several entities with projects listed on the SFY 2016 CWSRF PPL have ranking changes due to revised project items or construction estimates and/or target project approval dates. The list has been revised to reflect these adjustments. Total funds required for projects yet to be funded in SFY 2016-2020 are now $227,564,590.

II. Additional Requirements as required under the FFY 2015 Capitalization Grant:

Green Project Reserve

- Both Perkins PWA's and Broken Arrow MA's projects have been identified as including elements to meet GPR requirements under FFY 2015 appropriations. The project descriptions and business cases (if required) are available on OWRB's website at www.owrb.ok.gov/greenreserve at the time of project funding.

Additional Subsidy

- Perkins PWA's and Broken Arrow MA's projects are identified as eligible to receive additional subsidization under the FFY 2015 Appropriations Provisions. The award is on a first come first serve basis per the SFY 2016 Intended Use Plan based upon a project's readiness to proceed and projects that meet that meet the intent of the Water for 2060 Act. Each project received $250,000.00 in principal forgiveness.

III. Public Notice

This amendment is being made with adequate public notice in accordance with the procedures provided in 40 CFR Part 35 Subpart K Paragraph 35.3150(c) and Chapter 50, Part 3 of the OWRB CWSRF Regulations. The OWRB will issue notice, on September 17, 2015 with a summary of the amendment, entitled *CWSRF SFY 2016 Intended Use Plan with Amendment*. This amendment may be found on the OWRB website www.owrb.ok.gov/cwsrf.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA
Appendix E. SFY 2016-2020 Clean Water SRF Project Priority List
Prepared for the EPA - Effective July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016 (or per subsequent amendment)
Amendment I - September 17, 2015

	OPDES Permit #	Loan Type	Name	Programmatic Application Date	Project No.	Target B.C. Date or Final Agreement Date	Target B.C. Amount or Funded Amount	GPR**	GPR Type	Environmental Documentation Required	Project Description
SFY 2016 Fundable Projects (July 2015 - June 2016)											
1	OK0022756	LC	Lexington PWA	03/14/14	ORF-15-0005-CW	11/17/15	$3,030,000	$500,000	EE	Cat Ex or EA	Construction of a new sequential batch reactor (SBR) wastewater treatment plant and the rehabilitation of the aeration basins including use of energy efficiency pumps and motors and construct emergency holding pond into a sludge dewatering unit and two-cell flow equalization basins (FEB) (Cat. I)
2	NS-OK0026221 SS-OK0026239 HC-OK0034363 BC-OK0042935	LC	Tulsa MUA	03/10/14	ORF-16-0001-CW	10/20/15	$28,330,000	$550,000	EE/WE	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer system and WWTP improvements, new interceptor, and water reuse for internal washdown, along with use of energy efficiency pumps and motors. (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB & X)
3	NA	LC	Hughes Co. RWD #5	08/27/15	ORF-16-0007-CW	10/20/15	$133,700	$133,700	WE	Cat Ex	Automated water meters (Cat. Other ***)
4	OK0028037	LC	Altus MA	04/29/14	ORF-14-0007-CW	12/15/15	$2,854,000	$600,000	EE/WE	Cat Ex or EA	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
5	OK0026085	LC	Del City MSA	02/17/15	ORF-16-0003-CW	12/15/15	$14,000,000	$250,000	EE	Cat Ex or EA	Wastewater system improvements with use of energy efficiency pumps and motors (Cat. II)
6	OK0037834	LC	Choctaw UA	03/11/14	ORF-15-0007-CW	06/21/16	$3,100,000	$200,000	EE	Cat Ex or EA	Bring existing WWTP back to its original design capacity of 1.0 MGD while using energy efficiency pumps and motors and construct sanitary sewer collection line extension along 10th St. from Hiwassee Rd. to Indian Meridian
7	OK0028118 OK0040461	LC	Skiatook PWA	03/18/14	ORF-15-0003-CW	12/15/15	$9,781,890	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Improvements at Bird Creek and Hominy Creek WWTP (Cat. I)
8	OK0029173 & OKG580054	LC	Tuttle PWA	09/02/15	ORF-16-0008-CW	11/17/15	$550,000	$550,000	WE	Cat Ex	Automated water meters (Cat. Other ***)
9	OK0035611	LC	Eufaula PWA	09/03/15	ORF16-0009-CW	11/17/15	$675,000	$675,000	WE	Cat Ex	Automated water meters (Cat. Other ***)
10	OK0034363	LC	Broken Arrow MA	05/07/15	ORF-16-0005-CW	12/15/15	$12,565,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Haikey creek WWTP and lift station improvements (Cat. IIIB & V)
11	OK0036978	LC	Oklahoma City WUT	09/25/14	ORF-16-0002-CW	06/21/16	$7,000,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	42-Inch relief interceptor from S. Shield Ave. and SE 19th St. to S. Blackwelder Ave. and SW 21st St. 30, 21, & 18-Inch relief mains from S. Harvey Ave. to S. Shields Ave. from S 55th St. and S. 67th St. (Cat. IVB)

SFY 2017 Planning/Contingency Projects (July 2016 - June 2017)											
1	NS-OK0026221 SS-OK0026239 HC-OK0034363 BC-OK0042935	LC	Tulsa MUA	03/10/14	ORF-17-0001-CW	10/18/16	$34,596,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer and WWTP rehabilitation and improvements and new interceptor (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB)
2	OK0031798	LC	Miami SUA	03/25/14	ORF-14-0011-CW	08/16/16	$4,000,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Replacement of 6 miles of sanitary sewer line to correct for I&I and replacement of Phase II stormwater pipe (Cat. IIIA, IIIB, & VI)
3	OK0026913	LC	Bixby PWA	04/29/14	ORF-14-0003-CW	08/16/16	$21,000,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Wastewater conveyance and treatment facilities (Cat. I)
4	OK0020303	LC	Owasso PWA	03/08/14	ORF-14-0001-CW	06/20/17	$6,000,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	WWTP improvements to meet 2015 Wastewater Master Plan including the addition of aeration basin, final clarifier, replacement of main plant liftstation, and other appurtenances (Cat. II)
5	OK0036978	LC	Oklahoma City WUT	09/25/14	ORF-17-0002-CW	06/20/17	$3,000,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer collection system replacement to decrease inflow and infiltration and increase collection system integrity. (Cat. IIIA & IIIB)
SFY 2018 Planning/Contingency Projects (July 2017 - June 2018)											
1	NS-OK0026221 SS-OK0026239 HC-OK0034363 BC-OK0042935	LC	Tulsa MUA	03/10/14	ORF-18-0001-CW	10/17/17	$25,971,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer and WWTP rehabilitation and improvements and new interceptor (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB)
2	OK0036978	LC	Oklahoma City WUT	09/25/14	ORF-18-0002-CW	06/19/18	$1,700,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer collection system replacement to decrease inflow and infiltration and increase collection system integrity. Lift station conversion to a wetwell/drywell. (Cat. IIIA & IIIB)
SFY 2019 Planning/Contingency Projects (July 2018 - June 2019)											
1	NS-OK0026221 SS-OK0026239 HC-OK0034363 BC-OK0042935	LC	Tulsa MUA	03/10/14	ORF-19-0001-CW	10/16/18	$26,504,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer and WWTP rehabilitation and improvements and new interceptor (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB)
SFY 2020 Planning/Contingency Projects (July 2019 - June 2020)											
1	NS-OK0026221 SS-OK0026239 HC-OK0034363 BC-OK0042935	LC	Tulsa MUA	03/01/15	ORF-20-0001-CW	10/15/19	$22,474,000	$0	NA	Cat Ex or EA	Sanitary sewer and WWTP rehabilitation and improvements and new interceptor (Cat. I, II, IIIA, IIIB, IVA, & IVB)

Projects Approved by OWRB for Funding in SFY 2016 (July 2015-Present)											
1	NA	LC	Perkins PWA	04/30/15	ORF-16-0004-CW	09/09/15	$545,000	$545,000	WE	Cat Ex	Automated meter reading project (Cat. Other***)
2	NA	LC	Broken Arrow MA	05/08/15	ORF-16-0006-CW	09/04/15	$2,045,000	$2,045,000	WE	Cat Ex	Automated water meters (Cat. Other***)

LC = Long-term Construction Loan
NC = Non-Construction Loan
R = Refinance
NA=Not Applicable
ND= Non Discharging
CatEx=Categorical Exclusion
EA= Environmental Assessment

B.C. = Binding Commitment

GPR = Green Reserve Project
GI=Green Infrastructure
WE=Water Efficiency
EE= Energy Efficiency
EI = Enviornmental Innovative
BC=Business Case
CAT=Categorical

Loan Totals (All Loans)	
SFY 16	$82,019,590
SFY 17	$68,596,000
SFY 18	$27,671,000
SFY 19	$26,504,000
SFY 20	$22,474,000
Funded to Date:	$2,590,000
TOTALS for projects yet to be Funded	**$227,264,590**

Potential GPR for SFY 2016**	**$6,048,700**
Subsidy Awarded to Date in SFY 2016:	**$500,000**

** Projects requiring a Single Audit will be determined at the end of 2016. The information will be included in the SFY 2016 Annual Report.*

***The GPR Amount may change based on the completion of appropriate planning documents and business cases. The numbers reflected here are OWRB's best guess based on preliminary information. Final numbers will be available on OWRB's website, subsequent amendments, and the CWSRF Annual Report.*

**** Other water quality projects as defined under 82 O.S. § 1085.51.*