

FY 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

(July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020)

West Virginia
Department of Environmental Protection
Clean Water State Revolving Fund



Submitted to the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
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INTRODUCTION

This submittal of the 29th annual report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency describes the operation of the West Virginia Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, commonly referred to as the “Clean Water” State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). This report details the CWSRF activities in state fiscal year 2020 (July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020) and the progress made in meeting the goals and objectives for the program outlined in the Intended Use Plan. This report summarizes all financial transactions of the CWSRF, including binding commitments, loans, disbursements, repayments of principal and interest, and investments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has received 31 capitalization grant awards and amendments from EPA (Exhibit 1). As required by federal law, the required minimum 20% state match has been deposited on or before the dates of the federal payments contained within each grant award.

During this fiscal year, there were fourteen loan/bond agreements and one amendment issued on Section 212 and 319 publicly owned wastewater projects with a cumulative loan amount of \$71,808,586. There were no loans made to Section 319 nonpoint source projects under the Agriculture Water Quality Loan Program. There were 27 loans made to individual homeowners worth \$228,979 under the Onsite Systems Loan Program. Exhibit 2b shows a summary of nonpoint source loan transactions. The loans under the program were made by intermediary lenders participating with DEP in this program. The FY 2020 net binding commitments totaled \$72,086,727 (Exhibit 2a). The DEP did not use any federal grant funds for program administration in this fiscal year.

For fiscal years 1991 through 2020, the CWSRF has now issued a grand total of \$1,360,315,263 in loan agreements, which include municipal projects, nonpoint source projects and prior DEP administrative costs, which are no longer used by the CWSRF program from the capitalization grants.

At the end of this fiscal year, the CWSRF program was in compliance with all federal requirements regarding state matching funds and the 120% federal binding commitment requirement (Exhibit 4).

GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The goals are re-stated from the FY 2020 Intended Use Plan with the DEP response following:

A. Long term goals

- 1) Expand CWSRF accessibility by creating new financial assistance programs to address NPS pollution control problems.**

DEP Response: The program is evaluating options to reinvigorate the Agricultural Loan Program and has continued to offer debt forgiveness incentives for decentralized systems.

- 2) Ensure the CWSRF program operates in perpetuity at its maximum level to provide financial assistance to local entities. The objectives to accomplishing this goal are to conduct financial capability reviews on all potential loan recipients, monitor repayment activity, maximize investment opportunities, and use EPA's financial planning model to evaluate the long-term effects of CWSRF policies.**

DEP Response: Financial reviews were performed on all applications submitted to the Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council. The Water Development Authority continued to monitor repayment activity on all loans and took appropriate action, when necessary, to resolve any financial deficiencies.

- 3) Integrate the CWSRF program into DEP's Watershed Management Framework to increase program effectiveness by targeting the CWSRF funds toward higher priority watersheds.**

DEP Response: CWSRF personnel continue to meet internally with watershed management personnel to identify high priority watersheds and where CWSRF resources can be helpful toward resolving problems. The CWSRF staff continues to participate in both internal and external work groups regarding goals to reduce nutrients in the Tygart Valley Watershed. We did not receive any technical assistance requests during this fiscal year; however, we have remained in close contact with the impacted communities.

- 4) Market the CWSRF program throughout the state to increase commitment of funds and maintain program pace. Marketing objectives will include articles on program activities, press releases, and participation in meetings of federal and state associations concerned with water quality, health, and economic issues.**

DEP Response: This goal was met in 2020. The CWSRF published four articles in the WV Public Service Commission's quarterly newsletter. The program also actively participates in the WV Rural Water Conference.

- 5) **Participate in the monthly meetings of the IJDC by performing technical reviews on all proposed sewer projects and coordinate and recommend the most feasible funding sources.**

DEP Response: 15 applications and preliminary engineering reports submitted to the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development council were reviewed for technical feasibility and financial affordability by the CWSRF engineering staff.

- 6) **Incorporate EPA's strategic plan program activity measures into the CWSRF program implementation by working to achieve a targeted fund utilization rate of 100% (cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative amount available for projects).**

DEP Response: The cumulative fund utilization rate at the end of SFY 2020 was 95% and the FFY 2019 capitalization grant was completely drawn within four months of award.

- 7) **Develop effective wastewater management in rural, low income West Virginia communities. This includes investigating new funding opportunities and participating in groups to develop wastewater management ideas and programs.**

DEP Response: The continued definition of a decentralized system as a categorically "green" project allowable under the "green reserve" funds has allowed the CWSRF to continue to push projects in the state's rural, low income communities forward. There has been a large push this year to work with McDowell County communities to provide wastewater infrastructure to their disadvantaged communities. This has resulted in partnerships across multiple funding agencies to move these projects forward.

B. Short term goals

- 1) **Continue outreach efforts on new potential loan recipients.**

DEP Response: Outreach was very difficult this year due to COVID-19 restrictions. Some of the normal outreach activities were cancelled; however, the CWSRF staff participated in the WV Rural Water Conference, in project conference calls and the IJDC monthly meetings were still held in a virtual format.

- 2) **Achieve the targeted fund utilization rate "pace" goal of 95% in FY 2020. Program pace is defined by EPA as the cumulative loan assistance provided divided by the total amount of funds available. Loan assistance is defined as the cumulative assistance provided by executed loan and bond agreements (does not include preliminary binding commitment letters).**

DEP Response: The cumulative utilization rate was 95% at the end of FY 2020.

- 3) Provide outreach and requested technical assistance to several communities in the Tygart River Watershed as they consider biological nutrient removal processes in their systems.**

DEP Response: The CWSRF staff continues to participate in both internal and external work groups regarding goals to reduce nutrients in the Tygart Valley Watershed. We did not receive any technical assistance requests during this fiscal year; however, we have remained in close contact with the impacted communities.

- 4) Coordinate and work with WV DEP's Abandoned Mine Lands section on the planning, design, and construction of wastewater treatment facilities that were awarded PILOT grants in McDowell County.**

DEP Response: The CWSRF is currently co-funding projects in the communities of Iaeger and Bradshaw in McDowell County.

- 5) Keep the CWSRF flexible to be able to quickly respond to potential project shifts due to the State's economic crisis and rapid regional population adjustments.**

DEP Response: This goal was accomplished. The coordination with other funding agencies through the IJDC makes it possible to shift funding and projects as needed.

- 6) Re-evaluate and potentially restructure the AgWQLP to entice applicants back to the program.**

DEP Response: The CWSRF program has started this effort with conversations with the DEP's Non-point source program regarding potential needs within the agricultural community and efforts to determine possible federal match opportunities.

C. Environmental Results

During FY 2020, 38 projects received CWSRF assistance totaling approximately 74.8 million dollars. The majority of the funding continues to be used for actual construction while the remaining portion was used for planning, design, and administrative expenses related to the projects.

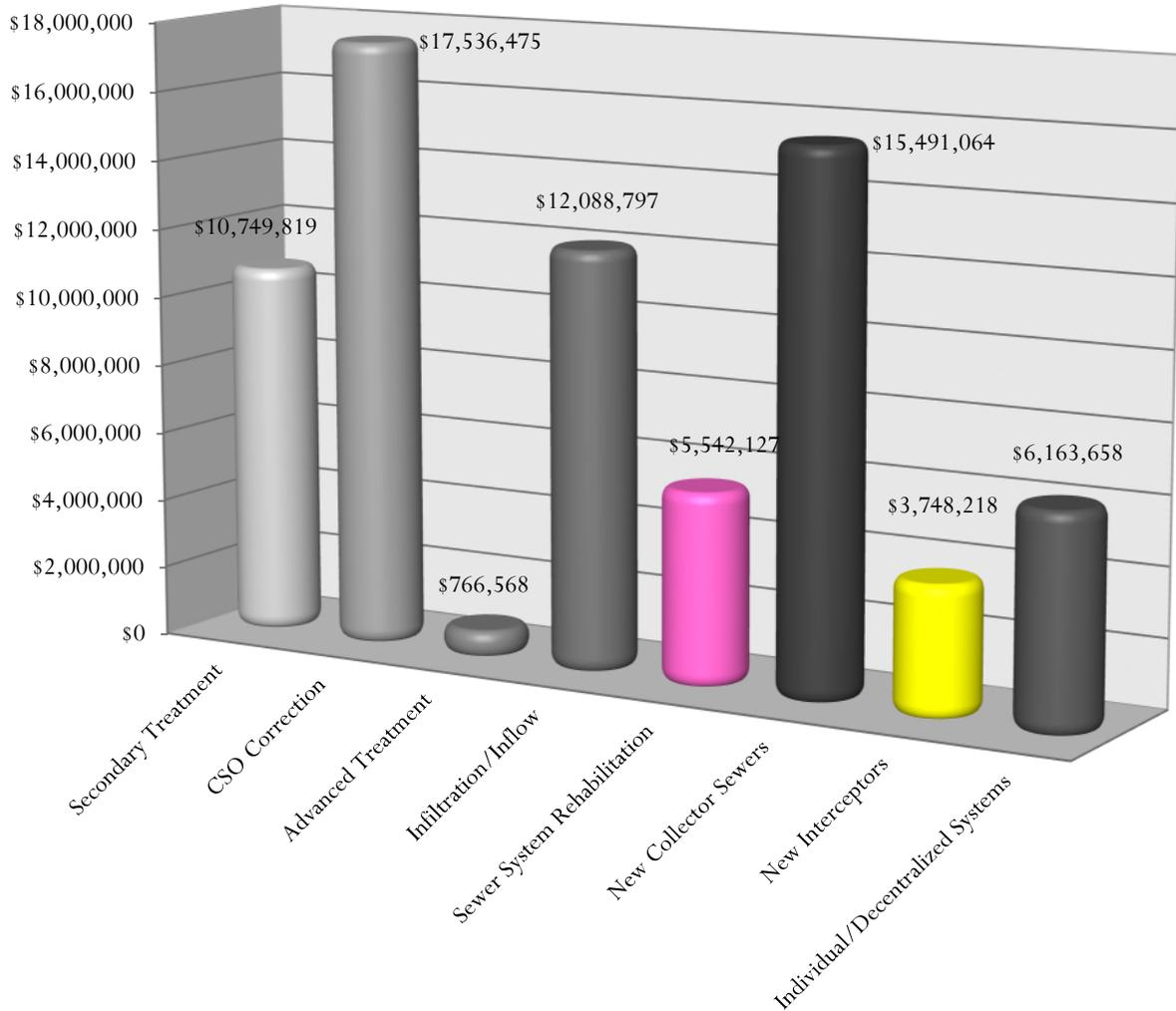
West Virginia's CWSRF program provides financial assistance to improve and maintain water quality throughout the State. The projects financed are vital in protecting and improving water quality in rivers, lakes, and streams throughout the State used for drinking water, recreation, coldwater fisheries, warm water fisheries, wildlife use, industrial use, and agricultural use. In addition to the normal projects addressing wastewater issues; the CWSRF provided funding to projects to reduce stormwater impacts.

During FY 2020, the CWSRF program contributed to the joint State/EPA mission of achieving clean and safe water by using the following goals:

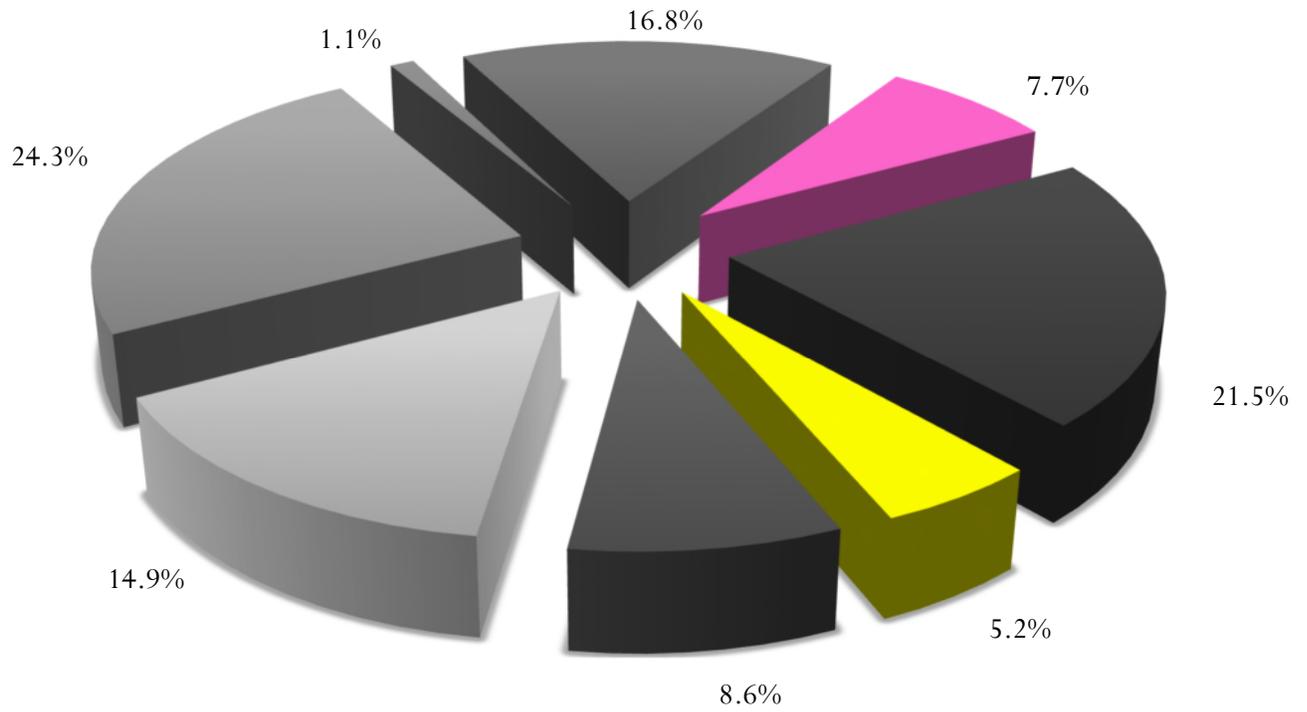
Eliminate sewage overflows from combined sewer overflows (CSOs) and from separate sewer system overflows (SSOs), improve and protect designated uses of water bodies, and achieve and maintain CWA compliance.

Loan and Principal Forgiveness dollars closed in FY2020 were fairly, evenly spread over four categories: CSO Correction (24.3%), New Collector Sewers (21.5%), Infiltration/Inflow (16.8%), and Secondary Treatment (14.9%). The remaining 22.5% was distributed in: Sewer System Rehabilitation, Advanced Treatment, New Interceptors and Individual/Decentralized Systems. (See graphs)

FY2020 Needs Categories by \$ Closed



FY2020 % by Needs Category



- Secondary Treatment
- Advanced Treatment
- Sewer System Rehabilitation
- New Interceptors
- CSO Correction
- Infiltration/Inflow
- New Collector Sewers
- Individual/Decentralized Systems

The following CWSRF “Success Stories” are examples of the types of projects funded during FY2020:

**TOWN OF CAIRO WASTEWATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
CAIRO, WEST VIRGINIA**



- Pump station replacement
- WWTP Replacement
- Manhole replacement

Success Story: This project eliminates sources of Infiltration and Inflow (I/I) from deteriorated manholes as well as constructs improvements to mechanical equipment in the sewage collection system and wastewater treatment plant.

General information: The Town of Cairo is located in Ritchie County, West Virginia, situated on the North Fork of the Hughes River. The town collects sanitary sewage from its 156 customers and treats the sewage at its 40,000 gallons per day (GPD) wastewater treatment plant.

This project involves various improvements to the wastewater collection and treatment facilities including replacing 10 manholes, replacing the mechanical equipment at the 6 existing pump stations, and replacing the City’s existing steel wastewater treatment plant with a polyethylene vessel reinforced with steel capable of treating 40,000 GPD.

Specifics: The town of Cairo has successfully operated its wastewater treatment and collection system since 1991. Components of that system, including ten manholes, all of the pump station’s equipment and the wastewater treatment plant, however, are deteriorating and causing the Town to expend ever increasing efforts and monies on operation and maintenance. Infiltration into the manholes continues to increase, despite the best efforts of the Town to repair them. The manholes need to be replaced; however, the Town does not have the resources to undertake the replacement themselves.

The pump station’s equipment and controls are 25 years old and have exceeded their useful service lives. Parts are becoming difficult to obtain for the controls, and the pumps are no longer able to be repaired. The pumps and controls are in need of replacement.

The treatment basin is carbon steel and is very badly corroded. The blowers, controls, valving, and piping are 25 years old and have reached the end of their useful lives. The existing wastewater treatment plant needs to be replaced to ensure reliable performance of the facility in the future.

This project prevents surface water from entering the sewage collection system as well as pump station and wastewater treatment plant failure. This project restores the wastewater system to an operable standard and eliminates the possibility of raw sewage being discharged into the North Fork of the Hughes River.

The project costs and funding sources are as follows:

Total Project Cost	\$	2,523,250.00
State Revolving Fund Debt Forgiveness	\$	450,000.00
State Revolving Fund Project Design Debt Forgiveness	\$	244,500.00
Small Cities Block Grant	\$	1,500,000.00
Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council Grant	\$	328,750.00

**CENTURY VOLGA PSD CENTURY NO. 1 COMMUNITY
SANITARY SEWER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT SYSTEM
BARBOUR COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**



- Provide sanitary sewer service to a previously unserved area
- Gravity Collection System
- Recirculating Sand Filter WWTP

Success Story: This project eliminates the discharge of raw and partially treated sewage into the environment, therefore stopping the spread of disease and illness and eliminating unsanitary conditions in the project area.

General information: The Century Volga Public Service District (Century Volga) owns and operates a water distribution system in Barbour County, West Virginia. The water distribution system supplies potable water to the residents within the areas of Century No. 1 and No. 2, Volga, Boulder, Audra, Route 57, Brushy Fork, and the rural area of Philippi on the western side of Barbour County.

Currently there is no public sanitary sewer collection or treatment service available in the service area of Century Volga's water system. Some local residents utilize private sanitary sewer systems which consist of septic tanks, home aeration units and drainage fields. Some of these systems are either undersized or not operating correctly and causing health and sanitation issues.

The Century Volga service area is spread out and has several miles between populated areas where sanitary sewer service can be utilized. Due to the complexity and distance between the populated areas within the service area, a multi-phased project approach is recommended for establishment of sanitary collection and treatment service. This project establishes Century Volga as a public sewer service provider to rural areas of Barbour County and addresses the increasing health and sanitation issues caused by the failing private sanitary systems.

This project involves constructing a collection and treatment system for the flows from the community of Century No. 1, approximately 52 customers. The collection system will comprise of a conventional gravity system and a centralized pump station. This centralized pump station is responsible for transporting all collected sanitary flows into large, community septic tanks, located adjacent to the proposed treatment plant. The primary tank, shown in the photo above, has a capacity of 35,000 gallons. These septic tanks will separate and retain the solids while the wastewater effluent will receive treatment via recirculating sand filters and be discharged underground through a drip irrigation field. The WWTP has been designed to treat 16,000 gallons per day (GPD) of sanitary flows from the residential customers.

The project costs and funding sources are as follows:

Total Project Cost	\$	2,870,000.00
State Revolving Fund - Green Infrastructure Funds	\$	2,000,000.00
Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council Design Grant	\$	870,000.00

**CHARLESTON SANITARY BOARD
WOODWARD BRANCH WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
KANAWHA COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**



- Removal & Replacement of lines
- Lining of existing lines
- LTCP Compliance

Success Story: This project eliminates Infiltration and Inflow (I/I) and minimizes CSO overflows.

General information: The Charleston Sanitary Board (CSB) is located in Kanawha County, WV and serves the city of Charleston and surrounding unincorporated areas. The CBS owns and maintains a wastewater disposal system that currently serves approximately 23,000 customers. The existing collection system is a combined system and is subject to the requirements of EPA’s Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) program.

This project includes installation of approximately 24,200 linear feet of PVC piping of various sizes, the lining of 3,600 linear feet of existing sewer pipe, 25 point repairs, rehabilitation of 25 existing manholes and necessary appurtenances required.

Specifics: The Woodward Branch Service area serves 257 customers. The existing clay gravity sewer, brick, and precast concrete manholes were originally installed over 40 years ago, with a majority of the sewer line located within the creek running parallel to Woodward Drive. Maintenance on the aged system has steadily increased in recent years.

The Woodward Branch service area has previously been identified as a large contributor of infiltration and inflow to system. This project is part of the Charleston Sanitary Board’s continuing efforts to comply with its Long Term Control Plan and the EPA’s Combined Sewer Overflow program. The project reduces I/I in the Woodward Branch area and minimizes overflows at the 25th Street Pump Station and other upstream locations during storm events.

The project costs and funding sources are as follows:

Total Project Cost	\$	10,876,000.00
State Revolving Fund Loan	\$	10,876,000.00

**WEST DUNBAR PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT
SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
KANAWHA COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**



- Pump station replacement
- Removal & Replacement of lines

Success Story: This project eliminates sources of Infiltration and Inflow (I/I), sanitary sewer backups, and unlawful discharges of sewage into local waterways.

General information: The West Dunbar Public Service District (WDPSD) owns and operates a wastewater collection system in Kanawha County, West Virginia. The system, initially constructed in 1977 entirely with clay pipes, serves the entire area bounded by the Kanawha River and Interstate Highway I-64 in the south and north, and by West Virginia State University and the City of Dunbar in the west and the east. The service area also includes the residents of Finney Hollow, Academy Drive and Stover Hollow on the north side of Interstate Highway. The collected sewage from WDPSD is transported to the City of Dunbar for treatment and final disposal.

This project involves replacing the existing clay sanitary sewer piping and aged pump stations. These replacements and upgrades will reduce the amount of sewage transported to the Dunbar Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), especially during wet weather events.

Specifics: Five pumps stations will be entirely replaced and five will be rehabilitated along with the replacement of over 35,000 LF of pipe.

This project has been in the works for 10+ years and has went through various funding scenarios before seeing construction begin in early 2020. Dunbar has accepted the flows of West Dunbar PSD for over 20 years.

The system currently experiences a large amount of I/I, sanitary sewer backups, mechanical failures at pump stations, and the unlawful discharge of sewage into local waterways. Additionally, three of the pump stations, Vernon Street, Lincoln and Willow Drive, are located in the flood plain and flood frequently.

The implementation of this project prevents the PSD from pumping excessive wastewater combined with storm water to the Dunbar WWTP, preventing wet weather overflows to the Kanawha River and other waterways in the area. Dunbar is a CSO community with an outfall at the connection point with the PSD. This project should decrease the overflows at this point.

The project costs and funding sources are as follows:

Total Project Cost	\$	11,660,000.00
State Revolving Fund Loan	\$	11,040,000.00
West Dunbar PSD Share	\$	20,000.00
Kanawha County Commission	\$	100,000.00
District 2 IJDC Grant	\$	500,000.00

D. Engineering Summary

During FY 2020, the CWSRF engineering staff performed the following activities in support of the program's goals and objectives.

ACTIVITY	FY 2020
FONSIs(1)/CEs(2) issued	10
Facilities plans approved	10
Plans/Specs approved	16
Addenda approved	13
Change Orders approved	58
O&M Manuals approved	4
Site Visits/Inspections	79
Plan reviews for BPH	32
WV IJDC application reviews	15
Fiscal Sustainability Plans approved	7

- (1) Finding of No Significant Impact (an environmental review)
- (2) Categorical Exclusion

E. Administrative Summary

Activities performed by the CWSRF management section included but were not limited to the following:

ACTIVITY	FY 2020
Commitment Letters Issued	12
Authorization to Advertise	12
Design Loans	2
Loan Bond Closings (excl. Design Loans)	11
Payments Processed (excl. Design & STAG's)	259
Onsite Systems Loan reviews	8
Agriculture Loans	0

EXPANDED USES (NONPOINT SOURCES)

A. Agriculture Water Quality Loan Program

This was the 23rd fiscal year of operation for the Agriculture Water Quality Loan Program (AgWQLP). The purpose of this program is to provide a source of low interest loans for the financing of best management practices to reduce nonpoint source impacts on water quality in the agricultural community. The program is set up as a cooperative effort between the WVDEP, WV Soil Conservation Agency (SCA), USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), local Soil Conservation Districts (SCD) and local banking institutions.

No new loans were made under this program during this fiscal year. This program is dependent on grant funds provided to the NRCS with a match provided by the CWSRF. The CWSRF Staff will be working to improve this program during FY 2021.

B. Onsite Systems Loan Program (OSLP)

The onsite systems loan program was revitalized in FY 2007. The West Virginia Legislature amended the CWSRF statute to allow for an expanded definition of a local entity to which CWSRF money can be loaned. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund (WVHDF) was then contacted to see if they were interested to act as an intermediary lender in this program. An agreement in principal was reached between DEP and HDF and an initiation of the OSLP occurred in FY 2008. A second intermediary lender, Safe Housing and Economic Development, Inc. (SHED), also signed an agreement with DEP to participate in the program. The CWSRF has transferred incremental funds to these two entities to be used for making loans to homeowners for the repair or replacement of failing onsite sewage disposal systems. Twenty-seven actual loans were issued from these programs to homeowners this year totaling \$228,979.

The DEP transferred \$278,141 to the intermediary lenders in this program this fiscal year. This is counted as a binding commitment and is shown in Exhibit 2b. As of June 30, 2020, SHED made 186 loans for a cost of \$1,200,292 and the WVHDF has entered into 265 loans for a cost of \$1,848,074.

C. Summary

The cumulative binding commitments made to nonpoint source projects in West Virginia under the CWSRF program is now \$48,478,126 (Exhibit 2b).

FUND FINANCIAL STATUS

A. Binding Commitments

As shown in Exhibit 2a, the net binding commitments were \$72,086,727 and are being counted toward meeting the federal requirement that “all assistance provided must equal at least 120% of the cumulative amount of all federal grant payments within one year after receiving such payments”. Exhibit 4 shows the CWSRF compliance rate at 176% at the end of this fiscal year.

B. Loan and Bond Agreements

As shown in Exhibit 2a, there were seven new loan/bond agreements issued for Section 212 projects. The CWSRF base funds provided to these entities carried loan repayment terms between 20 and 38 years.

C. Sources of Funds

Exhibit 3 shows all sources of funds that became available during this fiscal year. The sources came from federal capitalization grants, state matches, interest and investment earnings, and loan repayments. Also included in this exhibit is revenue from administrative fees charged on loans, although this money is held in a separate account, outside the CWSRF.

D. Disbursements and Cash Draws

Exhibits 5a and 5b show all disbursements made from the CWSRF and administrative fee accounts. The administrative expenditures supported activities associated with the CWSRF program, including DEP central office support and other EPA approved activities in the Division of Water and Waste Management.

E. Financial Statements/Audit

The auditing firm of Brown Edwards was chosen to perform this fiscal year’s audit. The final audit report will be transmitted to EPA this fall.

F. Monetary Defaults

As you can see from Exhibit 6, there were no communities in monetary default with the CWSRF. The communities that are listed had reserve and/or revenue account deficiencies. The West Virginia Water Development Authority actively monitors these communities monthly and when necessary, files a complaint with the Public Service Commission of West Virginia for resolution of the deficiencies. The total deficiency amount for FY 2020 is \$37,287 compared to zero in FY 2019.

In FY 2020, five Onsite Systems Loan Program recipients totaling \$12,774.41 declared bankruptcy and were uncollectable. There are 43 remaining accounts with the HDF that are delinquent in the amount of \$44,194.31. Safe Housing and Economic Development (SHED) has 85 accounts that are delinquent in the amount of \$133,060.62. The CWSRF continues working with the HDF and SHED to reduce the amount through various acceptable procedures.

G. Federal Requirements

The FFY 2019 capitalization grant was \$24,769,000. To minimize the burden on borrowers with compliance with the Single Audit Act (2 CFR 200 Subpart F), FFATA, and other equivalency requirements, the following projects were selected to comply with these requirements. These borrowers will submit single audit reports in all years when disbursements of federal funds (both CWSRF and non-CWSRF federal funds) are greater than \$750,000. These projects were financed through bond purchases and loan agreements. 40 CFR Part 33 applies only to loans, it does not apply to bond purchases.

Project Sponsor	Project Description	CWSRF Amount
West Dunbar PSD	Collection System Upgrade	\$11,040,000
Clarksburg	WWTP Upgrades and CSO Separation	\$7,500,000
Greater Harrison Co. PSD	Sewer System Extension	\$8,424,500
Kanawha Falls PSD	WWTP and Collection System Upgrade	\$7,261,790

H. Additional Subsidy

As mentioned in the SFY 2019 (July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019) EPA Program Evaluation Report (PER), the DEP has not executed loans to meet the additional subsidy requirements from the FFY 2018 EPA capitalization grant. The amount of subsidy from this grant is \$5,004,000. In SFY 2020 and to date in SFY 2021, the DEP closed 11 projects containing \$14,899,446 in additional subsidy that will account for the FFY18 grant and reduce the additional subsidy requirement of the FFY19 to \$1,161,788. In addition to these projects, the DEP has committed \$5,355,000 in additional subsidy to eight other projects that are anticipated to close in SFY 2021. These projects will resolve the additional subsidy requirement of the FFY 2019 grant and will reduce the requirement of the FFY 2020 grant to \$2,000,038.

PROGRAM CHANGES

There were no major programmatic changes to the program this year. Staffing changes have been occurring due primarily to retirements. This trend is anticipated to continue in future years.

ASSURANCES

Consistent with 40 CFR35.3165, the State/EPA Operating Agreement and applicable grant conditions, the DEP assures that it is:

- a. Properly applying the EPA-approved State Environmental Review Process (SERP) to section 212 defined wastewater treatment projects receiving assistance from the Fund;
- b. Diligently working to expend all monies in its CWSRF in an expeditious and timely manner and/or making sure that a well thought-out plan or strategy exists for the expenditure of all the funds in its CWSRF;
- c. Accepting federal grant payments in accordance with the payment schedule in the capitalization grant agreement and depositing its state match on or before the date quarterly grant payments are made;
- d. Pursuant to 40 CFR 35.3165, entering into binding commitments equal to 120% of federal grant payments within one year;
- e. Providing information for the National Information Management System (NIMS) in a timely manner;
- f. Submitting to EPA an annual Financial Status Report (FSR) SF-269. The annual FSR is due 90 days after the end of each state fiscal year. The final FSR on the grant is due 90 days after all funds are drawn from the capitalization grant;
- g. Submitting its semi-annual Federal Cash Transaction Report SF-272 (FCTRs);
- h. Preparing a program audit for the reporting period; and
- i. Submitting the semi-annual reports on DBE utilization in a timely manner.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1 – Federal Capitalization Grants

Exhibit 2a – Binding Commitments by Quarter
Exhibit 2b – Nonpoint Source Commitments

Exhibit 3 – Sources of SRF Fund by Quarter

Exhibit 4 – Federal Payments and Binding Commitments

Exhibit 5a – Disbursements – Section 212 Projects
Exhibit 5b – Disbursements – Section 319 Projects

Exhibit 6 – CWSRF Deficiency Report

EXHIBIT 1

WEST VIRGINIA STATE REVOLVING FUND - CAPITALIZATION GRANT AWARDS - as of June 30, 2020

DATE	FED. AMOUNT	SOURCE FY FUNDS	FY SOURCE	STATE MATCH REQUIRED	STATE MATCH COMMITTED	DIFF.	CUM. DIFF.
FFY90 Grant 8/31/90	\$20,889,974	14,703,579 6,186,395 \$20,889,974	89 90	2,940,716 1,237,279 \$4,177,995	\$4,100,000 (91)	(\$77,995)	(\$77,995)
FFY91 Grant 9/30/91	\$31,353,287	9,022,678 22,330,609 \$31,353,287	90 91	1,804,535 4,466,122 \$6,270,657	\$5,450,000 (92)	(\$820,657)	(\$898,652)
FFY92 Grant 9/30/92	\$9,661,835	\$9,661,835	91	\$1,932,367	\$2,831,018 (93)	\$898,651	(\$1)
FFY93 Grant 9/29/93	\$30,288,852	\$30,288,852	92	\$6,057,770	\$6,057,770 (94)	(\$0)	(\$1)
FFY94 Grant 9/12/94	\$29,962,449	\$29,962,449	93	\$5,992,490	\$5,992,490 (95)	\$0	(\$1)
FFY95 Grant 1/27/95	\$37,792,161	18,591,309 19,200,852 37,792,161	94 95	3,718,262 3,840,170 7,558,432	3,718,262 3,840,170 7,558,432 (96)	0 (0)	(1) (1)
FFY97 Grant 9/30/97	31,451,607 9,713,600	3,498,858 27,952,749 31,451,607 9,713,600 41,165,207	95 96 97	699,771 5,590,550 6,290,321 1,942,720 8,233,041	0 8,233,041 (97)	0 0 0 0	(1) 0 0 0
FFY98 Grant 9/25/98	20,991,267	20,991,267	98	4,198,253	4,198,253 (98)	0	0
FFY99 Grant 9/21/1999	20,993,049	20,993,049	99	4,198,610	4,198,610 2000	0	
FFY00 Grant 9/21/00	20,921,868	20,921,868	2000	4,184,374	4,184,373 2000	(1)	0
FFY01 Grant 9/19/01	20,735,946	20,735,946	2001	4,147,189	4,147,189 2001	0	0
FFY03 Grant Inc. 1/2/2003	20,782,080	20,782,080	2002	4,156,416	4,171,893 2003	0	0
FFY03 Grant Inc.	77,200	77,200		15,440	0	37	36
FFY04 Grant 9/28/04	20,821,900	20,821,900	2003	4,164,380	4,174,379 2004	9,999	10,035
FFY05 Grant 3/16/05	20,637,300	20,637,300	2004	4,127,460	4,132,938 2005	5,478	15,513
FFY05 Amendment 9/28/05	16,798,100	16,798,100	2005	3,359,620	3,367,686 2006	8,066	23,578
FFY06 Grant 9/20/06	13,650,912	13,650,912	2006	2,730,182	2,730,182 2007	8,066	23,578
FFY07 Grant 9/26/07	16,684,470	16,684,470	2007	3,336,894	3,336,894 2007	8,066	23,578
FFY08 Grant 9/24/08	10,607,850	10,607,850	2008	2,121,570	2,121,570 2008	0	23,578
FFY09 ARRA Grants	61,092,100	61,092,100	2009 ARRA	n/a	n/a		
FFY09 Grant 9/30/09	10,607,850	10,607,850	2009	2,121,570	2,121,570 2009	0	23,578
FFY2010 Grant 8/26/10	31,762,000	31,762,000	2010	6,352,400	6,352,400 2010	0	23,578
FFY2010 Amendment 11/30/10	277,929	(trans SMAG \$)		55,585	55,585 (from admin fee acct.)		
FFY2011 Grant	23,019,000	23,019,000	2011	4,603,800	4,603,800 2011	0	23,578
FFY2012 Grant	22,031,000	22,031,000	2012	4,406,200	4,406,200 2012	0	
FFY2013 Grant	20,813,000	20,813,000	2013	4,162,600	4,162,600 2013	0	23,578
FFY 2014 Grant	21,856,000	21,856,000	2014	4,371,200	4,371,200 2014	0	23,578
FFY 2015 Grant	21,745,000	21,745,000	2015	4,349,000	4,349,000 2015	0	23,578
FFY 2016 Grant	20,829,000	20,829,000	2016	4,165,800	4,165,800 2016	0	23,578
FFY 2017 Grant	20,668,000	20,668,000	2017	4,133,600	4,133,600 2017	0	23,578
FFY 2018 Grant	25,020,000	25,020,000	2018	5,004,000	5,004,000 2018	0	23,578
FFY 2019 Grant	24,769,000	24,769,000	2019	4,953,800	4,953,800 2019	0	23,578
31 Grants+Amends	709,305,586	FEDERAL		129,642,695	STATE 129,666,273		23,578
				838,971,859	TOTAL		

EXHIBIT 2a

NEW BINDING COMMITMENT TRANSACTIONS BY QUARTER							
FY2020							
PROJECT	NUMBER C - 544	BINDING /SIGNATURE		Debt Forgiveness	Green Amount	TYPE	TERMS (int., admin fee, term)
		DATE	Loan Amount				
1st Quarter							
Chapmanville	483-02	7/9/2019	\$5,681,560	\$1,500,000	\$0	BPA	0.0%, 0.5%, 40
Century Volga PSD	556-02	7/31/2019	\$0	\$2,770,000	\$2,770,000	PFA	n/a
Greater Harrison Co. PSD	451	8/26/2019	\$9,878,500	\$1,500,000	\$0	BPA	0.25%, 0.25%, 40
OSLP Nonpoint Source	n/a	7/2/2019	\$100,000	n/a	\$0	onsite	n/a
OSLP Nonpoint Source	n/a	7/31/2019	\$78,141	n/a	\$0	onsite	n/a
Ag Nonpoint Source (0 loans)	n/a	n/a	\$0	n/a	n/a	BMPs	n/a
2nd Quarter							
Colfax PSD	333	10/3/2019	\$0	\$738,929	\$0	BPA	n/a
Shady Spring PSD	410	10/8/2019	\$8,400,000	\$0	\$0	LA	2.5%, 0.5%, 20
OSLP Nonpoint Source	n/a	n/a	\$0	n/a	n/a	onsite	n/a
Ag Nonpoint Source (0 loans)	n/a	n/a	\$0	n/a	n/a	BMPs	n/a
3rd Quarter							
West Dunbar PSD	168	1/13/2020	\$10,040,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	BPA	0.25%, 0.25%, 40
Elizabeth	552	1/30/2020	\$1,386,500	\$1,000,000	\$0	BPA	0.5%, 0.5%, 30
Page-Kincaid PSD	508-01	1/30/2020	\$0	\$345,500	\$345,500	PFA	n/a
Webster Springs PSD	334	2/6/2020	\$0	\$2,770,017	\$2,770,017	PFA	n/a
Nutter Fort	314	2/27/2020	\$3,676,500	\$1,000,000	\$0	BPA	0.25%, 0.25%, 40
Culoden PSD	360	2/27/2020	\$1,712,148	\$0	\$0	BPA	1.5%, 0.5%, 30
OSLP Nonpoint Source	n/a	n/a	\$0	n/a	n/a	onsite	n/a
Ag Nonpoint Source (0 loans)	n/a	n/a	\$0	n/a	n/a	BMPs	n/a
4th Quarter							
North Beckley PSD	617	4/30/2020	\$1,075,000	\$0	\$0	LA	2.75%, 0.25%, 20
Charleston	557	5/7/2020	\$12,859,975	\$0	\$0	BPA	2.75%, 0.25%, 20
Berkeley Co. PSSD (amendment)	492-01	5/28/2020	\$1,407,684	\$0	\$0	LA	2.75%, 0.25%, 20
Bluefield	462	6/4/2020	\$3,066,273	\$0	\$0	LA	2.75%, 0.25%, 20
OSLP Nonpoint Source	n/a	6/25/2020	\$100,000	n/a	n/a	onsite	n/a
Ag Nonpoint Source (0 loan)	n/a	n/a	\$0	n/a	n/a	BMPs	n/a

TOTAL FY2020 BINDING COMMITMENTS

Section 212 WWT Projects				BAN LEV - Deferred commitment
New Commitments		65,923,069		BCL - Binding Commitment Letter
Closings Adjustments		0		BCL inc - increase to BCL
Section 319 Nonpoint Source-Ag		0		BCL dec -decrease to BCL
Section 319 Nonpoint Source - Direct Loans		5,885,517		BPA - Bond Purchase Agreement
Section 319 Nonpoint Source-OSLP		278,141		BMP - Best Management Practice
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS		<u>72,086,727</u>		LA - Loan Agreement
				Term - Termination
COMMITMENT TOTALS BY QUARTER:				
1st Quarter		21,508,201		Total Green
2nd Quarter		9,138,929		Total Forgiveness
3rd Quarter		22,930,665		\$5,885,517
4th Quarter		18,508,932		\$12,624,446
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS		<u>72,086,727</u>		

EXHIBIT 3

SOURCE OF SRF FUNDS BY QUARTER

SOURCES OF FUNDS	PREVIOUS FY TOTALS	STATE FISCAL YEAR 2020				FY2020 TOTALS	GRAND TOTALS
		QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4		
LOC PAYMENTS							
FFY90 - 2018 GRANTS FFY19 GRANT (7/20/18)	\$684,536,586	\$24,769,000				\$24,769,000	\$709,305,586
CASH DEPOSITS							
FFY90 - 2019 STATE MATCHES FFY 19 MATCH	\$123,234,708					\$0	\$123,234,708
INVESTMENT EARNINGS							
SRF account	\$50,732,445.99	\$1,530,807.14	\$721,388.00	\$1,677,953.33	\$794,895.35	\$4,725,043.82	\$55,457,489.81
Outside the SRF account	\$1,516,760.19	\$158,623.87	\$59,992.90	\$187,197.63	\$90,331.49	\$496,145.89	\$2,012,906.08
LOAN REPAYMENTS							
Principal (212)	\$462,172,599.71	\$8,433,482.02	\$8,491,172.00	\$8,623,147.59	\$8,627,550.18	\$34,175,351.79	\$496,347,951.50
Interest (212)	\$23,759,167.09	\$637,520.22	\$652,377.72	\$656,867.03	\$655,200.80	\$2,601,965.77	\$26,361,132.86
Principal (NPS & DNPS & OSLP)	\$12,895,169.04	\$289,465.96	\$206,333.81	\$172,405.00	\$165,563.54	\$833,768.31	\$13,728,937.35
Interest (NPS & DNPS & OSLP)	\$1,397,302.10	\$23,969.65	\$23,420.71	\$22,869.01	\$22,314.56	\$92,573.93	\$1,489,876.03
ADMINISTRATIVE FEES							
SRF Projects *	\$31,699,641.11	\$759,184.77	\$760,512.08	\$764,345.50	\$762,081.66	\$3,046,124.01	\$34,745,765.12
NPS Projects	\$452,331.60	\$11,048.60	\$11,048.60	\$11,048.60	\$11,048.60	\$44,194.40	\$496,526.00
TOTALS	\$1,392,396,710.83	\$36,613,102.23	\$10,926,245.82	\$12,115,833.69	\$11,128,986.18	\$70,784,167.92	\$1,463,180,878.75
	CUMULATIVE TOTALS FOR FY2020	\$36,613,102.23	\$47,539,348.05	\$59,655,181.74	\$70,784,167.92		

* includes airport adm fees

EXHIBIT 4

FEDERAL PAYMENTS AND BINDING COMMITMENTS

PAYMENT SCHEDULE	FED. GRANTS Received	FED. FY2019 4th Quarter	FEDERAL FY 2020				FEDERAL FY 2021			
			Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
1990 - 2018 Grants	\$623,444,486									
2019 Grant		\$24,769,000								
2020 Grant						\$24,773,000				
Cumulative	\$623,444,486	\$648,213,486	\$648,213,486	\$648,213,486	\$648,213,486	\$672,986,486	\$672,986,486	\$672,986,486	\$672,986,486	\$672,986,486
Cumulative REQ Binding Commitments (120%)	\$718,109,363	\$748,133,383	\$748,133,383	\$748,133,383	\$748,133,383	\$777,856,183	\$777,856,183	\$777,856,183	\$777,856,183	\$807,583,783
Actual Binding Commitments Cumulative	\$1,069,654,491	\$1,091,162,692	\$1,100,301,621	\$1,123,232,286	\$1,141,741,218	\$1,141,741,218	\$1,141,741,218	\$1,141,741,218	\$1,141,741,218	\$1,141,741,218
Binding Commitments as a % of payments	167%	168%	170%	173%	176%	170%	170%	170%	170%	170%
ARRA Grant (no state match req) Actual Loan Assistance (binding commitment portion included above)	\$61,092,108 \$61,092,108									
			Start State FY2020				Start State FY2021			
			End State FY2020				End State FY2021			
			FY 2020 ANNUAL REPORT PERIOD				FY 2021 ANNUAL REPORT PERIOD			

EXHIBIT 5a

FY2020 DISBURSEMENTS

A). SECTION 212 PROJECTS

PROJECT	NUMBER C-	STATE FISCAL YEAR 2020								TOTAL
		1st Half				2nd Half				
		Cap. Grant	Debt Forgiveness	Loan	State Debt Forgiveness	FEDERAL	Debt Forgiveness	Loan	State Debt Forgiveness	
Belle, Town of	C-544177-04	-		22,149	-			-	-	22,149
Berkeley County P.S.S.D.	C-544492	-		6,000	-			-	-	6,000
Berkeley County P.S.S.D.	C-544492-01	-		-	-			25,500	-	25,500
Bluefield, City of	C-544462	-		-	-			2,240,401	-	2,240,401
Brooke County PSD	C-544006-03	577,950		468,033	-			20,528	-	1,066,511
Central Boaz PSD	C-544059	7,296		22,452	-			1,689	51,086	82,523
Chapmanville, Town of	C-544483-02	167,364		419,353	-			4,048,949	567,818	5,203,484
Charleston, City of	C-544557	-		-	-			1,859,648	-	1,859,648
Colfax Public Service District	C-544333	-		-	217,543			-	22,038	239,581
Culloden PSD	C544360	-		-	-			362,634	-	362,634
Elizabeth, Town of	C-544552-01	-		-	-			595,558	-	595,558
Frankfort PSD	C-544411-02	44,485		-	-			78,643	-	123,128
Frankfort PSD	C-544411-03	21,611		-	-			710,540	-	732,151
Greater Harrison County PSD	C-544451	945,193		1,355,466	-			2,905,551	-	5,206,210
Greater Paw Paw Sanitary District	C-544509	133,761		284,310	-			22,907	-	440,978
Greater St. Albans PSD	C-544406-03	214,254		156,002	-			280,435	-	650,691
Hancock County PSD	C-544431	92,119		438,765	148,464			-	275,450	954,798
Harpers Ferry- Bolivar PSD	C-544504	72,599		23,565	-			76,424	-	172,588
Mason, Town of	C-544452-02	39,011		-	58,620			42,644	-	140,275
Morgantown, City of	C-544520	7,212,877		2,893,559	500,000			6,381,677	-	16,988,113
Mount Hope, City of	C-544586	1,003,204		89,908	864,962			96,440	131,823	2,186,337
North Beckley PSD	C-544617	-		-	-			135,150	-	135,150
Nutter Fort, Town of	C-544314	-		-	-			1,160,518	-	1,160,518
Oak Hill, City of	C-544535	1,080,013		460,419	12,397			1,027,577	-	2,580,406
Oceana, Town of	C-544525-02	1,223,321		727,228	207,480			155,848	650,144	2,964,021
Pennsboro, City of	C-544409-03	95,665		15,043	-			383,958	-	494,666
Pocahontas County PSD	C-544415	548,383		165,559	-			20,599	-	734,541
Romney, City of	C-544588	408,459		46,799	448,832			71,986	74,112	1,050,188
Ronceverte, City of	C-544267	21,463		660,864	-			3,786	-	686,113
Shady Spring PSD	C-544410	1,399,472		328,237	-			3,263,876	-	4,991,585
Union Public Service District	C-544573	2,721,684		1,699,609	-			991,208	-	5,412,501
West Dunbar PSD	C-544168	-		619,367	-			3,038,408	35,200	3,692,975
Weston, City of	C-544471	6,738,816		390,630	-			292,700	1,000,000	8,422,146
PROJECTS TOTAL	N/A	24,769,000	\$0	\$11,293,317	\$2,458,298	\$0	\$0	\$30,295,782	\$2,807,671	\$71,624,068
TOTAL (State and Federal)			\$38,520,615				\$33,103,453			\$71,624,068
FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL		\$24,769,000				\$0				\$24,769,000
STATE SHARE OF TOTAL				\$13,751,615				\$33,103,453		\$46,855,068
% OF TOTAL FEDERAL		0.643				0.000				0.346
% OF TOTAL STATE				0.357				1.000		0.654

EXHIBIT 5b

FY2020 DISBURSEMENTS

B). SECTION 319 PROJECTS	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	TOTAL
1). Agriculture WQLP	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0
2). Direct NPS - Federal - Projects Below State Match					\$0
3). Onsite Systems	\$178,141	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$278,141
SECTION 319 TOTAL	\$178,141	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$278,141
FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL			\$0	\$0	\$0
STATE SHARE OF TOTAL	\$178,141	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$278,141
% OF TOTAL FEDERAL	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% OF TOTAL STATE	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

STATE FISCAL YEAR 2020										
		1st Half				2nd Half				
PROJECT	NUMBER	Cap. Grant	Debt Forgiveness	Loan	State Debt Forgiveness	FEDERAL	Debt Forgiveness	Loan	State Debt Forgiveness	TOTAL
B2). Section 319 Projects										
Auburn	547201				2,000					2,000
Cairo	547101-02				729,597				87,750	817,347
Century Volga PSD	544556-02				63,419				1,846,382	1,909,801
Page-Kincaid PSD	544508-01								132,025	132,025
Webster Springs PSD	544334								359,495	359,495
Projects Total		-	-	-	795,016	-	-	-	2,425,652	3,220,668

C). ADMINISTRATION	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	TOTAL
1. ADMINISTRATION - #3329	603(D)				\$0.00
2. ADMINISTRATION - #3342		\$604,800.71	\$405,984.83	\$610,169.07	\$534,547.15
ADM TOTAL		\$604,800.71	\$405,984.83	\$610,169.07	\$534,547.15
FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
STATE SHARE OF TOTAL		\$604,800.71	\$405,984.83	\$610,169.07	\$534,547.15
% OF TOTAL FEDERAL		0%	0%	0%	0%
% OF TOTAL STATE		100%	100%	100%	100%

Exhibit 6

CWSRF Deficiency Report as of June 30, 2020

Elk Valley PSD – The PSD became deficient in June 2020, on its revenue bond payments to the Municipal Bond Commission (MBC). Their reserve accounts have a surplus and overall, they have a surplus in funds. The PSD filed for a rate increase on July 2, 2020. Once the rate increase is completed, the PSD should have sufficient revenue to cure the revenue deficiencies and maintain its monthly revenue and reserve bond payments.

Greater Paw Paw PSD – The PSD became deficient in June 2020, on its reserve bond payments to the Municipal Bond Commission (MBC). The PSD filed for a rate increase on April 1, 2020. Once the rate increase is completed, the PSD should have sufficient revenues to cure the reserve deficiencies and maintain its monthly revenue and reserve bond payments.

Logan, City of – The City became deficient in May 2020, on its revenue bond payments to the Municipal Bond Commission (MBC). The WDA is planning on filing a complaint with the Public Service Commission (PSC) if the City does not pass a municipal rate ordinance to increase rates to its customers.

Pennsboro, City of – The City became deficient in March 2020, on its revenue and reserve bond payments to the Municipal Bond Commission (MBC). At that time, it was determined that the rate increases for 2017 and 2018 had not been implemented. The City received an increase in rates that became effective on June 4, 2020. These new rates, along with the implementation of the 2017 and 2018 rates, should provide sufficient revenues to cure the revenue and reserve deficiencies, along with maintaining its monthly revenue and reserve bond payments.

Salt Rock PSD – The PSD became deficient in June 2020, on its revenue bond payments to the Municipal Bond Commission (MBC). The City received an increase in rates that became effective on June 23, 2020. These new rates should provide sufficient revenues to cure the revenue deficiencies, along with maintaining its monthly revenue and reserve bond payments.

Thomas, City of – The City became deficient in March 2020, on its revenue and reserve bond payments to the Municipal Bond Commission (MBC). The City had just completed a rate study and they plan on passing a municipal rate ordinance immediately to increase rates to its customers. The WDA is planning on filing a complaint with the PSC if the City does not pass a municipal rate ordinance to increase rates to its customers.

The total deficiency amount for fiscal year 2020 is \$37,287 compared to zero in fiscal year 2019.