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Millions
of dollars
are available
to lend!



State of Oregon
Department of
Environmental
Quality

2019 Loan Applications Now Accepted

Eligible public agencies in Oregon are invited to apply for a Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan for the planning, design and construction of water pollution control facilities. The program provides below-market rate loans for a variety of traditional and non-traditional projects, including land easements, agricultural conservation, riparian protection and stormwater management planning and controls. We finance small and large projects, offering up to \$38 million per project in 2019.

Eligible Projects

- Wastewater system facility plans and studies
- Secondary treatment facilities
- Advanced wastewater treatment facilities
- Sludge disposal and management
- Interceptors, force mains and pumping stations
- Infiltration and inflow correction
- Major sewer replacement and rehabilitation
- Combined sewer overflow correction
- Collector sewers

- Stormwater control
- Estuary management
- Nonpoint source control

Loan Terms

Revolving Fund [interest rates](#) are well below market rate loans and bonds. Rates range from less than one percent to little more than two percent, depending on the loan. The repayment period lasts up to 30 years and includes an annual fee of 0.5 percent of the outstanding balance.

2019 Deadlines for Receiving Applications at DEQ*

By close of business on Friday:

- April 12, 2019
- Aug. 9, 2019
- Dec. 13, 2019

*Unless five or more applications are received between reviews

[Applications](#) are available online. Not sure which loan is right for your project? Not sure which project is right for your community?

We can help!

Project Spotlight: Coos Bay

The City of Coos Bay is celebrating the completion a new wastewater treatment plant that will increase capacity and mitigate the risks of

sanitary sewer overflow during intense storms. The project was financed by a loan from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. In

addition to the new facility, the City is addressing stormwater runoff through the Sponsorship Option. This allows borrowers to pair point source and nonpoint source projects into one loan and reduce the overall interest rate. To address nonpoint source pollution, the City is creating a stormwater management plan and development standards, along with best management practice interventions to reduce volume and velocity of stormwater runoff. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund finances a variety of traditional and nontraditional [water quality projects](#) and offers below-market interest rates.



Coos Bay water treatment facility. Photo credit: Oregon DEQ

Cost and Effectiveness

Before making an expensive purchase, such as a car, most people consider not just the price but also longer-term concerns such as maintenance and reliability. It makes sense to do a similar analysis for large public infrastructure projects like a new wastewater facility. A Cost and

Effectiveness Analysis, required for Clean Water State Revolving Fund loans, is a process for selecting a project or activity that considers operational costs, materials and non-monetary factors such as water and energy conservation.

This review is a helpful way for public agencies to identify the best return on investment. Tim Caire, a DEQ water quality engineer, says the analysis is beneficial. “This approach ensures that the borrower is using the least amount of money to achieve the design objectives, while taking into consideration relevant non-monetary factors,” says Caire.

The level of analysis depends on the type of project. Tier one projects, those without a treatment process, only require a cost analysis. Tier two projects, which refers to treatment works such as

a wastewater facility, require an analysis of costs and non-monetary factors.

“Non-monetary” refers to parameters such as:

- Water or energy conservation
- Community
- Environmental consideration
- Sustainability

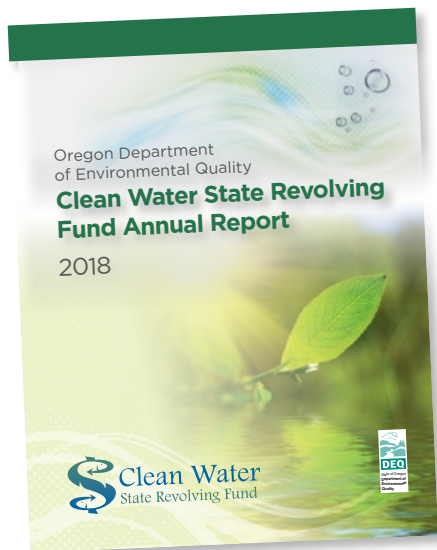
Need another reason to do a Cost and Effectiveness Analysis? A community may be eligible for principal forgiveness on their loan for projects that are environmentally innovative or conserve water or energy. It’s a win-win! Communities save money and Oregon’s water and energy resources are efficiently used. Find more information about [cost and effectiveness](#) online or call DEQ’s Tim Caire at 541-686-7518.

“This approach ensures that the borrower is using the least amount of money to achieve the design objectives, while taking into consideration relevant non-monetary factors.”

- Tim Caire, DEQ Engineer

State Fiscal Year in Review

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund publishes an [annual report](#) to share project highlights and



financial data at the end of each state fiscal year. During the 2018 State Fiscal Year - July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018 - the program provided significant assistance to communities across the state. Accomplishments include:

- Signed 12 new loans, totaling 47,899,361
- Awarded principal forgiveness to five communities
- Provided assistance to six small communities, defined as fewer than 10,000 people, four large communities and one irrigation district
- Financed “green projects”

The report also describes the ways in which CWSRF staff met programmatic and financial goals throughout the year. One of those ways is a new initiative to assist potential borrowers in determining what type of project, and which loan, would best serve them. Potential borrowers are encouraged to submit a [Clean Water Project Assistance request](#), after which DEQ water quality staff will contact them. This approach was created to meet the goals of encouraging communities to focus on high priority projects and to assist borrowers with the loan process. The complete annual report is available on the program website.

Update to Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Requirements

EPA recently announced a new section in the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise requirements for bidding. Recipients of Clean Water State Revolving Fund loans are required by EPA to include women and minority-owned businesses in the bidding process. Known as DBE, borrowers must show that certified [Disadvantaged Business Enterprises](#) are aware of

contracting opportunities through outreach and recruitment activities. The process is known as the “six good-faith efforts.”

The goal of the DBE program is to ensure that firms competing for federally-financed contracts do not face unlawful discrimination. The program began in 1980 as part of the Civil Rights Act and other non-discrimination statutes.

The new requirement addresses projects that specifically benefit Native Americans:

“Any recipient, whether or not Native American, of an EPA financial assistance agreement for the benefit of Native Americans, is required to solicit and recruit Indian organizations and Indian-owned economic enterprises and give them preference in the award process prior to undertaking the six good faith efforts. If the efforts to solicit and recruit Indian organizations and Indian-owned economic enterprises is not successful, then the recipient must follow the six good faith efforts.”

More information about DBE and the [six good faith efforts](#) is available online at oregon.gov/deq/wq/cwsrf.

DBE	Entities owned and/or controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small Business Enterprise • Small Business in a Rural Area • A Labor Surplus Area Firm • A Historically Underutilized Business Zone Small Business Concern, or a concern under a successor program
WBE	Entities that are at least 51% owned and/or controlled by women
MBE	Entities that are at least 51% owned and/or controlled by a socially and economically disadvantaged individual



Planning for Safety

2018 was one of the hottest, driest years in the western United States, which was also hit hard by massive wildfires. At the same time, Puerto Rico, eastern and southern states faced devastating hurricanes that overwhelmed vital infrastructure with flood waters. In Oregon, preparing for a natural disaster generally means planning for the predicted 9.0 Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake and ensuing tsunamis. However, unlike super storms, we will not have advance warning. While the [Office of Emergency Management](#) offers tips for individual preparedness, communities also need a plan for protecting public infrastructure.

However, earthquakes are not the only threat to water quality and other vital resources. In December 1964, a large snowfall followed by warm, heavy rains caused flooding and mudslides along the West Coast, including

in Oregon. Milwaukie was among the communities flooded by the Willamette River, which partly submerged the Kellogg sewage treatment plant.

Facility upgrades are expensive but fortunately, public agencies can finance projects with affordable, below-market rate loans from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Eligible projects include resiliency planning as well as design and construction for waste and stormwater systems. Projects could include upgrades for an earthquake, drought, combined sewer overflow or other stormwater challenge. Upgrades for security, as well as energy and water efficiency, are also eligible.

Public agencies across the country use Clean Water State Revolving Funds to finance upgrades in preparation for natural disasters, as well to address damage after an event. This includes assessment

Facility upgrades are expensive but fortunately, public agencies can finance projects with affordable, below-market rate loans from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

oregon.gov/deq/wq/cwsrf

of facility vulnerability to extreme weather and analysis of the best approach to treat stormwater.

Such infrastructure resiliency projects can provide many benefits, including:

- Prevent interruption of collection system operation in the event of a flood or natural disaster
- Prevent floodwaters from entering a treatment works
- Preserve and protect treatment works equipment in the event of an earthquake
- Restore systems following a disaster
- Design projects to conserve water and energy
- Address climate change effects

To learn how DEQ's Clean Water State Revolving Fund can help your community protect water quality infrastructure, visit the [loan assistance site](#) or call 503-229-LOAN. You can hear directly from utilities who have invested in preparedness through the EPA Water Infrastructure and Resiliency Finance Center [webinar series](#).



*The Kellogg Sewage Treatment Plant in Milwaukie during the 1964 flood.
Photo credit: Clackamas County*

Congratulations to Prineville - 2018 EPA PISCES Award Winner

EPA gave the City of Prineville an award for the Crooked River Wetlands Complex, a 120-acre, multi-purpose project that provides social, economic and environmental benefits to the community. The project expands wastewater capacity and saved millions of dollars in construction costs compared to a traditional facility. The project also offers miles of public trails, improves riparian areas and helps cool the Crooked River, enhancing salmon habitat.

Prineville was one of five communities selected to receive the award for Performance and Innovation in the SRF Creating Environmental Success. Better known as PISCES, the award recognizes state revolving fund projects that demonstrate:

- Water Quality, Public Health or Economic Benefits
- Sustainability



Crooked River Wetlands Complex

• Innovation

The Oregon Clean Water State Revolving Fund partnered with USDA - Rural Development to offer interim financing, providing the funds necessary to construct the project until the City could access

grants and loans to offset the repayment costs.

*Way to go,
Prineville!*



CWSRF Staff Meet the League



CWSRF staff attended the fall League of Oregon Cities Conference in Eugene. From left to right, Chris Marko, Lee Ann Lawrence, Jaime Isaza and Chris Bayham

Clean Water State Revolving Fund staff attended the September 2018 League of Oregon Cities Conference in Eugene. Staff from Eugene, Portland and Ashland met with city leaders and community members from around the state to discuss water quality challenges and opportunities. The most cited issues include wastewater permit compliance, nonpoint source pollution, septic systems and interest in “green” projects. Fortunately, the CWSRF finances projects related to all of these issues and many more.

What [water quality issues](#) does your community have?



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MISSION STATEMENT

Oregon's Clean Water State Revolving Fund program supports communities by funding projects that improve water quality and environmental outcomes for the State of Oregon. The program is dedicated to working with small communities and on projects that increase financial and environmental sustainability, climate resiliency and water and energy efficiency.

- Program Charter

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Contacts

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Western Region

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Upcoming events

Oregon Association of Water Utilities

JANUARY 22 Independence
JANUARY 24 Eagle Point

[More listings](#) are available online.

MARCH 5-8 American Water Works

[Utility Management Conference](#)
Nashville, TN

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

Revolving [loan application](#) deadlines are by 5 p.m. on:

FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH, 2019

AUGUST 9, 2019

DECEMBER 13, 2019

Only hard copies will be accepted. Visit the program website for [applications and more information](#).

Environmental Protection Agency

EPA offers ongoing webinars on how revolving loan funds can help communities.

www.epa.gov/cwsrf

Accessibility

Documents can be provided upon request in an alternate format for individuals with disabilities or in a language other than English for people with limited English skills. To request a document in another format or language, call DEQ in Portland at 503-229-5696, or toll-free in Oregon at 1-800-452-4011, ext. 5696; or email deqinfo@deq.state.or.us.