



Oregon's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Annual Report SFY2020

October, 2020

Prepared by: OHA, Business Oregon and DEQ

[Final version](#)



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I. Introduction

Oregon Health Authority, Drinking Water Services (OHA) and Business Oregon are pleased to submit the annual report on Oregon's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). This report is for the state fiscal year (SFY) of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Oregon's DWSRF program capitalizes the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF) program per Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 123-049.

Oregon provides this annual report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 10, to present Oregon's DWSRF activities. With help from Drinking Water National Information Management System (DWNIMS) data, this annual report documents the work to achieve the goals and objectives of the set-aside activities and provides details as outlined in the Intended Use Plan (IUP) about:

- Loan fund activity
- Projects financed
- Loan interest rates, and
- Fund balances, etc.

Table 1 provides highlights of Oregon's SFY2020 project activities. Reference the annual (2020) and cumulative (1997-2020) funded project scope lists in Appendices A and B and the program highlights pyramid in [Appendix C](#).

Table 1: Oregon's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Overview of new SFY2020 activities:

Total amount of committed and executed loans:
\$21,882,557

Total number of new projects funded: **26**

Total population served: **41,897**

New interest rates and terms:

Standard project loans – up to 30 years at **2.06%**
(avg. rate): **3**

Disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged community project loans – up to 30 years at 1.0%: **6**

Consolidation projects that received 100% principal forgiveness: **0**

Planning projects that received 100% principal forgiveness: **17**

Emergency or environmental justice projects that received 100% principal forgiveness: **0**

Prior award amendment projects: **0**

Additional subsidies:

Loan forgiveness: **\$2,272,750 (26 projects)**

Small systems (<10,000 people) funded: **26**

Categorical and business case Green Project Reserve (GPR) projects funded: **0**

Total GPR subsidy incentive awarded: **\$0**

Set-Aside activity disbursements:

Total amount of funds expended from all four set-asides: **\$4,427,563**

II. Goals and accomplishments

A. Progress toward short-term goals

1. *Operate and manage a Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund in Oregon for eligible community and non-profit non-community water systems to construct needed improvements and meet security needs.*

Oregon's SDWRLF ("loan fund") continued to make loans during the reporting period, July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020.

During this 12-month report period \$21,882,557 went to water system projects:

- A total of 26 new signed loan agreements, and
- Several changes to existing assistance agreements (see Schedule D).

There were four consecutive years of record project growth. However, SFY2020 saw a 37% decrease compared to SFY2019 according to DWNIMS data. To date, Oregon has executed commitments for \$470,684,668 to 307 drinking water projects.

Since SFY2016, Oregon has maintained one combined (i.e., fundable and comprehensive) list of rated projects that seek financing in any stage of compliance with the amended 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The current combined project priority list (PPL) contains 45 new and existing infrastructure (i.e., health and compliance and general and resilience) projects seeking approximately \$84,506,141 in financing to meet construction costs. This current combined PPL includes new project data (i.e., SFY2020 – Quarter 4 ending) and data submitted with the 2018 and 2019 Capitalization Grants.

2. *Provide loan assistance to projects that will address the greatest public health need while accounting for project affordability, especially to help small systems and those serving disadvantaged communities.*

Oregon ranked drinking water system construction projects according to SDWA health risks and compliance issues. Water systems with major water quality compliance problems were given the highest rating points and placed at the top of the PPL. Oregon invited first to apply for planning, design or construction loan funds water systems with the highest rating points. However, Oregon funded projects based on their readiness to proceed.

During SFY2020 disadvantaged communities continued to have access to interest rates as low as 1% and terms up to 30 years. Additionally, disadvantaged communities struggling with water rate affordability may qualify for up to an additional \$250,000 or 50% (whichever is less) of the total award in principal forgiveness toward planning, design or construction costs.

3. *Develop technical assistance and source water protection efforts that sustain or improve the operation, maintenance and management of Oregon's drinking water systems.*

Technical assistance to small water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people continues to be provided through Oregon's Circuit Rider Program. For more information, see the small systems technical assistance set-aside section.

OHA continued to work with Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to support local drinking water source protection projects. For more information about these activities, see the implementation of the protection set-aside section of this report.

B. Progress toward long-term goals

1. *Administer the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund in Oregon in a way that protects its revolving nature in perpetuity.*

OHA has an Inter-Agency Agreement (IAA) with Business Oregon through June 2021. OHA also has an IAA with DEQ through June 2021.

During SFY2020, Oregon's loan fund made loans with interest in the range of 1% to 3% (on average). Therefore, the loan fund has continued to grow in perpetuity to benefit Oregon's water systems. Interest rates were awarded at 80% of the last [20-Bond Index Rate](#) of the previous quarter as published in the Bond Buyer. Disadvantaged systems faced with water rate affordability concerns continue to receive an interest rate of 1% with terms up to 30 years.

EPA advised that both EPA and states were facing ever-increasing scrutiny regarding unliquidated obligations (ULO). States would be required to commit and expend DWSRF funds at a greater pace. Relevant examples included expediting the submittal of the DWSRF Capitalization Grant application. Also, awarding assistance agreements as soon as money becomes available. OHA and Business Oregon understand the significance of these concerns and continue to take measures to meet these requirements. For example, since April 2013, Oregon's DWSRF program has kept a year-round Letter of Interest (LOI) process open with quarterly submittal deadlines for infrastructure-related projects to combat ULOs. Also, Oregon's DWSRF program implemented the Sustainable Infrastructure Planning Projects (SIPP) program. Oregon followed that up in 2016 with the ability for eligible public water systems to apply for eligible infrastructure projects that do not have any health or compliance issues. OHA and Business Oregon believe these two additional programmatic changes:

- Have provided more options for eligible public water systems, and
- Assist Oregon's DWSRF program in meeting evolving ULO requirements while increasing our fund utilization rate.

For more information about DWSRF program updates, visit the OHA website at, healthoregon.org/srf.

2. *Support the state's goal of ensuring Oregon's water supplies provide safe drinking water by financially contributing to needed water system improvements.*

Program guidelines require water system loans to be made in order of need. The project priorities focus on:

- System health risk
- Compliance issues, and
- Affordability on a per household basis.

The program invites water systems at the top of the list to apply for project funds first. However, Oregon exercises a project bypass rule when necessary. Oregon may fund eligible projects that do not mitigate health- or compliance-related issues.

3. *Increase water system compliance with state and federal drinking water requirements through technical assistance, capacity development and assessment of source water.*

Oregon used local assistance set-aside funds to help water systems maintain compliance and improve their water systems through the Capacity Development program and the Implementation of Protection program. The Capacity Development program:

- Evaluated water system financial, technical and managerial capabilities, and
- Outlined actions to maintain system viability.

OHA shared the workload with DEQ and continued to:

- Conduct source delineations, contaminant identification, and source susceptibilities for all public water systems, and
- Helped communities develop local drinking water protection programs.

C. The public health benefits of investment in infrastructure

Waterborne diseases continue to present challenges to public health officials and water suppliers. Chronic exposure to chemical contaminants continues to present these challenges as well. The presence of disease-causing microorganisms in tap water typically results from poor source water quality, lapses in disinfection and filtration treatment process, or compromised distribution systems.

Ensuring that all Oregonians have access to safe drinking water remains our highest priority. Two important ways to meet this priority is through strong asset management practices and investments in drinking water infrastructure.

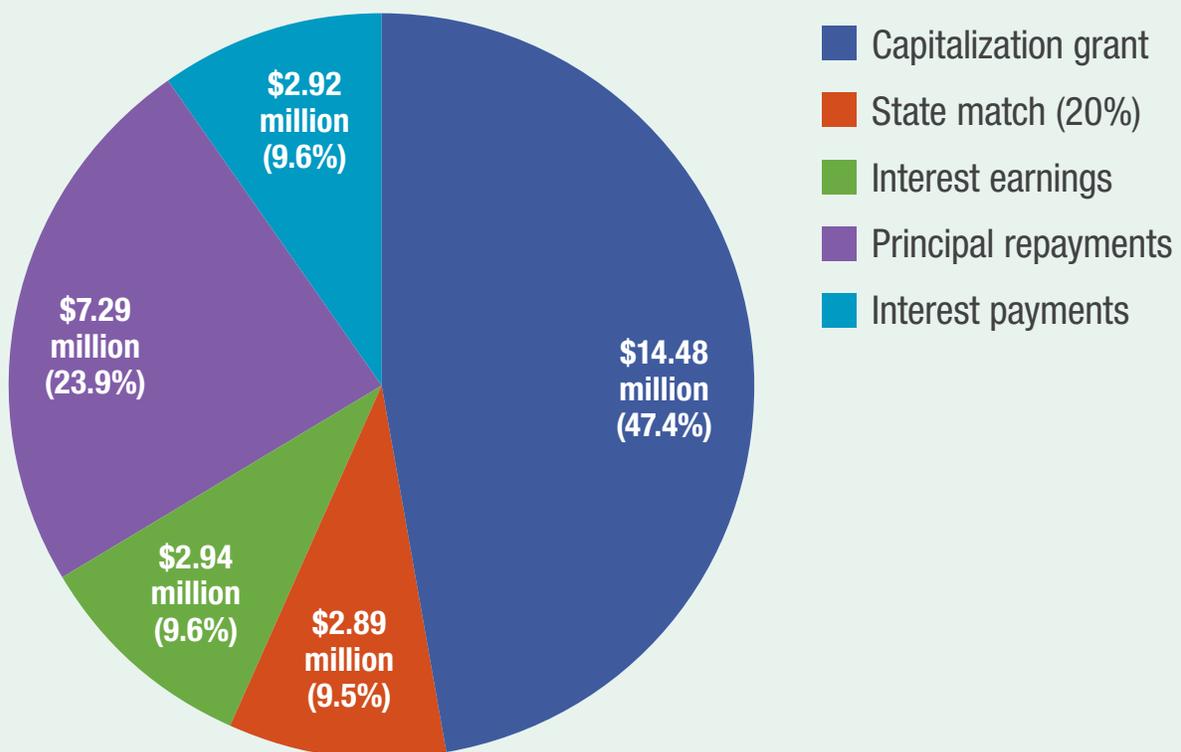
III. DWSRF loan and set-aside activities

This section of the annual report provides an overview of SFY2020 activities in the loan fund and set-asides.

A. Sources of DWSRF funding

Oregon’s loan fund continued to make project loans in SFY2020 using previous capitalization grant awards, state match, interest and repayments.

Figure 1: New SFY2020 DWSRF sources (\$30.52 million)



1. Capitalization grants

Oregon received its 2019 award during SFY2020. Cumulative grant awards received (SFY1998-2020) equal \$315,434,400 (per DWNIMS data).

2. State match

Oregon deposited the required state match (20%) of \$2,895,600 during SFY2020 for the 2019 capitalization grant award of \$14,478,000.

3. Interest earnings

Oregon received \$2,948,743 in interest earnings on investments in this reporting period. Earnings resulted from the deposit of the previous fiscal year state match.

4. Repayments and payments

Repayments received totaled \$7,292,374 in principal and \$2,926,812 in interest from loan payments. Both principal and interest were used to further capitalize the loan fund.

B. Uses of DWSRF funds

This section lists the loan fund and set-aside activities during SFY2020.

1. Loan assistance status

Oregon's loan fund entered into 26 new loan agreements and several changes to existing assistance agreements totaling \$21,882,557. Loans ranged from \$12,040 to \$4,000,000.

a) Project bypass

Of the 26 new projects funded during SFY2020, several infrastructure projects bypassed other projects on the PPL. These projects passed the others due to their readiness-to-proceed.

b) Binding commitments

As of June 30, 2020, Oregon's overall commitments (since inception of program in 1997) total \$470,684,668 or 95% of the \$496,506,105 (per DWNIMS data) DWSRF funds (i.e., federal and state) made available for projects.

c) Small systems

The DWSRF requires that at least 15% of the loan fund be committed to small water systems. A small water system is one that serves fewer than 10,000 people. All of the 26 new projects funded during this reporting period were for small systems.

d) Disadvantaged community systems

Disadvantaged communities received loans at a reduced rate as low as 1% interest with an extended term of up to 30 years. A portion of a loan to a disadvantaged community may include additional principal forgiveness up to 50% of the total award, up to \$250,000. There were six loans to disadvantaged communities made during SFY2020. They were committed to approximately \$1,832,415 in principal forgiveness.

e) Disbursements

Oregon disbursed a total of \$20,528,185 (per DWNIMS data) to loan recipients in SFY2020. Oregon made loan disbursements, based on availability, in the order of:

1. State match
2. Federal Funds, and
3. State program funds (repayment and interest earnings).

This disbursement order intends to:

- Prevent improper payments
- Meet ULO targets, and
- Fully utilize all sources available in the fund.

2. Set-aside activity status

The following section is about set-aside activities of Oregon's DWSRF program for this reporting period. Financial statements, including set-aside funding availability and expenditures incurred during SFY2020, are in Attachment B to this report.

Set-aside: Administrative expense

This set-aside covered personnel salaries and costs to administer the DWSRF program in Oregon. Oregon relies only on the federal set-aside to meet the cost of the loan fund administration. Oregon does not charge loan fees for this purpose. Managing the loan fund and set-asides required the work of 4.56 FTE (full-time equivalent) – 0.76 in OHA and 3.80 for Business Oregon.

Key administrative activities included:

- Solicited construction projects at state-wide workshops.
- Developed, implemented and managed a year-round, web-based LOI process.
- Allocated state repayment and earned interest funds to infrastructure projects.
- Evaluated public water systems for technical, managerial and financial capacity.
- Submitted quarterly and annual reports in the following databases for EPA audits:
 - Project and Benefits Reporting (PBR)

- DWNIMS, and
- Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS).
- Attended and presented updates on the SRF program at quarterly DWAC meetings.
- Administered the state’s environmental review process (SERP).
- Completed IUPs and PPLs.
- Prepared capitalization grant applications.
- Developed loan tracking and financial tracking reports.
- Developed program policies and procedures.
- Trained loan fund staff on cross cutters and program regulations.
- Managed Oregon’s loan fund and set-aside programs.
- Managed funded projects from inception to completion.

All implemented goals or measurable activities suggested by this set-aside’s most recent work plan have been met or performed.

Set-aside: Small systems technical assistance

Oregon uses this set-aside to contract with technical assistance providers to bring improvements to small community water systems (fewer than 10,000 people). The contracts brought technically skilled circuit rider services to significantly noncompliant water systems and water systems experiencing temporary problems. This set-aside required 0.45 FTE during SFY2020.

During this year, our Circuit Rider program contractor continued to work with community groundwater and surface water systems.

The main work plan tasks completed by the technical assistance circuit riders statewide included:

- Preparing Resolution Plans that identify current deficiencies (if applicable) with the water system infrastructure or operation.
- Outline a detailed plan for resolving deficiencies.
- Complete a cost estimate of solutions.
- Providing on-site technical assistance troubleshooting in such areas as:
 - Bacteria detections
 - Repairing malfunctioning chlorinators or well pumps, and
 - Other water quality-related problems.
- Assistance in completing financing options and strategies for some systems.

Based on invoices paid, the contracted circuit rider made 134 technical assistance contacts during the reporting period.

All implemented goals or measurable activities suggested by this set-aside's most recent work plan have been met or performed.

Set-Aside: State program management

Funds from this set-aside augment the Public Water System Supervision Program through either a standard service contract or a statewide, multi-county Financial Aid Agreement (FAA). The OHA portion of the FAA is Program Element 50. It outlines the specific regulatory activities and related deliverables for each of the 27 participating counties and Oregon's Department of Agriculture.

The counties that work with smaller public water systems (populations of fewer than 3,300, using only groundwater) within their jurisdictions. The Department of Agriculture works statewide with drinking water systems operated by the facilities it licenses, such as a grocery-deli, and dairy and food processing facilities. Currently, [1,988](#) public water systems (EPA regulated only) fall within the contract agreements with the counties and the Department of Agriculture.

Basic program activities

The basic program activities under the FAA intend to help drinking water systems resolve water quality monitoring, reporting and other violations. Also, to complete preventive efforts such as sanitary surveys of water systems, alert investigations and provide technical consultation. See below for specific requirements.

- 1. Alert investigation** — Drinking Water Services issues a notice of drinking water contaminant detection referred to as an “alert.”
- 2. Water system surveys** — Drinking Water Services performs periodic, comprehensive, on-site evaluations of public water systems to identify and recommend corrective actions to prevent adverse effects on the quality of public drinking water.
- 3. Enforcement action tracking and follow-up** — The contractor follow-ups with water systems under enforcement orders to verify the completion of all enforcement actions.
- 4. Violation correction** — The contractor consults with water system operators to advise and ensure timely resolution of monitoring and reporting violations.

A summary of these four basic program activities is in the table below. Also, OHA posts this information on [Oregon Public Health Drinking Water Data Online](https://yourwater.oregon.gov/reports/srf.php) at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/reports/srf.php>. OHA automatically updates the summary for the state fiscal year every July.

Activities summary (July 1, 2019 – June 20, 2020)

Basic program activities	Number reported
Alert investigations	889
Water system surveys	392
Enforcement action tracking and follow up	20
Violation corrections	193

State and federal funds provide for the funding of 9.36 FTE who perform state regulatory activities. OHA staff work on a wide range of managerial, technical, environmental and support activities. These activities include the five program activities covered by the contractual agreements with partner agencies.

OHA-DWS staff (SPM set-aside)

FTE	Title
75%	Environmental engineer 3
59%	Environmental engineer 3
50%	Environmental engineer 3
46%	Environmental engineer 3
56%	Natural resource specialist 3
100%	Natural resource specialist 3
100%	Natural resource specialist 5
100%	Administrative specialist 1
100%	Office specialist 2
100%	Office specialist 2
50%	Principal executive manager F
100%	Principal executive manager D
9.36	Total FTE

All implemented goals or measurable activities suggested by this set-aside's most recent work plan have been met or performed.

Set-aside: Local assistance and other state programs

Oregon used funds from this set-aside for three programs:

1. Capacity Development.
2. Implementation of Protection.
3. Drinking Water Source Protection (grants and loans).

Capacity Development involves assessing the financial, technical and managerial capabilities of communities and non-profit non-community water systems. The program then assists those systems in need.

Implementation of Protection involves several activities to help communities and non-profit non-community water systems identify vulnerabilities to sources of drinking water. The program then recommends ways to protect their sources.

Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) provides financial aid through grants and loans to purchase land, easements, rights-of-way and mitigation measures to protect drinking water sources.

Details about these programs for this reporting period are below.

Local assistance — Capacity development

Oregon's Capacity Development program continues to be a fundamental part of the DWSRF program. Capacity Development program funding remains between 2% and 4% of the annual capitalization grant, the level endorsed by the Oregon Drinking Water Advisory Committee (DWAC). This set-aside supported 3.51 FTE in OHA for contracts and other related operating costs.

Oregon's Capacity Development program focuses on four areas:

- 1. Capacity Assessment program:** OHA staff performed seven technical and managerial assessments of system capacity for the DWSRF. Business Oregon performed a concurrent financial capacity assessment. The most identified capacity deficiencies are:

- Corrected before the final loan money disbursement, or
- Included as a loan contract condition.

Issues more severe require correction before the program initiates the loan. In addition to loan fund activities, the program uses capacity assessment tools to:

- Evaluate the capacity during the plan review, and
- Approve new public water systems.

- 2. Capacity Development Information Services Program:** OHA continually strives to communicate better with public water systems and managers. OHA also strives to provide the essential information water systems need to maintain compliance. OHA provides water system-related information on its website, this includes:

- Public access to OHA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) database
- A webpage specifically devoted to capacity development, and
- A training opportunities webpage.

Oregon also issues The Pipeline newsletter two to three times per year which provides information about:

- Upcoming rules and deadlines, and
- Operations and maintenance issues.

3. Capacity Development Training Program: Training opportunities are available on all levels for water system operators. The following training courses are provided regularly at no charge:

- Basics for Small Water Systems
- Conventional and Direct Filtration
- Essentials of Surface Water Treatment, and
- Slow Sand Filtration.

4. Capacity Development Outreach Program: Oregon continues to have great success with the DWSRF program and associated outreach activities. DWSRF loan funds are very beneficial. They provide a funding mechanism to water systems that might not otherwise be able to afford needed modifications, upgrades and replacements of existing drinking water system infrastructure. Oregon's outreach activities to promote this program are accomplished through a variety of methods, including:

- Industry presentations
- One-Stop meetings
- Pipeline articles
- Postcard mailings and GovDelivery emails
- Routine updates to the DWSRF webpage
- Use of the Circuit Rider program to assist water systems in completing funding program LOIs
- Dissemination of the DWSRF program brochure during routine water system encounters, and
- DWSRF program signage at construction sites.

OHA continues its coordinated effort between the DWSRF program and its Compliance and Enforcement program. Together these programs review water systems on the Primary Non-Complier (PNC) list to identify eligible water systems to offer financial assistance to alleviate their compliance issues.

In addition to providing outreach with the DWSRF program, OHA assists water systems directly by:

- Funding a Technical Assistance Circuit Rider program. The program provides free on-site technical services for short-term operational problems.

- Integrating capacity building outreach into day-to-day drinking water program activities to provide:
 - Direct assistance to water systems during sanitary survey activities
 - Water treatment plant visits
 - Water quality investigations, and
 - Other associated technical consultation and outreach.
- Performing the Area-Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) activities described below.

The objective of Oregon’s AWOP is to educate water system operators in optimization principles to improve public health protection. AWOP accomplishes this by:

- Imparting an understanding of the basics of water treatment and the multiple-barrier concepts
- Providing the opportunity and incentive to learn and engage in optimizing treatment beyond regulatory standards, and
- Using data to monitor performance and identify areas for improvement.

Local assistance — implementation of protection

Protection of a public drinking water source begins when the water system’s Source Water Assessment Report (SWA Report) is used to develop local management strategies that minimize contamination risks associated with current and future land-use practices. When requested, water systems with a completed SWA Report receive assistance with:

- Development of source water protection strategies, and
- Source Water Protection Plans.

As of June 2020, a total of 319 community water systems (36% of Oregon’s community water systems) have “substantially implemented” a strategy to protect their drinking water. These 319 community water systems include many of Oregon’s larger communities and serve approximately 2,970,691 Oregonians, 85% of the estimated 3,510,992 Oregonians served by community water systems.

OHA assists water systems that rely on groundwater as their source of drinking water. OHA partner, DEQ, assists water systems with surface water as their source of drinking water. The expertise of the two agencies allows the state to respond more capably to the differing needs of public drinking water systems based on their source of water. This set-aside supported 3.43 FTE in OHA.

Protection highlights for this period include:

- Three additional community water systems achieved substantial implementation. Oregon SDWIS data suggests that the additional number of Oregonians protected by these three water systems is 3,235.

- OHA and DEQ continued work on providing updated Source Water Assessment data to public water systems. DEQ is responsible for providing Updated Source Water Assessments to surface water systems. OHA is responsible for providing assessment updates to groundwater systems. During SFY2020, DEQ:
 - Completed all remaining Updated Source Water Assessments for surface water systems, and
 - Focused on creating GIS tools to assist OHA with groundwater Source Water Assessment updates.

OHA completed source area delineations for five groundwater systems and 73 Source Water Assessment update reports. To date, OHA has completed 374 Assessment updates for Community (C) and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) groundwater systems, roughly 39% of those that need to be completed for C and NTNC groundwater systems. As of June 30, 2020, 119 draft reports were pending review.

- DEQ completed the development of a GIS-based tool that auto-generates draft groundwater source water assessment update reports for OHA using new and previously generated data. The auto-generation process includes:
 - Source area map sets
 - Potential contaminant source inventory tables, and
 - Best management practices for potential contaminant sources identified within the source areas.

A companion web-based mapping tool was developed that allows DEQ and OHA staff to enter newly identified potential contaminant sources into a database for inclusion in the potential contaminant source inventory while reviewing draft source water assessment update reports. Once edits are made to the draft report, the report is re-generated and finalized.

- DEQ and OHA continue to promote the use of the DWSRF for [Drinking Water Source Protection grants and loans](#). Each year \$200,000 is set-aside (EPA Site Project Code: DGB) to fund source protection projects. During the reporting period, nine LOIs for DWSP projects were received:
 - Six for surface water source protection projects, and
 - Three for groundwater source protection projects.

Of the nine LOIs the program received; the program recommended six projects for funding.

- Since January 2010, OHA has used Source Water Assessment Report data to identify groundwater sources that need to complete monthly source assessment monitoring under the EPA's Ground Water Rule (GWR). Of the 542 water sources that have completed the monitoring requirement, 44 (8%) were *E. coli* contaminated.

IV. Additional financial information

A. Loan portfolio analysis

Loan underwriting involves a variety of analytical elements. The analysis of these elements intends to limit the risk of default by the borrow and thus assure Oregon's DWSRF program that the loan will be repaid. Due to Oregon credit standards, Oregon's DWSRF program does not foresee problems with default risk in the loan fund. To date, all loan fund are paid as borrowers agreed on their loans.

B. Financial statements

Financial statements for SFY2020 were prepared by Business Oregon and OHA Central Accounting. They comprise Schedules A, B and C in Attachment B of this report.

V. Compliance with operating agreement and grant conditions

A. Conduct environmental reviews

OHA conducted environmental reviews of 14 projects during this reporting period. Those reviews resulted in issuing 3 finding of no significant impact and 11 categorical exclusion determinations. Details are in the SERP Report, Attachment A.

B. Capacity development authority

Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 448.131 requires OHA to ensure all new public water systems commencing operations after Oct. 1, 1999, adequately demonstrate technical, managerial and financial capacity following section 1420 of the SDWA.

C. Review of technical, managerial, and financial capability of assistance recipients

OHA and Business Oregon evaluated the technical, managerial, and financial capability of loan fund assistance applicants using EPA approved criteria and process. The agencies completed seven reviews during this reporting period and approved all of the projects.

D. Take payments based on payment schedule

During SFY2020 Oregon continued to take payments based on eligible DWSRF activities performed monthly through the EPA Automated Clearing House (ACH).

E. Assure borrowers have a dedicated source of repayment

Business Oregon conducts a credit review on all applicants being considered for loan funds. This analysis determines whether an applicant can repay a loan. For every applicant, the expected revenue stream from user fees and other revenues offered must be enough to:

- Repay the loan
- Pay operation and maintenance costs, and
- Pay for other necessary expenses.

F. Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)

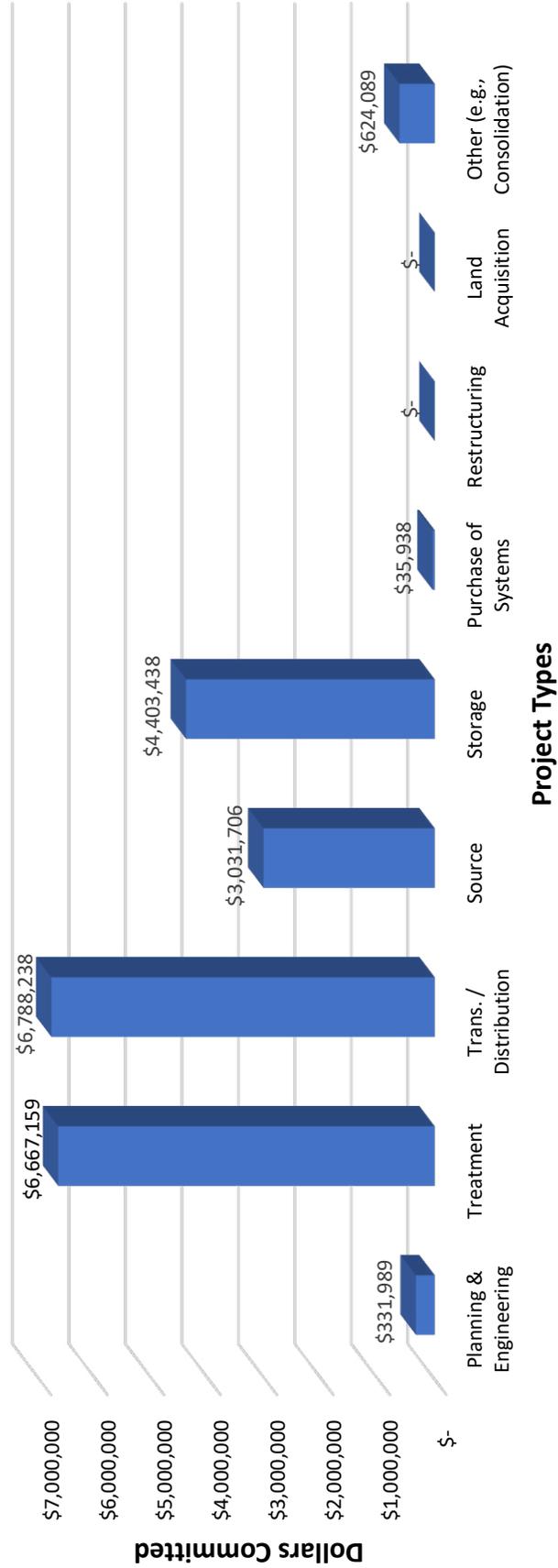
OHA and Business Oregon agree to enter relevant FFATA information into the FFATA Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) as required. FFATA reporting results will be shown in the report attachments, based on the newly issued EPA FFATA guidance. Reference Attachment B for SFY2020 FFATA results.

G. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) – Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women’s Business Enterprises (WBE)

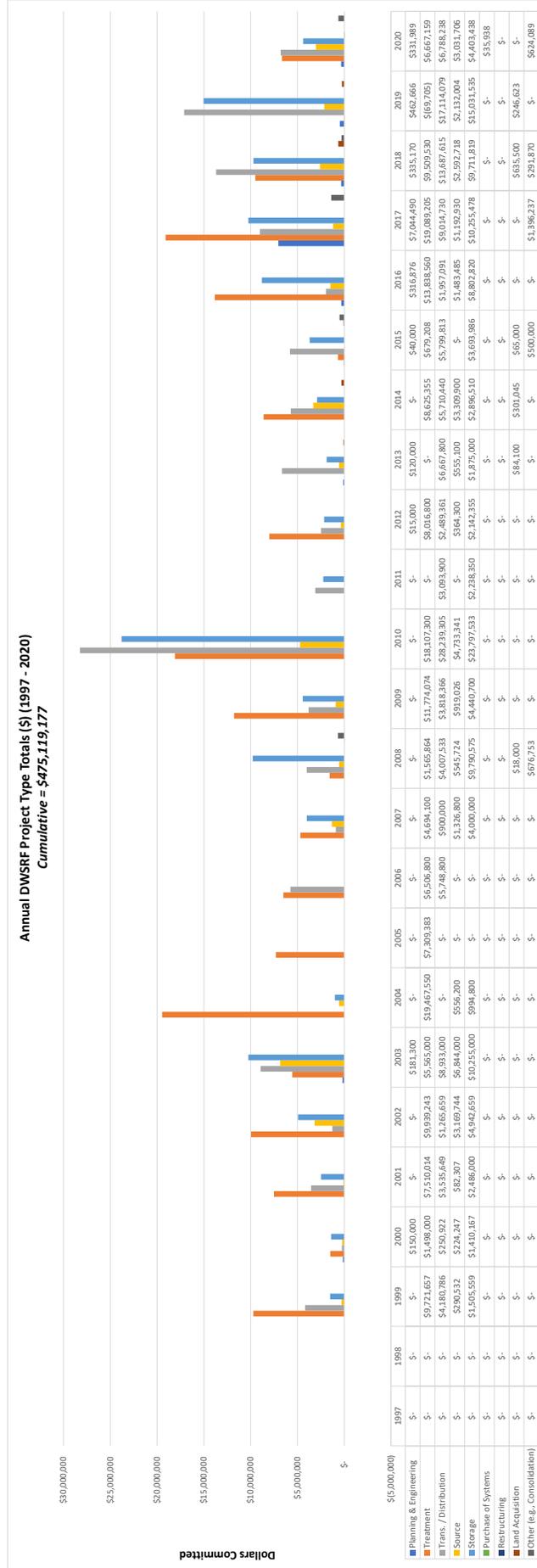
OHA and Business Oregon agree to continue to track and report MBE and WBE disbursements and procurement activities based on our identified FFATA projects for each awarded grant phase. EPA Form 5700-52A will be submitted to our EPA partners to remain compliant with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 33 requirements.

Appendix A: Annual (2020) funded project scope list

Annual DWSRF Project Type Totals (\$) (2020) \$21,882,557



Appendix B: Cumulative (1997-2020) funded project scope list



Appendix C: DWSRF Program Highlights (1997-2020) Pyramid

Oregon's DWSRF Program Highlights (SFY1997-2020)



Infrastructure Projects:

- * Funded / Committed Total Amount = **\$471 million**
- * Funded / Committed Projects = **307**
- * Total Assistance Provided to Systems with $\leq 10,000$ in Population = **90%**

Technical Assistance (TA):

- * Number of Systems Provided TA by Circuit Rider = **2,000**

Subsidies & Disadvantaged Communities:

- * Total Amount of Subsidies Provided to Projects = **\$74 million**
- * Total Number of Projects Funded to Disadvantaged Communities = **115**
- * Total Population Served (by the project) in Disadvantaged Communities Whom Received Funding = **276,040**

Non-Compliant Systems:

- * Total Assistance Provided to Non-Compliant Systems Trying to Achieve Compliance = **\$265 million**
- * Total Population Served to Non-Compliant Systems Trying to Achieve Compliance = **1,151,920**

Other DWSRF Funding Programs in Oregon:

- * Total Amount Subsidized for the Sustainable Infrastructure Planning Projects (SIPP), (SFY2015-2020) = **\$1,739,353 to 88 systems**
- * Total Amount awarded (i.e., grant & loan) for the Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Program, (SFY2008-2020) = **\$2.5 million**



PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION (PHD)
Center for Health Protection (CHP)
Drinking Water Services (DWS)

Phone: 971-673-040
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You can get this document in other languages, large print, braille or a format you prefer. Contact Drinking Water Services at 971-673-0405 or email info.drinkingwater@dhsoha.state.or.us. We accept all relay calls or you can dial 711.

Attachment A

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program

SFY 2020 Annual Report

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS

State of Oregon
Oregon Health Authority
Public Health Division
Center for Health Protection
Drinking Water Services

State Environmental Review Process - SERP Environmental Review List of Projects

These SERP actions were taken on projects applying for financial assistance from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund during this reporting period of 7/1/19 to 6/30/20.

PWS ID	Water System Name	SERP Action	Date
4100538	Luckiamute	CE	7/9/2019
4100971	Cave Junction	CE	7/11/2019
4100326	Glide WA	CE	8/8/2019
4100483	City of Lincoln City	CE	8/14/2019
4100076	City of Banks	FNSI	11/20/2019
4100361	Lusted WD	CE	10/17/2019
4100200	City of Coburg	FNSI	12/18/2019
4101059	City of Gold Beach	CE	12/5/2019
4100045	Falcon Cove Beach WD	CE	1/7/2020
4105392	Santiam Meadows CWD	CE	1/14/2020
4100386	Crystal Springs WD	FNSI	3/17/2020
4100047	City of Ashland	CE	2/6/2020
4100164	City of Cannon Beach	CE	6/15/2020
4100161	Pete's Mountain	CE	4/1/2020

Attachment B

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program

SFY 2020 Annual Report

OHA Central Accounting Documents (Schedules A, B & C)
Excluded from online publication
OHA Supporting Tables (Schedules D & E)

State of Oregon
Oregon Health Authority
Public Health Division
Center for Health Protection
Drinking Water Services

Schedule D: NEW FUNDED / COMMITTED PROJECTS FOR SFY2020							
PBR#	Water System	Dollar Amount	Primary Project Scope	Population Served	Small System (≤10,000)	Disadvantaged Community	Is this a SIPP Project?
S20009	Wickiup Water District	\$ 20,000	Planning (seismic)	1,720	Y	-	Y
S20014	City of Amity	\$ 465,680	Distribution / Transmission	1,620	Y	Y	-
S20011	City of Banks	\$ 172,951	Source	1,785	Y	-	-
S20012	City of Dayville	\$ 20,000	Planning	165	Y	-	Y
S20013	City of Cannon Beach	\$ 624,150	Distribution / Transmission (meters)	1,772	Y	Y	-
S20001	City of Gold Beach	\$ 4,000,000	Distribution / Trans., Source, Treatment	2,304	Y	Y	-
S20019	City of Myrtle Point	\$ 20,000	Planning (seismic)	2,530	Y	-	Y
S20017	City of Powers	\$ 20,000	Planning	689	Y	-	Y
S20006	City of Riddle	\$ 20,000	Planning (seismic)	1,190	Y	-	Y
S19026	City of Sutherlin	\$ 3,937,773	Treatment	8,578	Y	Y	-
S19023	Dumbeck Lane Domestic Water	\$ 20,000	Planning (partnership)	250	Y	-	Y
S20010	Falcon Cove Beach Water District	\$ 125,000	Source, system purchase, Distr./Trans., Treatment	200	Y	-	-
S19027	Row River Valley Water District	\$ 20,000	Planning (leak detection)	340	Y	-	Y
R20001	Santiam Meadows Community Water	\$ 302,500	Distribution / Transmission	19	Y	Y	-
S20018	Harbor Water Peoples' Utility District	\$ 20,000	Planning (seismic)	3,190	Y	-	Y
S20020	Crystal Springs Water District	\$ 20,000	Planning (partnership)	5,000	Y	-	Y
S20007	Fairview Water District	\$ 12,040	Planning (seismic)	2,000	Y	-	Y
S20002	Neahkahnie Water District	\$ 20,000	Planning (GIS, Asset Management)	640	Y	-	Y
R20005	PMWAC Inc. (dba Pete's Mountain)	\$ 204,000	Distribution / Trans., Source, Treatment	400	Y	-	-
R19008	Kozy Acres Water Supply Company	\$ 280,000	Storage, Distribution / Trans., Source, Treatment	40	Y	Y	-
R20003	Eastmont Water Company	\$ 20,000	Planning	350	Y	-	Y
S20005	Trollers Cove Water Association	\$ 20,000	Planning	40	Y	-	Y
S20008	City of Paisley	\$ 20,000	Planning	245	Y	-	Y
S20015	City of Union	\$ 20,000	Planning (water rate)	2,150	Y	-	Y
S19021	City of Unity	\$ 20,000	Planning	75	Y	-	Y
S19022	City of Phoenix	\$ 20,000	Planning (seismic)	4,605	Y	-	Y
**Total		\$ 10,444,094					
Drinking Water Source Protection (set-aside expenses ONLY)		\$ 31,518	DWSP grant/loan program awards/expenses 2020 DWSP Project Priority List	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Drinking Water Source Protection (Repayment Fund Activities ONLY) ***		\$ 247,378					

* Per SFY2020 DWNIMS, OHA & Business Oregon Records

** Project totals equal \$10,444,094 (per PBR for SFY). Of the \$21,882,557 reported (NIMS 121) for SFY, \$11,438,463 was incorporated from changes to existing assistance agreements.

*** DWSP Repayment Fund Activities total, \$247,378 includes activities that OHA partners, Business Oregon, reimbursed project expenses using the DWSP project repayment fund. The repayment fund will be reimbursed by the 2020 DWSRF Grant Agreement/Award per our Local Assistance - DWSP set-aside activity work plan.

Schedule E

2019 FFATA Reportable Project List (including Set-Asides) for SFY2020

Applicant	Applicant Number	Score	Amount
City of Hines (S18014)	SD-17-174	15	\$ 7,229,000
City of Coburg (S19007)	SD-16-49	43	\$ 2,260,820
Set-Asides	n/a	n/a	\$ 4,988,180
FFATA Reportable Total:			\$ 14,478,000

SFY-2020 DWSRF FFATA Reportable *Set-Aside* Contracts ≥\$30,000 ONLY

Contracts		Contract # (if avail.)	Fiscal Yr. - not to exceed Contract Amount	FSRS Req?	Reason if not Req?
Circuit Rider (Civil West)		152746	\$ 975,000	No	Vendor Contracts are N/A
Counties* 7 of 26 contracts (Annual)	Clackamas	159803	\$ 47,192	Yes	
	Deschutes	159809	\$ 30,036	Yes	
	Jackson	159814	\$ 33,608	Yes	
	Josephine	159816	\$ 30,028	Yes	
	Lane	159819	\$ 44,734	Yes	
	Linn	159821	\$ 32,204	Yes	
	Marion	159823	\$ 38,042	Yes	
Dept. of Agriculture		159853	\$ 22,565	No	Federal entities are N/A
OAWU (\$5,965/class)		158366	\$ 596,500	No	Vendor Contracts are N/A
Needs Survey - TBD		n/a currently	\$ -	No	Vendor Contracts are N/A
DWSP (Grants)	<i>Business Oregon to Manage (grants ≥\$25,000)</i>			Yes	
Only County Set-Aside FFATA TOTALS:			\$ 255,844		

PHD-PE50 Disclaimer:

All FSRS reported *Set-Aside* contracts shown above are to be associated to CFDA: 66.468 and FAIN: 98009018 & 98009019.

FFATA reporting threshold from March 1, 2011 through September 30, 2015 was \$25,000. Since October 1, 2015, the threshold became \$30,000 (Per OMB Guidance issued on 08/27/10; Prime Grant Recipient FFATA reporting threshold, remains at \$25,000).

End of Report

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