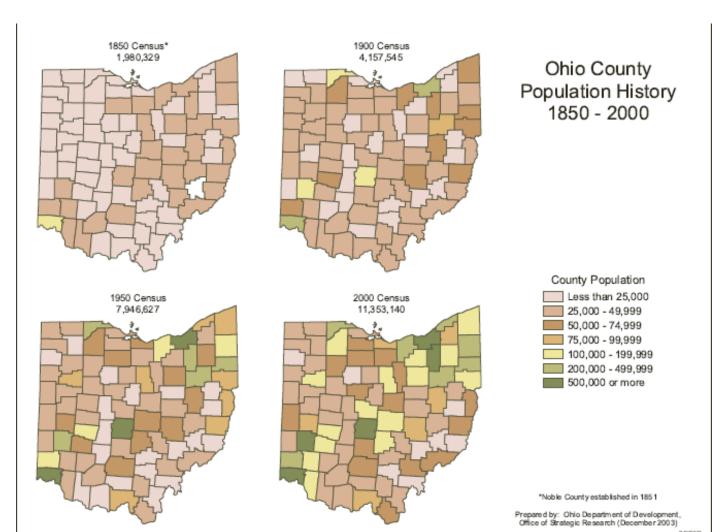
Ohio EPA-DEFA's Financial Resources for Communities

Operator Training Committee of Ohio April 2, 2019

Ohio EPA
Division of Environmental
and Financial Assistance



Ohio Population 11.5 million





83% of the forest cover that existed in Ohio at the time of European settlement had been cut down – about 20 million trees.





These species had been extirpated in Ohio: beaver, bison, black bears, elk, mountain lions, snowshoe hares, prairie chickens, Trumpeter Swans, wild turkeys, wolves, and... deer!





Sewage treatment in Ohio:



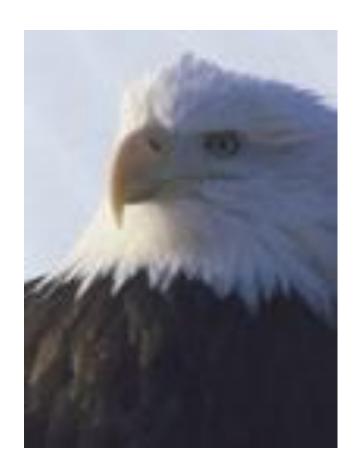


Sandhill cranes, osprey and otters had also been extirpated in Ohio.



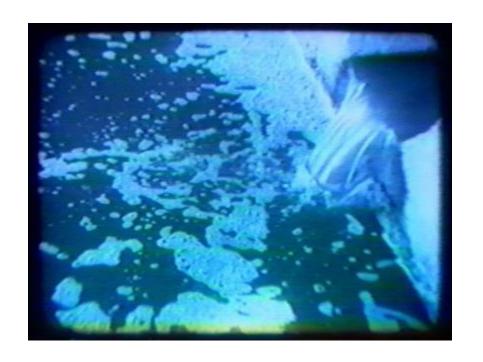


By 1979, only four pairs of Bald Eagles were nesting in Ohio...





Although primary sewage treatment was in place in most larger Ohio cities, dilution was still widely considered to be the solution to pollution...





Fish kills, Lake Erie pronounced dead





Cuyahoga River caught fire four times between 1952 and 1969.









Water quality then...

During the 1970s and 1980s only about 21% of Ohio rivers and streams fully supported aquatic life.





Drinking Water then...





Ohio is a Water Rich State

- 29,000 miles of rivers and streams
- 451-mile border on the Ohio River
- More than 5,000 lakes, ponds, reservoirs (greater than 1 acre)
- 236 miles of Lake Erie Shoreline



Stillwater River



Water Quality Improving

- Aquatic life in Ohio's large rivers has improved remarkably, from 21% of rivers meeting standards in the 1980s to 89% today
- \$6 billion spent to reduce pollution from sewage and industrial wastewater





Before the Rain



After the Rain



Storm water runoff to streams

- Trash and debris
- Illegal dumping
- Yard waste
- Motor oil, antifreeze
- Improper disposal of household chemicals





New issues: caffeine and pharmaceutical residues in rivers







Old issues: Coal gob piles and acid mine drainage in southeastern Ohio





Cost Comparison

Avg cost/gallon in Ohio

- Shampoo \$37.83
- Gourmet coffee \$10.89
- Regular gasoline \$3.00?
- Bottled water \$5.89
- Ohio tap water less than \$0.01



Avg cost/day in Ohio

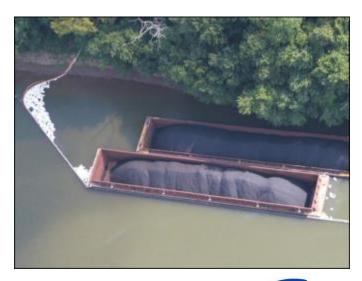
- Internet and cable \$2.67
- Electricity \$2.57
- Natural Gas \$2.00
- Basic cell phone plan\$1.33
- Sewer \$1.16
- Ohio tap water \$1.09



Current Issues – Drinking Water

- HABs loss of water to \$400,000 in Toledo 2014
- C8 contamination, spills along Ohio River
- Cost of compliance with new arsenic standard
- 2011 chemical fire at Marflex Middletown







Environmental Literacy: What do Americans think?

- That oil tankers are the biggest source of oil pollution in our rivers.
- That diapers are the largest single commodity in landfills.
- That aerosol cans are the biggest cause of depletion of the ozone layer.
- That starvation is the leading cause of childhood death worldwide.



Where Are We Today?

- Ohio ranks in the top ten of 50 states in the number of sites on the National Priority List for Superfund cleanups
- Ohio ranks #5 of 56 states and territories in total toxic releases per square mile (2013)
- Ohio is often #1 of the 50 states in trucking accidents involving hazardous materials





2014



An estimated 347 eaglets fledged from 200 bald eagle nests (up from 4 nests in 1979). Nests are found in 62 of Ohio's 88 counties.



Today Lake Erie provides drinking water for 11 million people



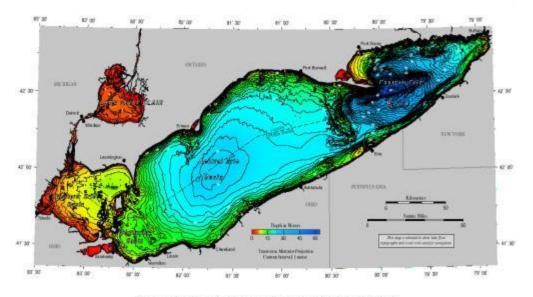




Lake Erie Watershed Facts

- Shallowest, warmest and most productive
- 2.6 year retention vs. 191 years for Lake Superior
- 50-2 Rule (Erie has 50% of fish in Great Lakes, 2% of water reverse for Superior)
- 30,140 sq.mi. (11,649 sq.mi. in Ohio)
- 11.5 million people (4.65 million in Ohio)
- 871 miles of shoreline (312 miles in Ohio)



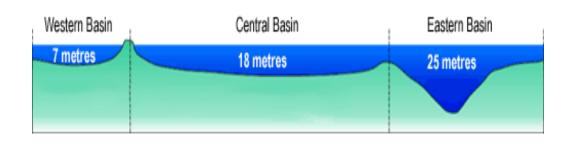


BATHYMETRY OF LAKE ERIE AND LAKE SAINT CLAIR



Cross-Section of Lake Erie

(mean depth per basin)





Ohio's Two State Revolving Loan Funds

Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA)

WSRLA provides funding to public water systems for planning, design, and construction of drinking water systems.



Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (WPCLF)

WPCLF provides funding to public wastewater systems for planning, design and construction of wastewater systems.



Ohio's Two State Revolving Funds Program Histories

	WPCLF	WSRLA
Authorization (year)	CWA 1987	SDWA 1996
First Loan	Sept. 1989	Feb. 1999
Total Projects	2,218 projects - \$8.9 billion	642 loans - \$1.4 billion
Federal Seed Money	\$2.2 billion	\$563 million
State Matching Funds	\$441 million	\$112 million
Annual Capacity	\$600 million/year	\$150 million/year



Ohio's Two State Revolving Funds Eligible Applicants

WPCLF	WSRLA
For wastewater treatment: any municipality or other political subdivision, or inter-municipal, interstate, or State agency	Community Water Systems Non-profit, Non-Community Public Water Systems
For Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Projects: Public or private entities	



Water Pollution Control Loan Fund WPCLF

Eligible Projects

- New wastewater treatment plants (WWTP)
- WWTP upgrades and rehabilitation
- New sanitary sewers for unsewered areas
- Sanitary sewer rehabilitation or replacement

- Stormwater Projects
- NPS Projects:
 - Stream protection and stream restoration
 - HSTS replacement programs



Water Supply Revolving Loan Account WSRLA

Eligible Projects Include:

New water treatment plants

New waterlines

Water tanks/towers

Regionalization projects

Standby/back-up power

Emergency interconnections

Water treatment plant rehab

Waterline rehab/replace

Pump/booster stations

New water meters

New well fields

Asset Management Plans



Funding Priorities for WPCLF

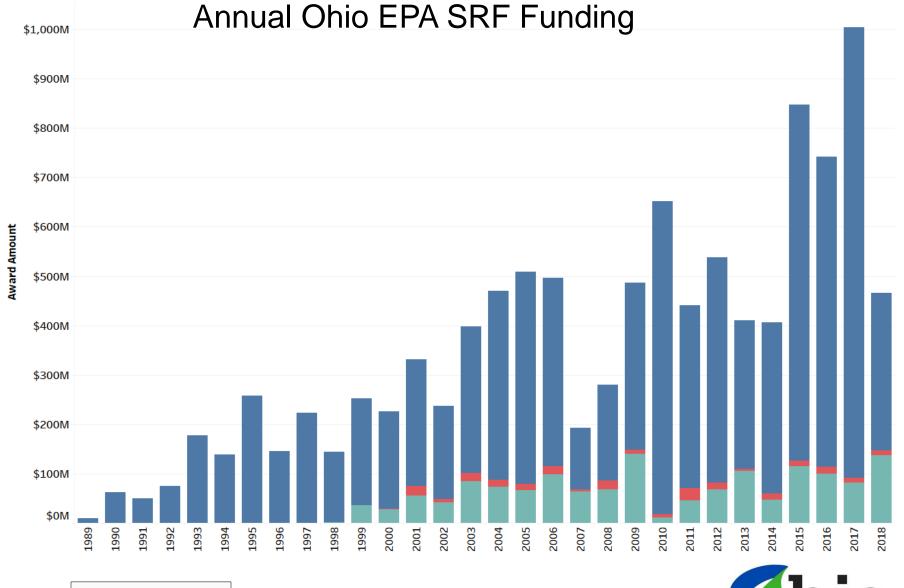
- Regionalization
- Unsewered communities
- Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) projects
- Projects that Reduce "nutrient" discharges at municipal WWTPs
- Projects that will protect Lake Erie and other waters that experience Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)

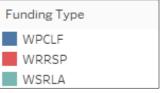
Protection Agency

Funding Priorities for WSRLA

- Regionalization
- Continued focus on small & disadvantaged communities
- Auxiliary power
- Asset Management Planning
- Improvements at surface WTPs to address Harmful Algal Blooms









Build Your Support Team

CDBG

OPWC

OWDA

USDA

ARC

EDA

SCEIG

RCAP

OTCO

ORWA

Ohio EPA

Appalachian LDDs

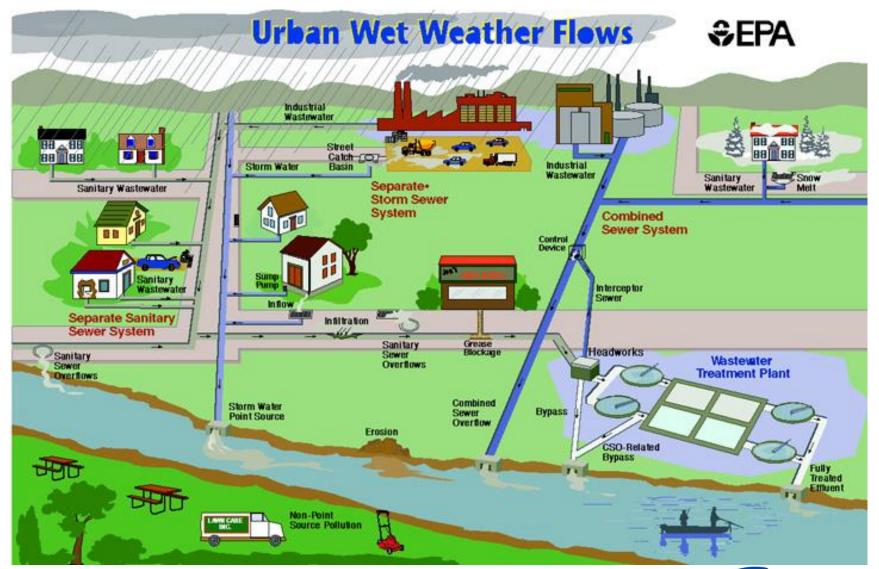
Other Resources



Small Communities Environmental Infrastructure Group (SCEIG)

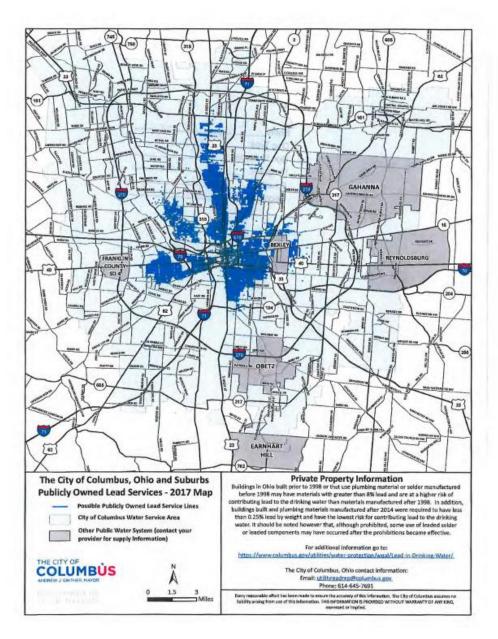
Helping Small Communities meet their Water & Wastewater

System Needs





Lead Service Lines





Cladophora in East Basin, benthic mats in the West Basin



Microcystis bloom August 2003, August 2014



Ohio Environmental Protection Agency









Ohio Inland Lakes

- Extreme event in Grand Lake St. Mary's 2010
- 2009 Microcystin level
 84 ppb
- 2010 level: >2000 ppb
- Anatoxin-a, saxitoxin and cylindrospermopsin also detected





Ohio's Results

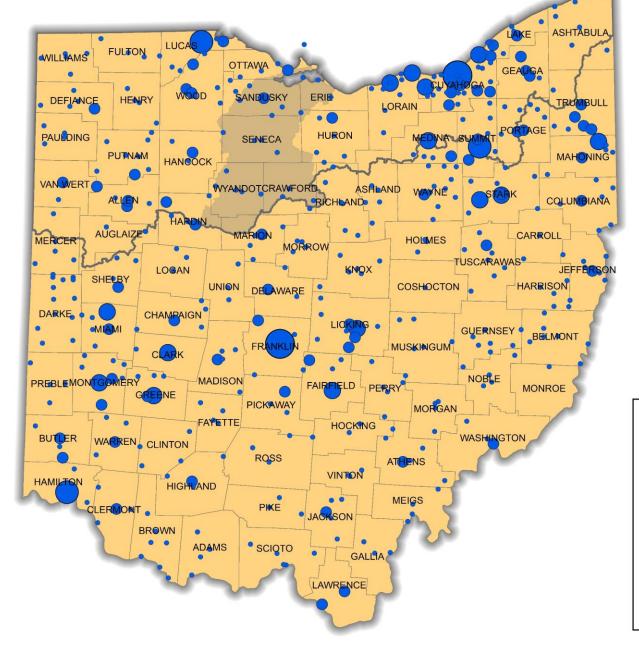
Drinking Water Protection

- Cyanotoxin test kits \$1.5 M awarded via 87 grants to 60 public water systems
- Harmful Algal Bloom Discount \$150 M awarded via 19 DWSRF loans (including \$44 M to Toledo)

Reduction of Nutrients

- Targeted PF funding to Lake Erie
 Basin Provided \$12.6 M in PF funds
 to 7 municipal WW projects in
 Western LE Basin
- Nutrient Reduction Discount \$311
 M awarded via 37 CWSRF loans
- Home Sewage principal forgiveness
 \$39 M awarded to 72 counties
- CSO Discount \$1.6 B requested. \$780 M in CWSRF loans awarded to 27 projects thus far (\$129 M at the 0% discounted rate).



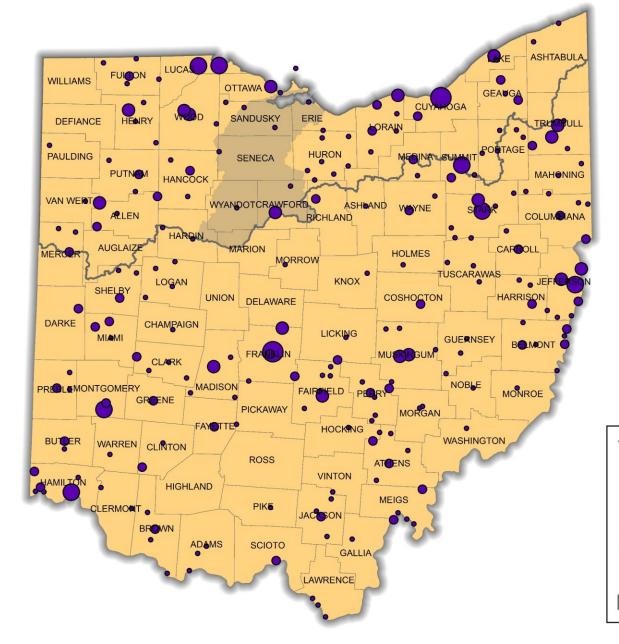


WPCLF Funding

- Lake Erie Basin ~\$4.5B
- Ohio River Basin ~\$4.5B
- Sandusky River ~\$97M

WPCLF Funding

- \$11,300 \$12,941,558
- \$12,941,558 \$51,726,375
- **\$51,726,375 \$204,447,337**
- \$204,447,337 \$710,234,541
- \$710,234,541 \$1,626,650,709
- Sandusky River Watershed
- Lake Erie Basin



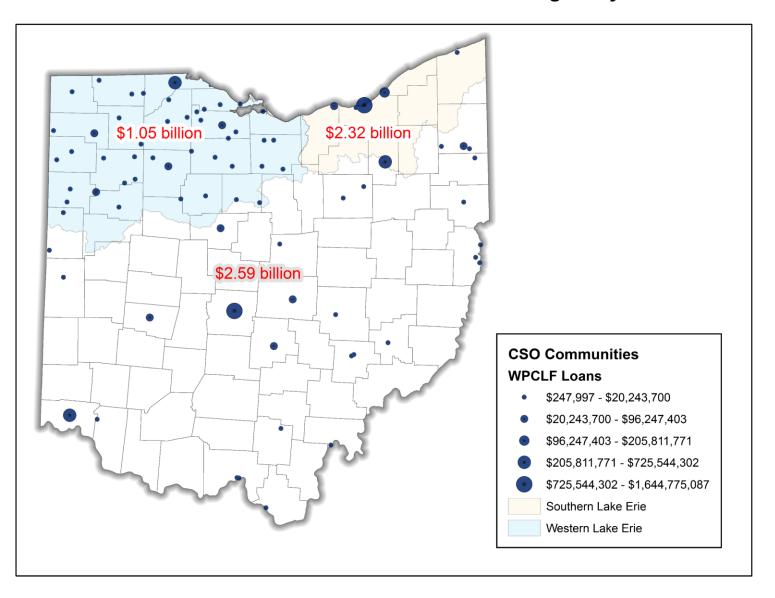
WSRLA Funding

- Lake Erie Basin ~\$600M
- Ohio River Basin ~\$900M
- Sandusky River ~\$36M

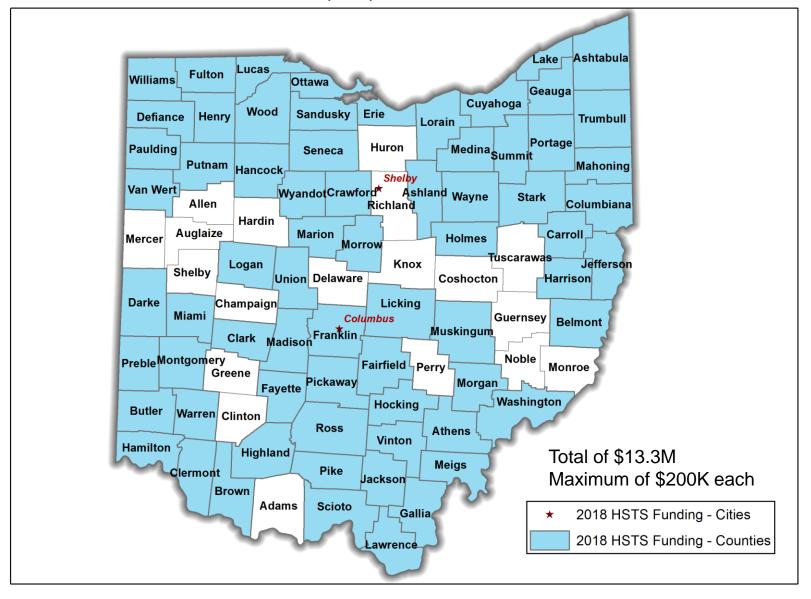
WSRLA Funding

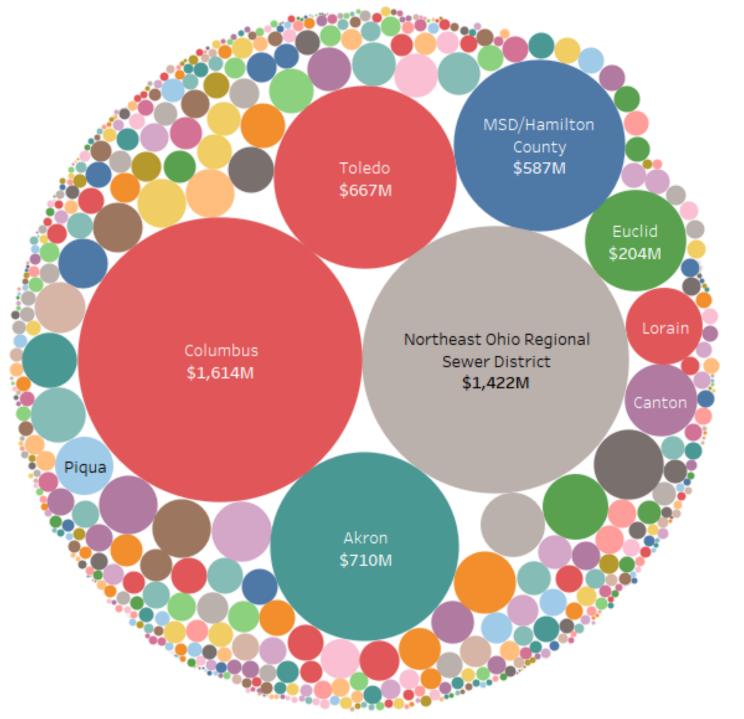
- \$7,270 \$3,105,800
- **\$3,105,800 \$10,061,249**
- **\$10,061,249 \$29,152,550**
- **\$29,152,550 \$67,381,308**
- \$67,381,308 \$166,906,700
- Sandusky River Watershed
 - Lake Erie Basin

WPCLF Loans to CSO Communities through July 2017



Entities Receiving WPCLF HSTS Principal Forgiveness Funding (2018)





WPCLF

547 Entities\$8.9 Billion

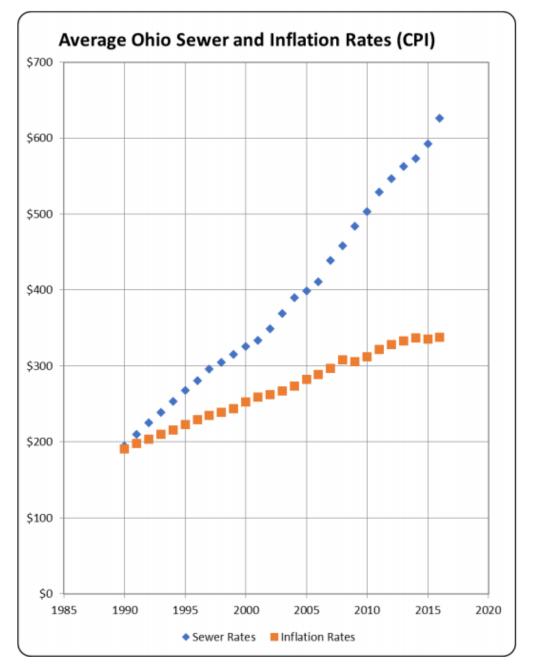




WSRLA

265 Entities \$1.4 Billion

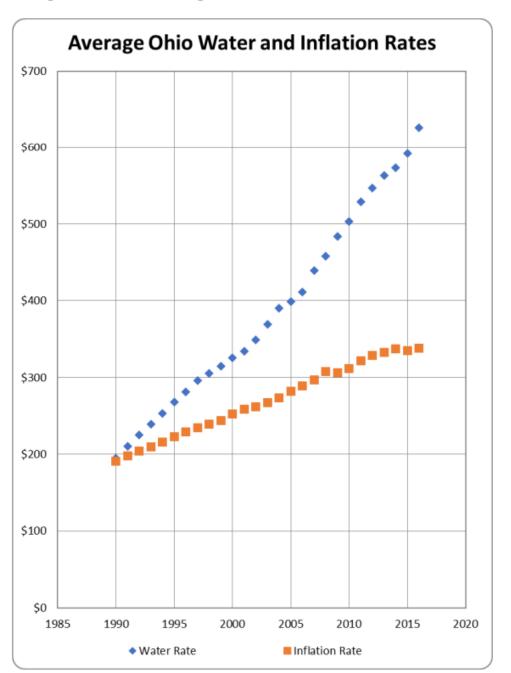




Chio Environmental Protection Agency

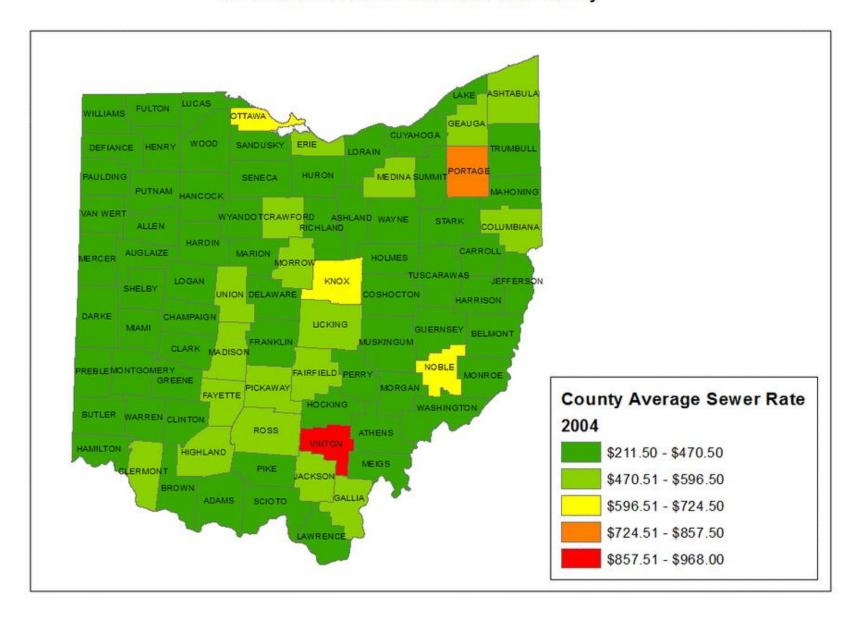
Figure 1: Annual Average Sewer and Inflation Rates 1990-2016

Figure 3: Annual Average Water Rates and Inflation 1990-2016





2015 Ohio EPA Sewer and Water Rate Survey



Lower Interest Rates = Big \$avings

Compared to market rates, savings are substantial Example: \$1 Million Loan, 20 Year Term, April 2019 Rates

Interest Rate	Total Repayments	Savings vs. Market
Market (3.34%)	\$ 1,378,938	
Standard (2.09%)	\$ 1,228,659	\$ 150,279
Small (1.59%)	\$ 1,171,349	\$ 207,589
Hardship (1%)	\$ 1,105,820	\$ 273,118
Hardship (0%)	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 378,938



Financial Incentives WPCLF

~\$30,000,000 in Principal Forgiveness (PF)

- PF Loans to Local Health Districts for HSTS repair and replacement programs
- PF for back-up power (\$50,000 per project)
- PF for unsewered areas, CSOs, sewer/WWTP repair and replacement (must meet Affordability Criteria)
- 0% funding for Nutrient Reduction Projects
- 0% funding for Planning/Design loans



Financial Incentives WSRLA

~\$10,000,000 in Principal Forgiveness (PF)

- PF for LSL Replacements
- PF for disadvantaged communities, regionalization, and human health projects
- Possible grants for leak detection equipment
- 0% funding for HAB projects
- 0% funding for full lead service line replacement
- 0% funding for **Planning/Design loans**



Questions?



Contact

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