

2019 Annual Report: Building the Project Pipeline

Clean Water State Revolving Fund



Clean Water
State Revolving Fund



September 2020

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

I am pleased to present the 2019 Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Annual Report. This year – as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – I would like to recognize the tremendous growth of the CWSRF project pipeline. We are taking huge steps to address our nation’s most pressing water quality needs.

Since the program’s inception, the 51 CWSRFs have provided over \$138 billion in low-cost funding to water quality projects across the nation. This federal-state partnership includes federal capitalization of over \$45 billion and state matching funds as well as leveraging bonds and a steady stream of loan repayments. This increasing investment goes a long way to meet the challenge of financing clean water infrastructure projects.

Recognizing this growth, I am excited for the future. Through the development of a robust and dynamic pipeline of projects, state CWSRF programs will ensure that available funding is committed as quickly as possible while focusing the investment on the most beneficial projects while supporting communities with the most significant water quality needs. This year’s annual report covers a wide range of topics and provides updates on expanded and innovative activities that continue to support the CWSRF’s history of excellence, along with our regular features on annual performance highlights and financial statements.

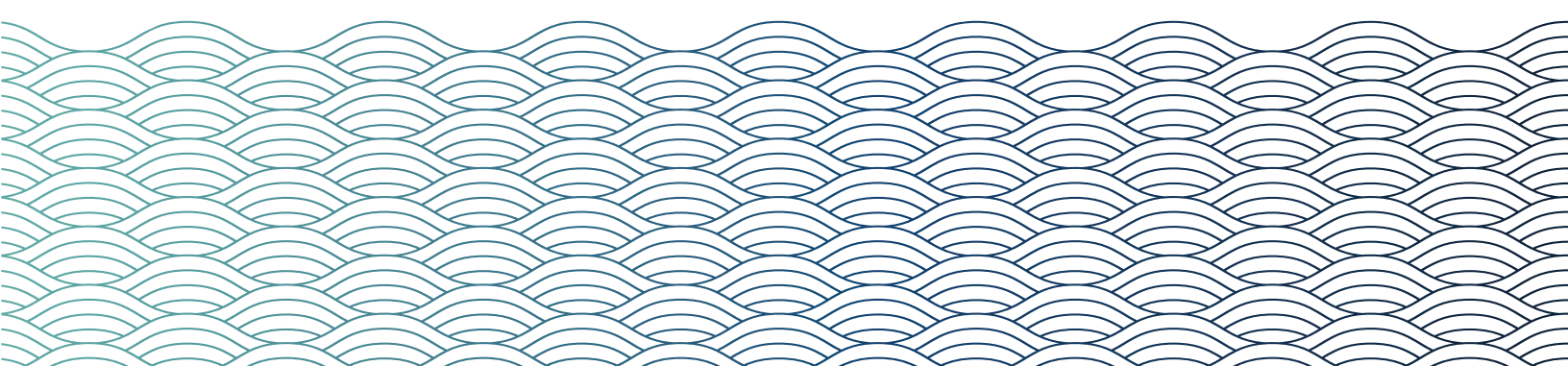
Thank you to all the state, regional, and headquarters staff and management that have made the CWSRF a leader in water financing. Together, we are helping communities make affordable investments in water quality improvements that deliver benefit and value to the people they serve.

Congratulations on another successful year.

Sincerely,



Andrew Sawyers, Ph.D., Director
Office of Wastewater Management
Office of Water
United States Environmental Protection Agency





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Building the Project Pipeline

Over the Clean Water State Revolving Fund's 32-year history, the 51 CWSRF programs have exhibited great flexibility and creativity in addressing the nation's water quality and infrastructure needs. As these challenges become more complex, and borrowers seek financing for new project types, CWSRF financing and states develop innovative financing mechanisms to meet them. To support the CWSRF programs, the CWSRF National Program and its partners continue to develop tools and deliver assistance to foster program growth. In 2019, the CWSRF National Program began several initiatives that explore new project types and provide resources for programs on co-funding and partnership opportunities. The CWSRF National Program also continued to offer technical assistance for individual state CWSRF programs to conduct surveys and focus groups, exploring issues like small utility consolidation and the relationship between CWSRF demand and loan interest rates.

Expanding EPA Partnerships for Addressing Nontraditional Eligibilities

The CWSRF National Program strives to provide maximum flexibility for the use of CWSRF assets. Recent legislation (the Water Resources Reform and Development Act [WRRDA] in 2014 and America's Water Infrastructure Act [AWIA] in 2018) has broadened project eligibilities and re-emphasized some less frequently financed project options. In 2019, the CWSRF National Program expanded its partnership with EPA's National Nonpoint Source Program and began a collaboration with its Decentralized Wastewater Program. In the future, EPA plans to further expand these pilot programs and focus on states' nonpoint source and decentralized projects.

CWSRF Best Practices Guide for Financing Nonpoint Source Solutions Coming Soon

Many water bodies that states report as impaired are primarily impacted by nonpoint sources of pollution. These include impacts from agricultural and urban runoff, hydromodification, septic systems, mine drainage, and timber harvesting. Nationally, just 3.6 percent of CWSRF funds are used to finance nonpoint source projects. There can be challenges for using CWSRF resources to address nonpoint source needs; however, some states have developed strategies to overcome these challenges. EPA is developing a guide to identify best practices and share them broadly to facilitate greater investment of CWSRF funds for nonpoint source solutions.

In our 2018 CWSRF Annual Report, we highlighted a technical assistance project that helped Vermont establish a nonpoint source sponsorship program. In 2019, this technical assistance expanded to three additional states: Kansas, Arizona, and Alaska.

Guide for Financing Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems Coming Soon

The CWSRF can be a robust source of funding for decentralized wastewater projects. EPA's Decentralized Wastewater Program and CWSRF National Program are developing a guide, *Financing Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems: Pathways to Success with the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program*, to assist individuals and communities seeking funding for projects that include the repair, replacement, or new construction of septic systems and their alternatives. This guide will present the basics of the CWSRF program to local communities working to address decentralized wastewater challenges and explain mechanisms for CWSRF programs to effectively identify prospective borrowers. The guide will include tools and resources for understanding the diverse suite of options available for loan repayment and locating assistance on topics such as planning, risk assessment, management, and recordkeeping.

Technical Assistance for Cover Crops in Kansas

Agricultural runoff, particularly from tilled cropland, is a significant source of excess nutrient runoff across America's breadbasket. In 2019, EPA worked with the Kansas CWSRF Program and the state's Nonpoint Source Program to use CWSRF resources to help kick-start adoption of no-till cover crop agriculture. Widescale use of this practice can significantly reduce excess nutrient runoff, restore soil health, lower fertilizer costs, and ultimately improve a farmer's bottom line. Using the CWSRF to purchase specialized equipment necessary to scale up this beneficial practice is a first for the state and provides a model for others to follow. The new equipment is rented by local farmers, offering them a low-risk way to try out this practice- and the rental fees provide a source for

repaying the loan. Over time, rejuvenated soils require less irrigation, which conserves water. Kansas plans to build on this success by following with similar projects in future years. Through these efforts, the Kansas CWSRF program



has improved its alignment with the state's own Nonpoint Source Program priorities.

Technical Assistance for Wildfire Protection in Arizona

Western states are facing increasing threats from wildfires, which not only impact life and property but also water quality and drinking water sources. Wildfires can expose soils and hillsides, leading to higher erosion runoff potential. Arizona's Nonpoint Source Program uses Clean Water Act Section 319 funds primarily for watershed restoration but also looks for ways to protect healthy watersheds from threats to water quality. In late 2019, EPA engaged with the Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to embark on a technical assistance project to use the CWSRF to protect high-value watersheds from wildfires by thinning fuel loads and reducing the likelihood of contaminating public drinking water supplies with sediment runoff. For the pilot project, Arizona is focusing on protecting Flagstaff's water supply. The project examines the broad economic benefits of forest thinning and considering beneficial use options for thinned biomass as potential sources of loan repayment. This project represents the nexus of healthy watershed protection, hazard mitigation, and drinking water source protection. Arizona and EPA expect the project to be replicable in other parts of the state and across the country.

Technical Assistance for Decentralized Wastewater in Alaska

Roughly one in five households in the U.S. rely on septic systems or non-sewered alternatives, including cesspools or outhouses. In Alaska, there is even greater reliance on decentralized wastewater treatment systems. Furthermore, many of these households have substandard wastewater systems. Communities in the state depend on good water quality for public health, tourism, business, and industry. Failing or inadequate systems can result in illness, loss of aquatic life, and economic damage. In 2019, EPA worked with Alaska's CWSRF and Nonpoint Source Programs to use CWSRF resources to help address the burgeoning problem of failed systems. With this technical assistance, Alaska is exploring effective ways to direct future CWSRF dollars to individual homeowners and private entities that are not eligible to directly apply for this assistance under existing Alaska CWSRF rules and statutes. Alaska is also working with EPA to identify reliable sources of loan repayments and determine potential programmatic changes, subsidy needs, and options for the operation and maintenance of decentralized wastewater systems.

Broadened Source Water Protection-Related Eligibilities

The CWSRF National Program, in collaboration with the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF National Program), explored opportunities for co-funding source water protection projects. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 2019 to expand source water protection-related eligibilities under the DWSRF's 15 percent set-aside for local assistance and other state programs. Updates to source water assessments are now eligible for funding under this set-aside, and expenditures may now go beyond wellhead protection programs to include the implementation of source water protection activities.

A webinar on the SDWA amendments and collaboration opportunities is available on the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection/protecting-drinking-water-sources-dwsrf-set-asides>.

Leveraging and Co-Funding Expand Program's Reach

Increasing the amount of money available through the CWSRF is important to meeting our nation's water quality needs. The CWSRFs have two ways to quickly raise additional money to meet immediate needs where there are more projects than funds available. The first is to borrow money on the bond market. In 2019, eleven state CWSRF programs borrowed over \$1.8 billion to assist projects with immediate financing. The second is to borrow money from EPA's Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program. The Indiana Finance Authority, the WIFIA program's first SRF borrower, closed its \$436 million WIFIA loan in 2019. This WIFIA loan will provide project funding for both the CWSRF and DWSRF programs. The creation of the State Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (SWIFIA) under the America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA of 2018), creates a more direct way for states' CWSRF programs to access WIFIA funding.





Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants Program

America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018 amended the Clean Water Act and expanded the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grant program. This program received a \$28 million appropriation in FY2020 to make grants to states (including Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories) for the purpose of providing sub-awards to municipalities. These funds may be used for the planning, design, and construction of projects to manage, reduce, reuse, or treat water from combined sewer overflows (CSOs), sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), or stormwater. An allocation formula is under development which follows statutory guidelines to use CSO, SSO, and stormwater needs collected in the most recent Clean Watersheds Needs Survey (along with other appropriate data). Comments from the public were collected on the proposed formula and are being taken into consideration. Priority for funding will go to projects in communities that are financially distressed, have a long-term municipal CSO plan, or have requested a grant for an overflow project on the state's CWSRF Intended Use Plan. Projects under this program are subject to the same requirements as the CWSRF program. At least 20 percent of a state's allocation, to the extent that eligible projects are available, must be used for green infrastructure, water and energy efficiency improvements, and other environmentally innovative activities. States may apply up to four percent of their allotment towards their administrative expenses. Further information will be made available as the program is developed.

American Iron and Steel 2019

The American Iron and Steel (AIS) provision requires CWSRF and DWSRF assistance recipients to use iron and steel products that are produced in the United States. Since the enactment of the AIS provision in 2014, EPA's AIS team has provided training and outreach to SRF assistance recipients, states, and other interested groups and individuals to ensure smooth implementation of the law. The AIS team has performed outreach with over 480 site visits to SRF projects in every state, providing recipients a thorough understanding of how to comply with the law.

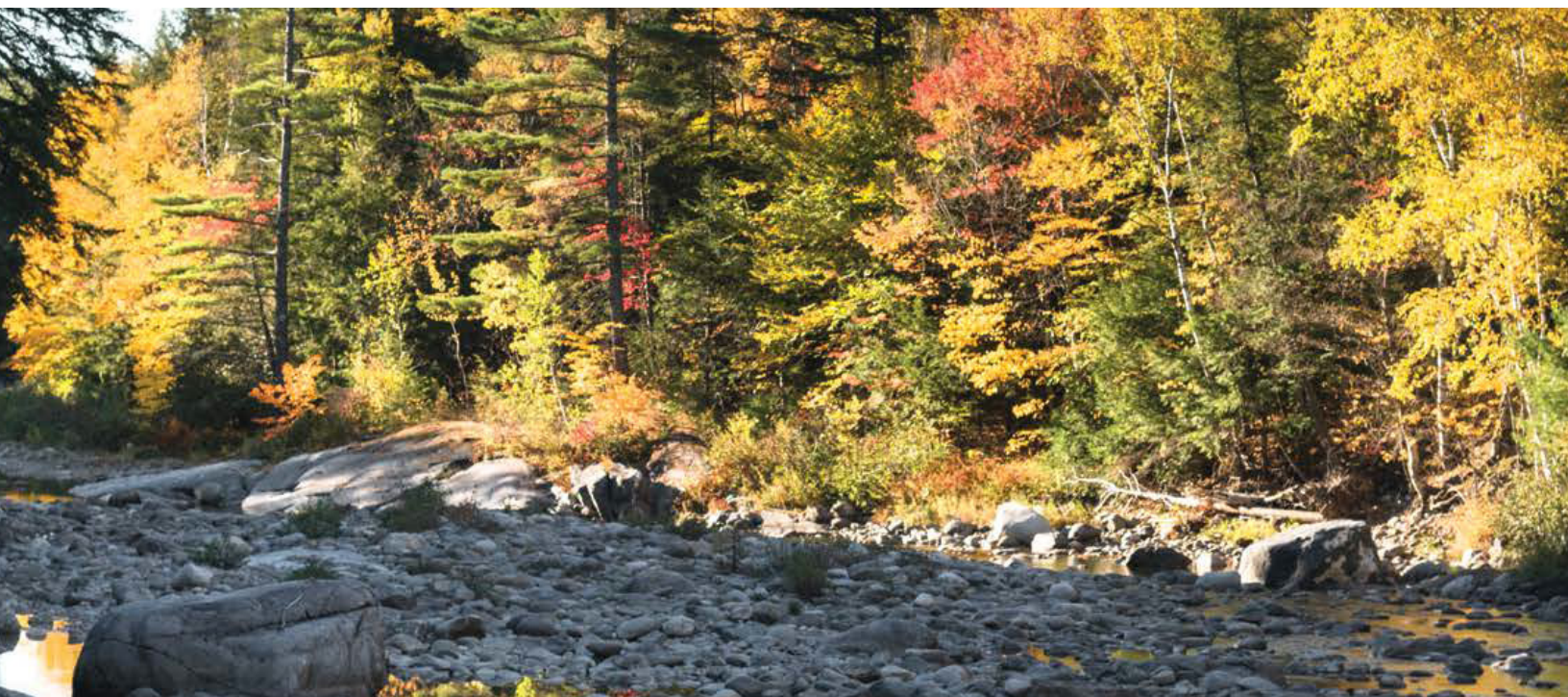
In 2019, the EPA AIS team conducted five in-person trainings in four states and one territory and continued to educate manufacturers of water infrastructure products through presentations at conferences and on webinars. A refresher webinar was held in January 2019 for manufacturers and their representatives, and a second was held focusing on issues affecting states and recipients. EPA refined the AIS waiver process through the EPA Lean Management System, making it more efficient and streamlined.

The EPA AIS team continues to assist the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service with the implementation of AIS requirements for its new water infrastructure grants program.

All state SRF programs, SRF assistance recipients, and manufacturers are strongly encouraged to contact SRF_AIS@epa.gov with any questions, comments, or training requests.

Clean Watersheds Needs Survey

EPA is also actively developing the next Clean Watersheds Needs Survey. After kicking off the survey in Fall 2019, EPA organized the State Coordinating Committee and Subcommittees to discuss survey scope, documentation requirements, and methodology. EPA is analyzing past survey methodology in order to inform and improve the new survey. EPA is designing and building a new Data Entry Portal that will interface seamlessly with the new SRF National Information Management System/CWSRF Benefits Reporting system. Over the next year, the CWSRF National Program will continue to work with the states and EPA regions to implement a successful and comprehensive needs survey. Please contact the CWSRF team at CWSRF@epa.gov for more information.



2019 Financial Overview

The Clean Water Act requires an annual financial audit of the state CWSRF programs. Each state and Puerto Rico conduct these audits according to the Generally Accepted Accounting Standards (GAAP) established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). States often define their CWSRF programs as ongoing enterprise funds under the GASB definitions of funds.

2019 Financial Highlights

- The 51 CWSRF programs provided over \$6.2 billion in funding for high priority water infrastructure and other water quality projects. Cumulatively, since the program's inception, CWSRF programs have provided over \$138 billion in assistance, mainly in the form of low-cost financing, to a wide range of eligible borrowers.
- Since 2009, approximately \$5.1 billion has been provided as additional subsidy in the form of direct grants and principal forgiveness. Over \$260 million was provided in 2019 alone.
- Total assets are approximately \$74 billion. This is a \$2 billion increase from the previous year.
- Net assets have exceeded \$53 billion. This is a \$2 billion increase from the previous year.
- Federal capitalization in 2019 was nearly \$1.9 billion.
- Operating revenues exceeded operating expenses by over \$230 million.
- Annual earnings from loans and investments exceeded \$1.4 billion.
- The CWSRF issued over \$1.8 billion in leveraged bonds to provide additional funding for projects.

National aggregate financial statements were developed using data entered in EPA's National Information Management System between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. Because the 51 CWSRF programs are independent state-level entities, no nationally audited CWSRF program financial reports are available. The financial statements are non-audited, cash-based financial reports. The four statements are described below.

Statement of Fund Activity (Page 8)

Provides an overview of major indicators of fund activity, including capitalization grant levels, project commitments, project disbursements, and subsidies provided. Both annual and cumulative data are given.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Earnings (Page 9)

Describes the overall performance of the CWSRF fund over the reporting period that is reflected in the increase or decrease in net assets.

Statement of Cash Flows (Page 10)

Provides a detailed accounting of the actual flow of cash into and out of the CWSRF fund.

Statement of Net Assets (Page 10)

Describes CWSRF assets and liabilities through the end of the fiscal year. Assets include financial assets and capital assets. Liabilities include both current and long-term liabilities. CWSRF assets include grant funds that have been drawn from the federal treasury to date, but do not include total grant awards. CWSRF assets also include state matching contributions that have been deposited in the fund.

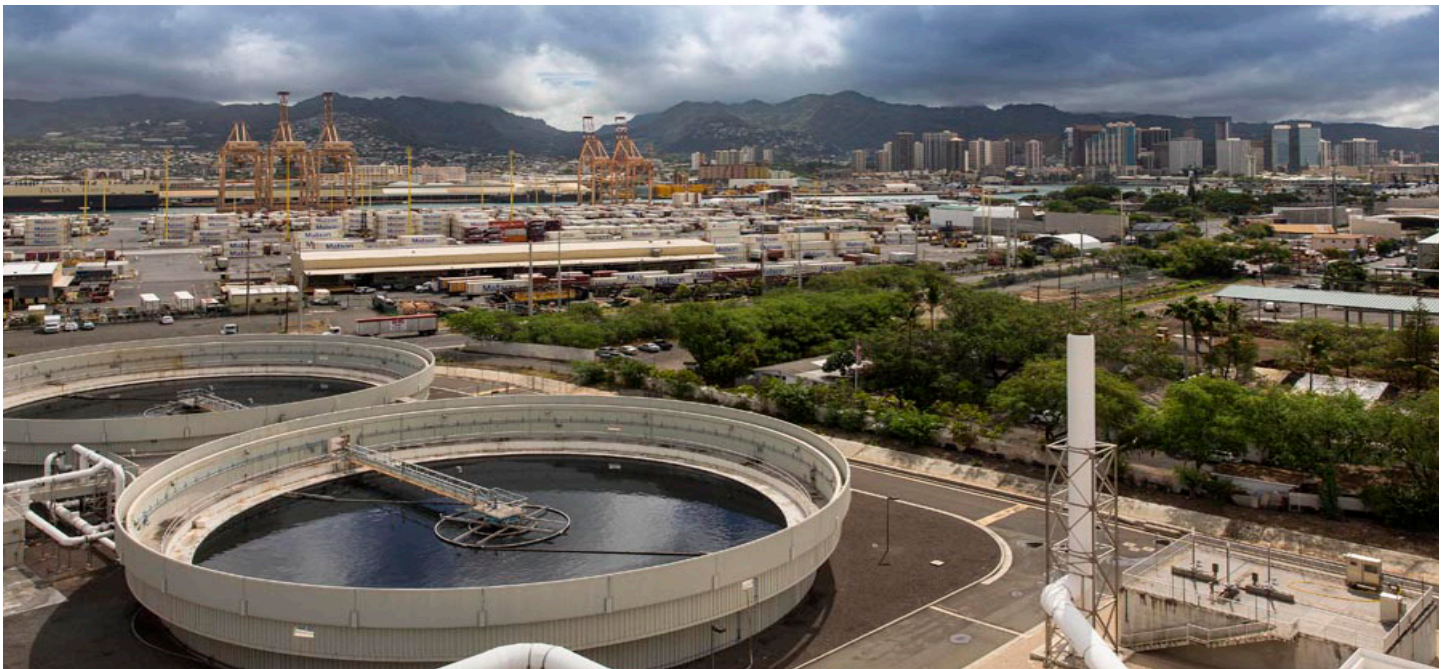
Statement of Fund Activity (Millions of Dollars)

Annual Fund Activity	FY 2018	FY 2019
Federal Capitalization Grants	\$1,364.5	\$1,869.9
State Matching Funds	\$538.4	\$300.7
New Funds Available for Assistance	\$6,561.8	\$7,549.5
Executed Assistance Agreements	\$6,727.9	6,241.8
Project Disbursements	\$6,255.6	\$6,535.0
Cash Draws from Federal Capitalization Grants	\$1,225.7	\$1,585.4
Total Annual Subsidy	\$257.2	\$264.1
Grants	\$20.0	\$12.4
Negative Interest	0.0	0.00
Principal Forgiveness	\$237.3	\$251.6
Cumulative Fund Activity		
Federal Capitalization Grants	\$43,343.2	\$45,213.2
State Matching Funds	\$8,585.8	\$8,886.5
Funds Available for Assistance	\$134,397.9	\$142,947.3
Executed Assistance Agreements	132,208.8	138,450.6
Project Disbursements	\$116,444.7	\$122,979.7
Cash Draws from Federal Capitalization Grants	\$41,734.6	\$43,319.9
Total Cumulative Subsidy	\$4,849.8	\$5,123.9
Grants	\$655.2	\$667.6
Negative Interest	0.0	0.0
Principal Forgiveness	\$4,204.6	\$4,456.2



Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Earnings (Millions of Dollars)

Operating Revenues	FY 2018	FY 2019
Interest on Investments	\$343.5	\$471.9
Interest on Loans	\$1,002.6	\$991.3
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	<i>\$1,346.1</i>	<i>\$1,463.2</i>
Operating Expenses		
Bond Interest Expense	\$913.8	\$894.1
Amortized Bond Issuance Expense	\$27.0	\$19.6
Administrative Expenses	\$49.0	\$53.8
Additional Subsidy Provided	\$257.2	\$264.1
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>\$1,247.1</i>	<i>\$1,231.6</i>
Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses		
Federal Contribution (Cash Draws)	\$1,225.7	\$1,585.4
State Contributions	\$145.7	\$175.5
Transfers from (to) DWSRF	(\$61.4)	\$2.0
<i>Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</i>	<i>\$1,310.0</i>	<i>\$1,762.9</i>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	\$1,409.0	\$1,994.5
Net Assets		
Beginning of Year	\$49,887.1	\$51,296.1
End of Year	\$51,296.1	\$53,290.6



Statement of Cash Flows (Millions of Dollars)

Operating Activities	FY 2018	FY 2019
Cash Draws from Federal Capitalization Grants	\$1,225.7	\$1,585.4
Contributions from States	\$145.7	\$175.5
Loan Disbursements (Including Additional Subsidy)	(\$6,255.6)	(\$6,535.0)
Loan Principal Repayments	\$4,109.5	\$4,124.5
Interest Received on Loans	\$1,002.6	\$991.3
Administrative Expenses	(\$49.0)	(\$53.8)
<i>Total Cash Flows from Operating Activities</i>	\$178.9	\$287.8
 Noncapital Financing Activities		
Gross Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$1,926.8	\$1,827.1
Bond Issuance Expense	(\$13.3)	(\$10.9)
State Match Bond Proceeds	\$392.8	\$125.3
Cash Received from Transfers with DWSRF	(\$61.4)	\$2.0
Interest Paid on Leveraged and State Match Bonds	(\$913.8)	(\$894.1)
CWSRF Funds Used for Refunding	0.0	(\$151.2)
Principal Repayment of Leveraged Bonds	(\$2,102.4)	(\$1,618.1)
Principal Repayment of State Match Bonds	(\$133.4)	(\$90.2)
<i>Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities</i>	(\$868.6)	(\$810.1)
 Investing Activities		
Interest Received on Investments	\$343.5	\$471.9
Release (Deposit) of Leveraged Bond Debt Service Reserve	\$273.5	\$464.3
<i>Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities</i>	\$617.0	\$936.3
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(\$72.8)	\$414.0
 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Beginning of Year	\$13,978.9	\$13,906.1
End of Year	\$13,906.1	\$14,320.1



Statement of Net Assets (Millions of Dollars)

Assets	FY 2018	FY 2019
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$13,906.1	\$14,320.1
Debt Service Reserve - Leveraged Bonds	\$3,218.4	\$2,754.1
Loans Outstanding	\$54,772.4	\$56,918.9
Unamortized Bond Issuance Expenses*	\$243.0	\$234.2
<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>\$72,139.9</i>	<i>\$74,227.3</i>
Liabilities		
Match Bonds Outstanding	\$861.6	\$896.7
Leveraged Bonds Outstanding	\$19,982.2	\$20,040.0
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<i>\$20,843.8</i>	<i>\$20,936.7</i>
Net Assets		
Federal Contributions (Cash Draws)	\$41,734.6	\$43,319.9
State Contributions	\$5,973.2	\$6,148.6
Transfers - Other SRF Funds	(\$590.2)	(\$588.2)
Other Net Assets	\$4,178.6	\$4,410.2
<i>Total Net Assets</i>	<i>\$51,296.1</i>	<i>53,290.6</i>
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$72,139.9	\$74,227.3

* Unamortized Bond Issuance Expenses are costs that have been incurred but have not been fully recognized (amortized). These costs will be recognized (amortized) over time over the remaining life of the bonds outstanding, similar to a pre-paid expense, and consistent with GAAP.



Highlighted CWSRF PISCES Projects 2019

The CWSRF's Performance and Innovation in the SRF Creating Environmental Success (PISCES) program allows assistance recipients to gain national recognition for exceptional projects funded by the CWSRF. Participating state programs each nominated one project that demonstrates one or more of the evaluation criteria:

- Water Quality, Public Health, or Economic Benefits
- Sustainability
- Innovation

Projects eligible for recognition may be any size and in the planning phase or operational, and must have an executed assistance agreement in place. After all project nominations were reviewed, EPA selected 12 exceptional projects for further recognition. These 12 projects demonstrated excellence in matching the PISCES criteria and used the CWSRF in innovative ways to improve water quality for their communities. Several additional projects are recognized as an Honorable Mention. This Annual Report highlights both the Exceptional Projects and those projects chosen for Honorable Mention.

Exceptional Projects

PROGRAM: ARIZONA WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AUTHORITY
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: TOWN OF MARANA
PROJECT TITLE: ADONIS SEWER CONNECTION TO TOWN OF MARANA



PROGRAM: IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: BOISE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT
PROJECT TITLE: BOISE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT LEAD REMEDIATION

PROGRAM: INDIANA STATE REVOLVING FUND LOAN PROGRAM
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: INDIANAPOLIS AIRPORT AUTHORITY
PROJECT TITLE: STORMWATER AND DEICING CAPACITY PROJECT



PROGRAM: NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: CITY OF RALEIGH PUBLIC UTILITIES DEPARTMENT
PROJECT TITLE: PERMANENT REUSE PROJECT

PROGRAM: NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: JERSEY CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY
PROJECT TITLE: JERSEY CITY MUNICIPAL UTILITIES AUTHORITY GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



PROGRAM: KANSAS WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUND
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: WESTWOOD HILLS
PROJECT TITLE: STORM SEWER RESTORATION AND REPAIR



PROGRAM: NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: THE TOWN OF PERALTA
PROJECT TITLE: PERALTA REGIONAL SANITARY SEWER PROJECT



PROGRAM: PENNVEST
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: LYME EMPORIUM HIGHLANDS II LLC
PROJECT TITLE: LYMA PA HEADWATERS/STERLING RUN
CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

PROGRAM: SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: CITY OF FLORENCE
PROJECT TITLE: TIMMONSVILLE SYSTEM ADOPTION BY THE CITY OF FLORENCE PROJECT



PROGRAM: SOUTH DAKOTA WATER AND WASTE FUNDING PROGRAM
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: CITY OF DELL RAPIDS
PROJECT TITLE: DELL RAPIDS WASTEWATER FACILITY

PROGRAM: VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION
PROJECT TITLE: LIVING SHORELINES RESILIENCY LOAN PROGRAM



PROGRAM: WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: MADISON METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE DISTRICT
PROJECT TITLE: PUMPING STATION 15 REHABILITATION

PROGRAM: NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
ASSISTANCE RECIPIENT: TOWN OF NEWMARKET
PROJECT TITLE: WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY UPGRADE



2019 PISCES Honorable Mention Projects

- ◆ Scow Bay Pump Station 1 Upgrade, AK
- ◆ Hanceville Solar Energy System, AL
- ◆ Ocean Outfall and WWTP Upgrade, DE
- ◆ Biosolids Energy Efficiency, FL
- ◆ West Washington Street Stormwater Upgrade, IL
- ◆ West Hickman Wet Weather Storage, KY
- ◆ Wastewater System Consolidation, LA
- ◆ Conococheague Enhanced Nutrient Removal, MD
- ◆ Wastewater Facility Upgrade, WV
- ◆ Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade, OH
- ◆ Downtown Streetscape, OK
- ◆ Block Island Landfill Slope Repair, RI
- ◆ Water Reclamation Facility Modification, TN
- ◆ Oak Harbor Clean Water Facility, WA
- ◆ Pontiac WWTF Biosolids Dewatering, MI
- ◆ St. Cloud Nutrient and Energy Recovery, MN
- ◆ Wastewater System Improvements, MT

More information about all of the 2019 PISCES Projects can be found in the 2019 PISCES Compendium, which can be accessed at www.epa.gov/cwsrf/pisces.



State Agencies That Manage CWSRF Programs

EPA Region 1

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
Connecticut Office of the Treasurer
Maine Municipal Bond Bank
Maine Department of Environmental Protection
Massachusetts Water Pollution Abatement Trust
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
Rhode Island Clean Water Finance Agency
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation
Vermont Municipal Bond Bank

EPA Region 2

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust
New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation
New York Department of Environmental Conservation
Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board
Puerto Rico Infrastructure Financing Authority

EPA Region 3

Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
Maryland Department of the Environment
Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Virginia Resources Authority
West Virginia Development Authority
West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council

EPA Region 4

Alabama Department of Environmental Management
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority
Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Kentucky Infrastructure Authority
Kentucky Division of Water
Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality
North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
South Carolina Budget and Control Board
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation
Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury

EPA Region 5

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Indiana Finance Authority
Indiana State Budget Agency
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
Michigan Municipal Bond Authority
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Minnesota Public Facilities Authority
Minnesota Department of Agriculture
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Ohio Water Development Authority
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wisconsin Department of Administration

EPA Region 6

Arkansas Natural Resources Commission
Arkansas Development Finance Authority
Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
New Mexico Environment Department
Oklahoma Water Resources Board
Texas Water Development Board

EPA Region 7

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Iowa Finance Authority
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Kansas Department of Administration
Kansas Development Finance Authority
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Missouri Environmental Improvement and Energy Resources Authority
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
Nebraska Investment Finance Authority

EPA Region 8

Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Colorado Department of Local Affairs
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
North Dakota Department of Health

North Dakota Public Finance Authority
South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments

EPA Region 9

Arizona Water Infrastructure Finance Authority
California State Water Resources Control Board
Hawaii Department of Health
Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

EPA Region 10

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
Washington Department of Ecology

For more information about the Clean Water State Revolving Fund:

Please contact us at:

Office of Wastewater Management
Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Program
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW (4204M)
Washington, DC 20460
CWSRF@epa.gov

www.epa.gov/cwsrf

To access state program websites, visit:

www.epa.gov/cwsrf

Office of Water • July 2020 • EPA Publication 832R20001



