

FY 2024 ANNUAL REPORT

(July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024)

West Virginia

**Department of Environmental Protection
Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund**



Submitted to the
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
November 12, 2024

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Introduction

This submittal of the 26th annual report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency describes the operation of the West Virginia Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund (DWTRF), commonly referred to as the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). This report details the DWSRF activities in state fiscal year 2024 (July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024) and the progress made in meeting the goals and objectives for the program outlined in the Intended Use Plan. This report summarizes all financial transactions of the DWSRF, including binding commitments, loans, disbursements, repayments of principal and interest, and investments.

Executive Summary

The West Virginia Legislature, at the 2023 Regular Session, passed House Bill 561, which transferred administration of the DWSRF from Bureau for Public Health (BPH) to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) effective July 1, 2023. The DEP will be working in collaboration with the Office of Environmental and Health Services (OEHS) to provide funding to necessary projects and to provide financial support to the OEHS to carry out set-aside activities funded under Sections 1452 (g)(2)(A), (B), (C), and (D) and Sections 1452 (k)(1)(B), (C), and (D) of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

As a result, the DEP will be responsible for issuing and implementing the IUP and providing the necessary funding from the set-asides to fund all eligible expenditures in support of the OEHS Environmental Engineering Division.

To date, the program has received 32 capitalization grant awards and amendments from EPA (Exhibit 1). As required by federal law, the required state match has been deposited on or before the dates of the federal payments contained within each grant award.

During this fiscal year, there were thirteen loan agreements issued for drinking water projects with a cumulative loan amount of \$38,220,697 (Exhibit 2).

For fiscal years 1999 through 2024, the DWTRF has now issued a grand total of \$369,025,587 in loan agreements.

Goals and Accomplishments

A. Short Term Goals

- 1. Fill vacant staff positions within the OEHS, Environmental Engineering Division (EED) and the DEP's DWTRF. There are currently multiple positions vacant throughout the Division and within the DWTRF.**

Response: The DWTRF has been working to post and fill vacant positions that were transferred with the program. During the past year, two positions were reclassified to more applicable titles, four have been filled, and the DEP is preparing to advertise and interview candidates to fill another three positions. EED continues to post and fill vacant positions within the drinking water program. EED is also working with the Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM) to create special hiring rates and retention pay plan for positions that are difficult to fill or retain. EED continues to evaluate the classification of positions and reclassify, if appropriate, to expand the applicant register.

Hire a contractor to assist small community systems with completing the LSL inventory.

Response: This goal was accomplished.

- 2. Work with appropriate agencies in the implementation of West Virginia's newly passed PFAS Protection Act.**

Response: The DEP and EED participate in quarterly meetings regarding the status of PFAS sampling of drinking water systems and other compliance requirements of the Act. The DWTRF and EED worked together to have the first three federal fiscal years of Emerging Contaminants for Small and Disadvantaged Communities (ECSDC) funding awarded to the DWTRF to administer to eligible communities to address PFAS. The EED is having monthly meetings with PWS operators to address questions/concerns with compliance with the MCL.

- 3. Work with Public Water Systems (PWS) to reduce health-based violations**

Response: EED primarily identifies PWSs that receive ongoing health-based violations using the Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT). EED engineering and regulatory advisor staff continues to work with these PWSs to provide technical assistance and/or guidance in the development and implementation of corrective actions and/or plans to reduce violations with a primary focus on health-based violations.

- 4. DEP and OEHS will work together to implement House Bill 561 and implement the agreed upon Memorandum of Understanding.**

Response: Both agencies have been working together to provide a seamless transition with the move of the DWTRF program. More funding was provided to communities since the ARRA funding was awarded to the states, the programs worked together to review the PPL applications and rank each project in accordance with the prior approved criteria, IJDC applications had a coordinated review, funds have been transferred to the DH to reimburse SDWA implementation expenses upon request, and regular coordination has occurred to discuss funding and contractual needs for both programs.

5. Modify the WVDEP’s Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) website to reflect both programs.

Response: The DEP has added a DWTRF section to its website to incorporate all relevant DWTRF programmatic documents. Work on the site will continue through FY 2025.

B. Long Term Goals

1. Assist with and fund the necessary infrastructure to upgrade water quality for existing public water customers and to provide water to individuals whose water currently does not comply with the SDWA or is unreliable. The DWTRF has a fund utilization goal of 95%.

Response: This year's fund utilization rate is 87.4%. This program has faced many challenges this year with vacancies, being moved to another agency, the addition of Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funding, and the natural challenge of getting projects to bid in a volatile market. The DEP is working to hire program staff and as of June 30, 2024, 32 binding commitments had been issued totaling \$171,774,310 to be closed in FFY 2025. WV will need to transfer funding from the CWSRF to the DWSRF for the very first time to accommodate the demand.

2. Ensure the DWTRF program operates in perpetuity at its maximum level to provide financial assistance to qualified entities.

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

3. Continue implementation of the Capacity Development Strategy including assisting public water systems in acquiring and maintaining the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to comply with the SDWA. Provide assistance to ensure that all new community water supplies and new non-transient non-community supplies have the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to comply with current regulations and those regulations likely to be in effect when the proposed systems initiate operations.

Response: The Capacity Development Program will continue implementation of the Capacity Development Strategy. The program will assist systems who choose to utilize SRF funds as well as systems that are not pursuing SRF funding. These activities will focus on assisting existing public water systems in acquiring and maintaining the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to comply with the federal SDWA; as well as ensuring that all new community and new non-transient non-community systems have the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to comply with current regulations and those regulations likely to be in effect, when the system initiates operations. The Capacity Development Program will also continue to work with existing water systems to create, implement and maintain Asset Management plans.

- 4. Funding will be provided to OEHS from available set-aside funding to continue development, enhancement, and improvement of the PWSS through improved methodology and consistency of the sanitary surveys. This includes completion of a full complement of staffing in the district offices and implementation of an automated data collection system for laboratories to forward results to OEHS.**

Response: EED continues to post and fill vacant positions within the drinking water program. EED is working with the Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM) to create special hiring rates and retention pay plan for additional positions. EED continues to evaluate the classification of positions and reclassify as appropriate. EED has implemented updated sanitary survey software used state-wide and is working with each district office to ensure consistency in identifying and documenting sanitary survey deficiencies. EED has also implemented EPA's Compliance Monitoring Data Portal (CMDP) as an electronic data portal. However, at this time, the use of CMDP to submit compliance data is voluntary. There are a few public water systems and certified laboratories across the state that are currently using CMDP to submit compliance data to EED.

- 5. Funding will be provided to OEHS from available set-aside funding to protect source water from future contamination through Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) and Well Head Protection (WHP) programs.**

Response: The SWAP program's SWPP submission online portal is being updated and improved. The SWAP program reviewed and approved 57 SWPP's that were required during this reporting period. Potential contamination surveys have been completed for 100% of the community water supplies and have obtained substantial implementation of a source water protection plan and/or source water assessment report. Through data sharing with other state and federal agencies, the SWAP program's GIS Technical Assistance (GISTA) program continues to update the potential significant sources of contamination (PSSC) mapping applications utilized by the public water systems to determine the PSSC's that could threaten their source water quality. The PSSC inventory is maintained and published on our web page. The SWAP program continues to maintain the source water protection plan tracking database that is used to indicate the date of revisions, protection activities, enhancements to the public water systems protection plans and to determine the percentage of PWS's that have achieved substantial implementation status. The SWAP program continues to update and expand our

Geographic Information System (GIS) capabilities. Continuing to implement the current Source Water Protection GIS website (<https://oehsportal.wvdhhr.org/webportal/>) utilizing a new GIS Arc Server model. This GIS website disseminates relevant source water information to PWS's, state agencies, federal agencies, local governments, and other stakeholders to further source water protection. The program uses this funding to maintain application and software licensing fees. The SWAP program continues to support and attend the West Virginia Water Gauging Council meetings and is an official voting member. The SWAP program continues to support the WV Stream Gaging Network for the purpose of collecting stream flow data that is used to document variations in flow over time for various rivers in West Virginia. This data is used to develop more accurate flow models for future protection area generation and for determining more accurate time of travel models for waterborne contaminants.

- 6. Funding will be provided to OEHS from available set-aside funding to continue to implement an operator training continuing education program focusing on training course/instructor criteria and operator training requirements.**

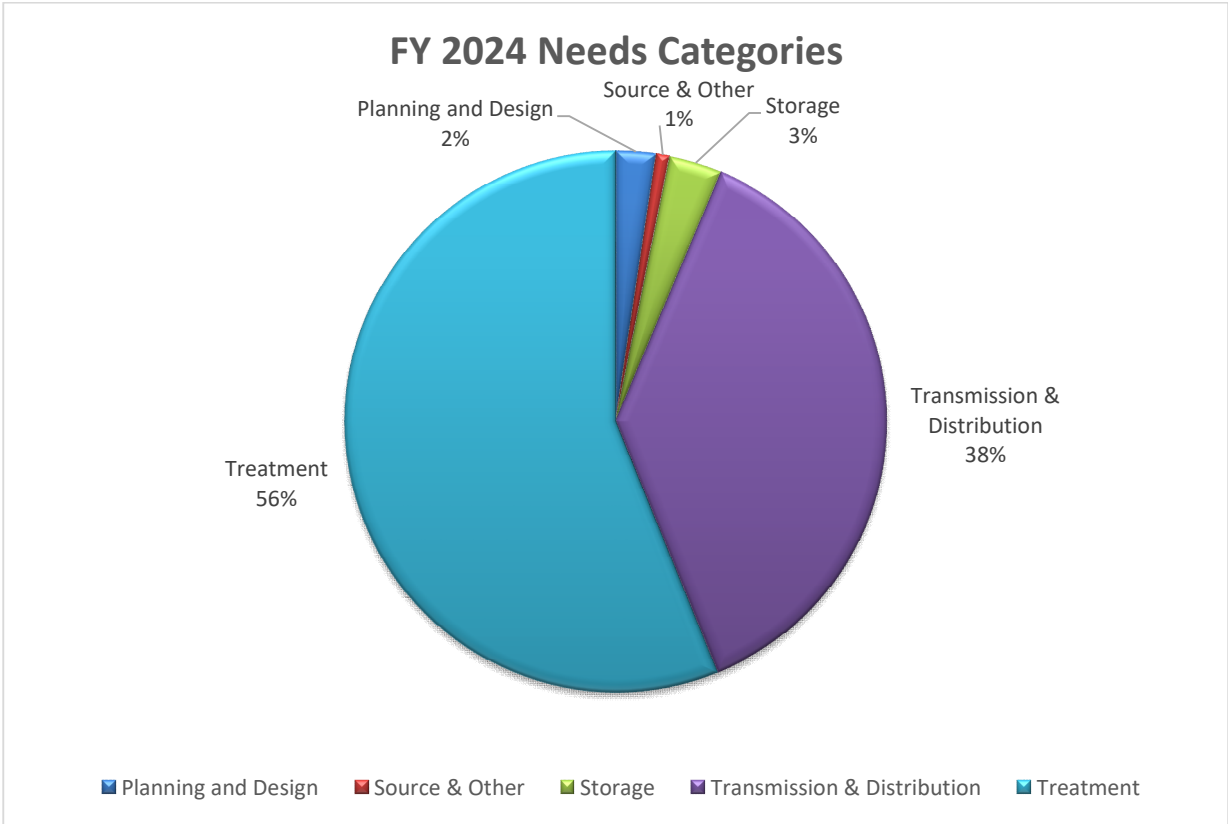
Response: The C&T program administered 480 exams and processed 1,289 certifications during this reporting period along with certifications and renewals for the Backflow Prevention Assembly Inspector/Tester program. The program chaired the Continuing Education Hour (CEH) course review committee which reviewed a total of 182 new CEH courses for water operators during this reporting period. The program also continued monthly participation with the Drinking Water Exam Review Committee (DWERC), comprised of state regulators, educators (WVETC and WVRWA) and the highest classification water operators to regularly review and revise operator certification exams. The DWERC continues to maintain three (3) current versions of each classification exam and references each question by content area based on "Need-to-Know" criteria. The DWERC ensures exam relevance and compliance with US EPA requirements. The program taught 2 water operator certification courses and provided an exhibit, presentation, and/or program representation at at least 6 different events across the state. The program also supports stakeholder newsletters or publications by providing articles.

- 7 Continue to strive to minimize unliquidated obligations (ULOs) by expeditiously disbursing both set-aside and construction funds in a timely manner. The goal is to attain a half year or less balance for the 2%, 10% and 15% set-asides at the time a new grant is awarded. Set-aside amounts requested in this IUP are supportive of minimizing ULOs.**

Response: The DEP is working with the Department of Health (DH) to develop a monthly invoicing strategy to reimburse the DH for all qualified expenses in support of implementation of the SDWA. The DWTRF and the EED have also worked together to implement contracts such as those to assist small systems with the Lead Service Line Inventory requirement with the awarded set-aside funds.

C. Project Results

During FY 2024, the 31 projects listed in Exhibit 4 received DWTRF assistance totaling approximately 20.8 million dollars. Most of the funding continues to be used for actual construction while the remaining portion was used for planning, design, and administrative expenses related to the projects. As indicated in the chart below, the predominant needs categories that were addressed by the thirteen new loan agreements detailed in Exhibit 2 were upgrades to treatment facilities and transmission and distribution systems.



The following "Success Story" is an example of the type of project funded this fiscal year.

**CHESTNUT RIDGE PUBLIC SERVICE DISTRICT LINE
UPGRADES/REPLACEMENT PROJECT
PHILIPPI, WEST VIRGINIA**



- Replacing Main Line Pipe and Valves
- Replacing Residential Water Meters
- Improving Existing Water Storage Tanks and Booster Pump Stations
- Improving Pressure Reducing Valves
- Installing New Telemetry and SCADA System

Success Story: This project helped the Chestnut Ridge Public Service District (PSD) improve water accountability, water quality and operation efficiency to provide more reliable water service to their customers. Prior to the project, the PSD had trouble with high unaccounted for water loss and operating the pump stations and water storage tanks manually due to the rural and spread-out system. The PSD can now control all booster pump stations, water storage tanks and pressure reduction valves (PRVs) from a central location which increases the time water operators can do routine preventative maintenance and detect potential leaks throughout the water distribution system.

General Information: The Chestnut Ridge PSD owns and operates two (2) Class WD (WV3300102 & WV3300109) potable water distribution systems in northern Barbour County, WV. The PSD purchases treated surface water from the City of Philippi. The system provides water service to approximately 1,141 total customers within its service area.

Specifics: This project made upgrades to the distribution system lines, booster pump stations and water storage tanks. Water lines were replaced in areas that were leaking and to areas not able to handle the increased pressures expected because of the project. Two booster pump stations were replaced and four were rehabilitated. The Clemtown Water Storage Tank was replaced with access road improvements. The Chestnut Ridge, Olive Hill, Sunrise and Arden Water Tanks were rehabilitated with access road improvements. Water tanks have also been equipped with hydrodynamic mixing systems. A new PRV with solenoid shut-off valve was also installed and the existing PRVs were rehabilitated. The existing water meters were replaced with radio read water meters and a new telemetry and SCADA system was installed for booster pump stations, water storage tanks and PRVs.

The project costs and funding sources are as follows:

Total Project Cost	\$	6,021,530.00
State Revolving Fund Loan	\$	2,402,500.00
State Revolving Fund Principal Forgiveness	\$	721,530.00
IJDC Loan	\$	1,897,500.00
IJDC Grant	\$	1,000,000.00

Set-Aside Activities

In addition to the DWTRF construction fund, there are four “set-aside” or non-project accounts to be administered by the DEP and OEHS. These separate accounts include the 2% - Technical Assistance, 4% - Administration of the Loan Program, 10% - State Program Management, and 15% - Local Assistance. During this fiscal year, the DWTRF was awarded the following amounts in each of the categories from the FFY 2023 grant awards:

Technical Assistance (up to 2%) BIL, Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR)	\$ 994,100
Drinking Water Program Support (up to 10%) Base, BIL, LSLR	\$ 2,776,397
Local Assistance/State Activities (up to 15%) Base, BIL, EC, LSLR	\$ 6,535,335

Cumulative award and expenditure information can be found in Exhibit 5.

These funds are used to support the OEHS program staff, provide operator certification and training, supplement the PWSS program, support the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, Data Information System Management, and support the Stream Gauge Network. In addition to these efforts, the 15% of the LSLR federal capitalization grant was also used to hire a contractor to assist water systems with a population of 1,000 or less in completing their lead service line inventories.

Going forward, the 4% set-aside funding will be used to support projects and the program will utilize the administrative fee that is charged on all loans to support the DWTRF and Capacity Development program staff and related expenses.

Fund Financial Status

A. Binding Commitments

As shown in Exhibit 2, the net binding commitments were \$38 220 697 and are being counted toward meeting the federal requirement that “all assistance provided must equal at least 120% of the cumulative amount of all federal grant payments within one year after receiving such payments”.

B. Loan and Bond Agreements

As shown in Exhibit 2, there were thirteen new loan agreements and amendments this fiscal year. The funds provided to these entities carried loan repayment terms between 20 and 40 years.

C. Sources of Funds

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

D. Disbursements and Cash Draws

Exhibit 4 shows all disbursements made from the DWTRF and administrative fee accounts. The administrative expenditures supported activities associated with the DWTRF program.

E. Financial Statements/Audit

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

F. Monetary Defaults

As you can see from Exhibit 6, there were no communities in monetary default with the DWTRF. There were no communities listed that had reserve and/or revenue account deficiencies. The West Virginia Water Development Authority actively monitors these communities monthly and when necessary, files a complaint with the Public Service Commission of West Virginia for resolution of the deficiencies.

G. Federal Requirements

For FFY 2024, the base capitalization grant was \$4,938,000, the BIL supplemental grant was \$21,055,000, the BIL Emerging Contaminants grant was \$7,640,000 and the BIL Lead Service Line Replacement grant was \$28,650,000. To minimize the burden on borrowers with compliance with the Single Audit Act (2 CFR 200 Subpart F), FFATA, and other equivalency requirements, the following projects were selected to comply with these requirements. These borrowers will submit single audit reports in all years when disbursements of federal funds (both DWTRF and non-DWTRF federal funds) are greater than \$750,000.

Below is a list of equivalency projects that closed on a loan this fiscal year.

Base Projects

Project Sponsor	Project Description	DWTRF Amount	Closing Date	Federal Fiscal Grant Year
Berkeley County PSWD	Potomac River WTP Upgrade	\$8,007,644	5/29/24	2022 & 2023

BIL Projects

Project Sponsor	Project Description	DWTRF Amount	Closing Date	Federal Fiscal Grant Year
Piedmont	Lead Service Line Inventory	\$47,500	8/30/23	2022
Lubeck PSD	Water Line Extension to address PFAS	\$2,600,000	12/7/23	2022
Berkeley County PSWD	Potomac River WTP Upgrade	\$12,857,513	5/29/24	2022 & 2023

H. Follow-up Items from Prior Year EPA Program Evaluation Report (PER)

As acknowledged in the draft FY2023 PER, the DWTRF was moved to the WV DEP to address concerns EPA expressed in previous PER's. The DEP is working toward filling vacancies to implement program goals and has addressed the agency's FIFO policy regarding grant expenditures. The DEP will also avoid batching expenses with corrections when performing draws from the capitalization grants and will make every effort to avoid improper negative draws. Equivalency projects were identified in the FY 2025 IUP for all federal grants from FFY2022 – FFY 2024 and this will continue in future IUP's. The DEP will also follow-up with EPA regarding their concerns about the flow of funds summary that was provided as part of the FY 2023 EPA review.

Program Changes

As mentioned in the executive summary, the West Virginia Legislature, during the 2023 Regular Session, passed House Bill 561, which transferred administration of the DWSRF from BPH to the DEP effective July 1, 2023. The DEP is now responsible for issuing and implementing the IUP and providing the necessary funding from the set-asides to fund all eligible expenditures in support of the OEHS Environmental Engineering Division.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1 – Federal Capitalization Grants

Exhibit 2 – Binding Commitments by Quarter

Exhibit 3 – Sources of SRF Fund by Quarter

Exhibit 4 – Disbursements

Exhibit 5 – Cumulative award and expenditure

Exhibit 6 – DWTRF Deficiency Report

EXHIBIT 1

WEST VIRGINIA STATE REVOLVING FUND - CAPITALIZATION GRANT AWARDS - as of June 30, 2024

DATE	FED. AMOUNT	FY SOURCE	STATE MATCH REQUIRED	STATE MATCH COMMITTED	DIFF.
FFY98 Grant 9/25/98	12,558,800	1999	2,511,760	2,511,760	0
FFY99 Grant 9/21/1999	14,585,100	2000	2,917,020	2,917,020	0
FFY2000 Grant	0	2001	0	0	0
FFY01 Grant 9/21/01	7,757,000	2002	1,551,400	1,551,400	0
FFY02 Grant 9/19/02	7,789,100	2003	1,557,820	1,557,820	0
FFY03 Grant 1/2/2003	8,042,500	2004	1,610,500	1,610,500	0
FFY04 Grant 9/28/04	8,004,100	2005	1,600,820	1,600,820	0
FFY05 Grant 3/16/05	8,303,100	2006	1,660,620	1,660,620	0
FFY06 Grant 9/20/06	8,151,324	2007	1,657,100	1,657,100	0
FFY07 Grant 9/26/07	8,229,300	2008	1,645,860	1,645,860	0
FFY08 Grant 9/24/08	8,229,000	2009	1,645,800	1,645,800	0
FFY09 ARRA Grants	19,250,000	2009	0	no match required	
FFY09 Grant 9/30/09	8,146,000	2010	1,629,200	1,629,200	0
FFY2010 Grant 8/26/10	21,269,000	2011	4,343,800	4,343,800	0
FFY2011 Grant	9,068,000	2012	1,883,600	1,883,600	0
FFY2012 Grant	8,861,282	2013	1,801,257	1,801,257	0
FFY2013 Grant	8,246,000	2014	1,684,200	1,684,200	0
FFY 2014 Grant	8,313,000	2015	1,769,000	1,769,000	0
FFY 2015 Grant	8,295,700	2016	1,757,400	1,757,400	0
FFY 2016 Grant	8,312,000	2017	1,662,400	1,662,400	0
FFY 2017 Grant	8,166,076	2018	1,648,200	1,648,200	0
FFY 2018 Grant	11,107,000	2019	2,221,400	2,221,400	0
FFY 2019 Grant	11,007,076	2020	2,200,800	2,200,800	0
FFY 2020 Grant	11,011,000	2021	2,202,200	2,202,200	0
FFY 2021 Grant	\$11,100,000	2022	\$2,220,000	2,220,000	0
FFY 2022 Grant	7,008,000	2023	1,401,600	1,401,600	0
FFY 2022 BIL Grant	17,992,000	2023	1,799,200	1,799,200	0
FFY 2022 BIL EC Grant	7,555,000	2023	0	No match required	0
FFY 2022 BIL LSL Grant	28,350,000	2023	0	No match required	0
FFY 2023 Grant	4,938,000	2023	987,600	987,600	0
FFY 2023 BIL Grant	21,055,000	2023	2,105,500	2,105,500	0
FFY 2023 BIL EC Grant	7,640,000	2023	0	No match required	0
FFY 2023 BIL LSL Grant	28,650,000	2023	0	No match required	0
32 Grants+Amends	366,989,458	FEDERAL		51,676,057	STATE
				418,665,515	TOTAL

EXHIBIT 2

**NEW BINDING COMMITMENT TRANSACTIONS BY QUARTER
FY2024**

PROJECT	NUMBER	BINDING /SIGNATURE		Debt Forgiveness	LSL	EC	TYPE	TERMS	Population
		DATE	Loan Amount					(int., admin fee, term)	
1st Quarter									
Anmoore - design	22DWTRFA030	8/3/2023	\$205,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	LA	0.5%, 0.25%, 40	951
Elizabeth	22DWTRFA070	8/10/2023	\$0	\$785,000	\$0	\$0	PFA	n/a	2,289
Piedmont - LSL Inventory	23DWTRFA024LSL	8/30/2023	\$0	\$47,500	\$47,500	\$0	PFA	n/a	847
2nd Quarter									
Lubeck PSD	23DWTRFA002EC	12/7/2023	\$0	\$2,600,000	\$0	\$2,600,000	PFA	n/a	10,377
3rd Quarter									
Central Hampshire PSD - Slanesville	23DWTRFA076	1/11/2024	\$840,500	\$840,000	\$0	\$0	LA	0.0%, 0.25%, 40	2,274
Pennsboro	22DWTRFA012	2/22/2024	\$0	\$490,500	\$0	\$0	PFA	n/a	1,254
Midland PSD - Faulkner Rd.	D-144017	3/28/2024	\$515,000	\$30,500	\$0	\$0	PFA	1.0%, 0.25%, 40	3,700
4th Quarter									
Lincoln PSD - design	D-144001	4/18/2024	\$650,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	LA	0.5%, 0.25%, 40	3,814
Huttonsville PSD	23DWTRFA008	5/8/2024	\$0	\$2,134,650	\$0	\$0	PFA	n/a	4,758
Terra Alta	22DWTRFA020	5/8/2024	\$1,140,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	LA	1.0%, 0.25%, 40	1,856
Worthington	19DWTRFA004	5/2/2024	\$2,166,390	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	LA	1.0%, 0.25%, 30	689
Berkeley County PSWD - Potomac River	22DWTRFA130	5/29/2024	\$20,865,157	\$0	\$0	\$0	LA	2.5%, 0.25%, 20	34,586
Triadelphia	22DWTRFA140	6/4/2024	\$2,772,000	\$1,138,000	\$0	\$0	LA	1.0%, 0.25%, 40	1,215

TOTAL FY2023 BINDING COMMITMENTS

Section 212 WWT Projects	
New Commitments	38,220,697
Closings Adjustments	n/a
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS	38,220,697

BAN LEV - Deferred commitment

- LA - Loan Agreement
- Term - Termination
- LSL - Lead Service Line

COMMITMENT TOTALS BY QUARTER:

1st Quarter	1,038,000
2nd Quarter	2,600,000
3rd Quarter	2,716,500
4th Quarter	31,866,197
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS	38,220,697

LSL	\$47,500
Emerging Contaminants	\$2,600,000
Total Forgiveness	\$9,066,150

FY2024 DISBURSEMENTS

EXHIBIT 4

A). PROJECTS

PROJECT	NUMBER	STATE FISCAL YEAR 2024								TOTAL														
		1st Half				2nd Half																		
		Federal		State		Federal		State																
		Loan	Debt Forgiveness	Loan	Debt Forgiveness	Loan	Debt Forgiveness	Loan	Debt Forgiveness															
Anmoore - design	22DWTRFA030									72442							49159							121,601.00
Berkeley County PSWD - Potomac River	22DWTRFA130																1,068,312							1,068,312.00
Berkeley County PSWD - Pikeside	22DWTRFA131	2,284,774															30,057							2,314,831.00
Central Hampshire PSD - Slanesville	22DWTRFA076																675,259	66,150						741,409.00
Chestnut Ridge PSD	19DWTRFA002	1,248,884															187,498	721,530						2,157,912.00
Clarksburg Water Board - Design	22DWTRFA001LSLD	301,851	26,125														669,038	48,558						1,045,572.00
Cowen PSD	19DWTRFA005																17,126							17,126.00
Craigsville - design	19DWTRFA018D																29,851					1,685		31,536.00
Elizabeth	22DWTRFA070	51,092	549,954															203,830						804,876.00
Fairview, Town of - Phase 1 - design	22DWTRFA001D																237	16,000				13,703		29,939.99
Fairview, Town of - Phase 2 - design	22DWTRFA004D																	20,713				12,041		32,754.00
Franklin PSD	21DWTRFA001	976,533															751,475	1,619,661						3,347,669.00
Huttonsville	23DWTRFA008		166,253																					166,253.13
Lincoln PSD - design	D-144001		48,917														191,000	190,627						430,544.00
Lubeck PSD	23DWTRFA002EC		301,323															1,229,118						1,530,441.23
Mason County PSD - J2Y35	22DWTRFA024		203,880																					203,880.00
Midland PSD - Faulkner Rd.	D-144017																338,011					26,436		364,446.80
Nettie-Leivasy PSD	19DWTRFA006																183,911							183,911.00
Oceana, Town of - design	17DWTRFB008B																67,712							67,712.00
Pennsboro	22DWTRFA012																					291,224		291,224.00
Piedmont - LSLI	23DWTRFA024LSL		7,500																					7,500.00
Pineville PSD - design	20DWTRFB010																	12,339				38,653		50,992.00
Ravenswood, City of	20DWTRFA022	817,968																						817,968.00
Richwood, City of	21DWTRFA014																	1,237,290	50,875			1,019,919		2,308,083.74
Salt Rock PSD	17DWTRFB007																	47,862						47,862.00
Terra Alta	22DWTRFA20																	339,105						339,105.49
Tomlinson PSD	18DWTRFB010	910,888																319,991						1,230,879.00
Triadelphia	22DWTRFA140																	411,888						411,888.40
Union, Town of - design	19DWTRFA016D																	40,295						40,295.00
Wellsburg, City of	20DWTRFB022																	10,423				182,177		192,600.00
Worthington	19DWTRFA024																	473,992						473,992.00
PROJECTS TOTAL		6,591,990	1,303,952	1,487,715	87,588	5,687,400	4,079,474	1,318,029	316,968	20,873,116														
TOTAL (State and Federal)					9,471,245				11,401,870	\$20,873,116														
FEDERAL SHARE OF TOTAL		\$7,895,942				\$9,766,874				\$17,662,816														
STATE SHARE OF TOTAL			1,575,303					\$1,634,996		\$3,210,300														
% OF TOTAL FEDERAL		83.4%				85.7%				84.6%														
% OF TOTAL STATE			16.6%					14.3%		15.4%														

B). ADMINISTRATION FEE	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	
Expenses	\$233,235.71	\$182,256.32	\$184,893.67	\$190,870.43	\$791,256.13

Cumulative Award and Expenditure

Exhibit 5

FFY	SFY Source		Federal Cap Grant Award	State Match Required	State Match Committed		Cum. Fed. Cap Grant Expen. thru SFY 24
1998-2019	1999-2020	Cap Grant	\$221,690,458	\$40,959,957	\$40,959,957	Cap Grant	\$221,690,458
						State Match	\$40,959,957
						In-Kind Services	\$2,659,079
						2% Set-Aside	\$3,842,870
						4% Set-Aside	\$6,456,208
						10% Set-Aside	\$17,600,940
						10% Match	\$14,771,600
						15% Set-Aside	\$23,721,095
2020	2021	Cap Grant	\$11,011,000	\$2,202,200	\$2,202,200	Cap Grant	\$232,701,458
						State Match	\$43,162,157
						2% Set-Aside	\$3,924,514
						4% Set-Aside	\$6,871,733
						10% Set-Aside	\$18,608,994
						10% Match	\$647,500
						15% Set-Aside	\$24,591,442
2021	2022	Cap Grant	\$11,100,000	\$2,220,000	\$2,220,000	Cap Grant	\$243,801,458
						State Match	\$45,382,157
						2% Set-Aside	\$4,079,903
						4% Set-Aside	\$7,166,179
						10% Set-Aside	\$19,133,946
						10% Match	\$647,500
						15% Set-Aside	\$25,881,412
2022	2023	Cap Grant	\$7,008,000	\$987,600	\$987,600	Cap Grant	\$282,469,332
		BIL Supplemental	\$21,055,000	\$1,799,200	\$1,799,200	State Match	\$48,168,957
		Emerging Contaminants	\$7,555,000	n/a		2% Set-Aside	\$4,352,931
		Lead Service Line	\$28,350,000	n/a		4% Set-Aside	\$7,351,571
						10% Set-Aside	\$20,036,813
						15% Set-Aside	\$27,873,905
2023	2024	Cap Grant	\$4,938,000	\$1,401,600	\$1,401,600	Cap Grant	\$305,399,332
		BIL Supplemental	\$17,992,000	\$2,105,500	\$2,105,500	State Match	\$51,676,057
		Emerging Contaminants	\$7,640,000	n/a		Emerging Contaminants	\$15,195,000
		Lead Service Line	\$28,650,000	n/a		Lead Service Line	\$57,000,000
						2% Set-Aside	\$5,347,031
						4% Set-Aside	\$7,351,571
						10% Set-Aside	\$22,813,210
						15% Set-Aside	\$34,034,240

DWSRF Deficiency Report as of June 30, 2024

As of June 30, 2024, Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund loans had no deficiencies in local loan payments for debt service accounts including debt service reserve accounts.

The West Virginia Water Development Authority (“WDA”) and the West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission (“MBC”) work together monthly to review accounts for any deficiencies and act as needed.

- Every month the MBC reports on any deficiencies in both the monthly debt service payments and the required debt service reserve payments.
- If there is a deficiency, the WDA calls the entity to find out if it is a one-time issue or if rates are not sufficient. WDA monitors for WDA loans, Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council loans, Clean Water State Revolving Fund loans and Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund loans.
- If it is a rate issue and a rate increase is in process, WDA continues to monitor until deficiency is cured.
- If an entity does not seek a rate increase, the WDA will take legal action.