



Second Party Opinion

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ISSUER

Ohio Water Development Authority

OPINION ON

State of Ohio Water Pollution Control Loan Fund Revenue Bonds Series 2021A (Green Bonds)

GREEN STANDARD AND CATEGORIES



The
Green Bond
Principles

- Sustainable Wastewater Management
- Pollution Prevention and Control

EVALUATION DATE

November 16, 2021

SUMMARY

Kestrel Verifiers is of the opinion that the State of Ohio Water Pollution Control Loan Fund Revenue Bonds Series 2021A ("Series 2021A Bonds") conform with the four core components of the Green Bond Principles 2021 as follows:

▪ Use of Proceeds

The Series 2021A WPCLF Bond proceeds will reimburse the Ohio Water Development Authority ("Authority") for prior loan disbursements to governmental borrowers in Ohio ("Loans") through the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund ("WPCLF"). The reimbursed loans finance approximately 306 wastewater, stormwater and water pollution prevention projects. The Series 2021A Bonds align with the *Sustainable Wastewater Management* and the *Pollution Prevention and Control* eligible project categories under the Green Bond Principles.

▪ Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

All Loans assigned to the Series 2021A Bonds were evaluated and selected based on criteria in the Integrated Priority System ("IPS") that prioritizes projects based on public health protection and environmental benefit. The ranking system and interest rate determination process emphasize public health, nutrient pollution reduction, regionalization, and integration of green infrastructure into projects. Principal forgiveness and low- or zero-interest rate loans are offered to eligible small and disadvantaged communities.

▪ Management of Proceeds

Proceeds of the Series 2021A Bonds will be allocated immediately at closing to reimburse the Authority for the prior loan disbursements and a portion will be used to pay for costs of issuance. Proceeds will be deposited in the net Bond Proceeds Account and then transferred to a reimbursement account.

▪ Reporting

The Authority produces annual reports on the system-wide impact of its operations and programs, including the WPCLF. The Authority will voluntarily produce a one-time update report on Loans assigned to the Series 2021A Bonds which will include a selection of impact metrics associated with the financed activities.

▪ Impact and Alignment with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

By financing Loans for pollution control, wastewater and stormwater system improvements, the Series 2021A Bonds support and advance multiple UN Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 6: *Clean Water and Sanitation*, 9: *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure*, 12: *Responsible Consumption and Production*.



Second Party Opinion

Issuer:	Ohio Water Development Authority
Issue Description:	State of Ohio Water Pollution Control Loan Fund Revenue Bonds Series 2021A (Green Bonds)
Project:	Water Pollution Control Loan Fund
Green Standard:	Green Bond Principles
Green Category:	Sustainable Wastewater Management Pollution Prevention and Control
Par:	\$250,000,000
Evaluation Date:	November 16, 2021

GREEN BONDS DESIGNATION

Kestrel Verifiers, an Approved Verifier accredited by the Climate Bonds Initiative, conducted an independent external review of the State of Ohio Water Pollution Control Loan Fund Revenue Bonds Series 2021A (Green Bonds) (the "Series 2021A Bonds") to evaluate conformance with the Green Bond Principles (June 2021) established by the International Capital Market Association.

This Second Party Opinion reflects our review of the uses and allocation of proceeds and oversight and conformance of the Series 2021A Bonds with the Green Bond Principles. In our opinion, the Series 2021A Bonds are aligned with the four core components of the Green Bond Principles and qualify for Green Bonds designation.

ABOUT THE ISSUER

The Ohio Water Development Authority ("Authority") was created in 1968 to provide financial assistance for environmental infrastructure through loans to local governments in Ohio and issuance of industrial revenue bonds for qualified projects in Ohio. The Authority operates multiple programs that support development of wastewater and water infrastructure for local governments in Ohio, including:

- **Water Pollution Control Loan Program:** Provide funds through a revolving fund structure for water resource protection and improvement projects. Financed by the Series 2021A Bonds.
- **Drinking Water Assistance Fund Program:** Provide funds to public water systems through a revolving fund structure for the cost of facility improvements to meet Safe Drinking Water Act standards.
- **Fresh Water Program:** Provides loans for construction of drinking water supply and distribution facilities as well as wastewater treatment facilities and collection facilities.
- **Fresh Water Refinance Loan Program:** Provides loans for the refinance of loans for drinking water supply and distribution facilities as well as wastewater treatment facilities and collection facilities
- **Fresh Water Program - Community Assistance:** Provides alternative low-interest financing for the construction of wastewater treatment and drinking water supply projects for qualifying local government agencies for which market rates would cause undue hardship.
- **Solid Waste Program:** Provides financing for local government agencies to implement solid waste management plans.

- **Local Economic Development Loan Program:** Provides financing for local government agencies to fund water and wastewater projects for industries making significant economic investment in Ohio.
- **Brownfield Program:** Provides financing for voluntary activities to remediate contaminated sites and address sources of contamination.
- **Research and Development Grant Program:** Provides grants for research and development related to wastewater, water, solid waste, and energy resources.
- **Village Capital Improvement Fund Program:** Provides loans for planning and design for drinking water and wastewater projects for “villages” with a population of 5,000 or less.
- **Emergency Relief:** Provides relief from two semiannual loan repayments if infrastructure loss occurred due to a federal- or state-declared disaster.
- **Dam Safety Linked Deposit Program:** Provides financing for repairs and improvements approved by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to privately owned dams in the State.
- **County Coastal Erosion Loan Program:** Provides financial assistance to property owners for the construction of erosion control structures in certain defined areas within the State.
- **Alternative Stormwater Infrastructure Loan Program:** Provides financing for infrastructure that lessens the impact of stormwater events on sewer systems.
- **Un-Sewered Area Assistance Program:** Provides financing for the planning and design of a publicly owned sewer system for un-sewered areas that have failing septic systems.
- **Loan Advance Program:** Provides interim financing for acquiring and constructing potable drinking water supply, water distribution, sewage collection or treatment facilities that use funding from the US Army Corps of Engineers or the US Department of Agriculture.

The positive environmental impact of the Authority is significant. The Authority has provided over \$18.4 billion for water and wastewater projects since 1968. Through these programs and other activities, the Authority, has supported projects in every county in Ohio, and in 2020, awarded \$897 million to local governments and other organizations in Ohio. The Authority has also awarded 173 research and development grants between 1985 and 2020.¹

ALIGNMENT TO GREEN STANDARDS


Green Bonds are any type of bond instrument where the proceeds will be exclusively applied to finance or refinance, in part or in full, new and/or existing eligible Green Projects and which are aligned with the four core components of the Green Bond Principles (International Capital Market Association definition).

Use of Proceeds

The Series 2021A Bonds will be used to reimburse the Authority for loans made to local government borrowers in Ohio (“Loans”) through the Water Pollution Control Loan Fund (“WPCLF”) and to pay costs of issuance. Loans financed with the proceeds of the Series 2021A Bonds finance wastewater, stormwater and water pollution prevention projects. The activities financed by the Loans are eligible projects as defined by the Green Bond Principles in the *Sustainable Wastewater Management* and *Pollution Prevention and Control* project categories.

Under the Clean Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to make grants to state water pollution control revolving loan funds (“revolving funds”) and states are required to match a percentage of these grants. Ohio’s clean water state revolving fund, WPCLF, was established in 1989 and is jointly administered through the Ohio Water Development Authority and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency’s Division of Environmental and Financial Services. The WPCLF is the largest funding source for wastewater infrastructure in Ohio and is designed to provide low-interest rate loans for wastewater system

Green Standard



**The
Green Bond
Principles**

Eligible Project Categories:

- Sustainable Wastewater Management
- Pollution Prevention and Control

¹ “2020 Annual Report,” Ohio Water Development Authority, accessed November 2, 2021, https://www.owda.org/docs/documents/8/OWDA_2020_Annual_Report.pdf.

improvement and water pollution control projects, and offers need-based principal forgiveness and rate assistance to underserved communities.

In administering loans through WPCLF, the Authority currently prioritizes (i) projects that focus on nutrient reduction (primarily phosphorus and nitrogen) in order to mitigate harmful algae blooms that negatively affect drinking water quality and pose serious threats to public and environmental health and (ii) regionalization projects, which promote cooperation and consolidation of independent systems in order to provide more efficient and centralized wastewater treatment and improve compliance with federal and state regulations to protect public health and safety. Approximately 48% of Ohio's watersheds are degraded by nutrient loading from phosphorus and nitrogen.

The Series 2021A Bonds will finance approximately 306 Loans for approximately 150 borrowers. The Loans have already been made and construction has already begun for all projects. The Loans finance many different types of wastewater and stormwater projects across the state, including but not limited to those outlined in Table 1. See Appendix A for descriptions of selected projects financed through the Loans assigned to the Series 2021A Bonds.

Table 1. Project types and environmental benefits of activities eligible for financing with WPCLF loans

Project Type	Environmental Benefit
Wastewater collection and/or treatment system rehabilitation, extension, improvements, and/or construction	Upgrades to treatment plants, pumping stations, deteriorating pipes, failing septic systems, and other types of system infrastructure can improve treatment, increase treatment capacities and mitigate overflow into environmentally sensitive areas.
Household sewage treatment systems (HSTS)	Upgrades and repairs of HSTS to improve water quality and reduce release of pollutants into the environment by repairing and replacing failing systems or connecting them to centralized sanitary sewer systems.
Regionalization	Regionalization projects promote cooperation and consolidation of independent entities in order to provide more efficient and centralized wastewater and treatment systems. Regional approaches to wastewater infrastructure are often cost-effective and can help solve environmental standards compliance problems, and improve wastewater collection and treatment efficiencies.
Combined sewer overflows and sanitary sewer overflows (CSO/SSO) and stormwater system upgrades	Combined sewers are sewer systems that convey both wastewater and stormwater whereas other sanitary sewers convey only wastewater. Under certain conditions, combined sewers that lack capacity can allow untreated sewage to spill, resulting in contamination of natural water sources through combined sewer overflows (CSOs). Likewise, sanitary sewers with insufficient capacity or that are subject to inflow and infiltration of stormwater may result in sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). CSO separation projects eliminate pollution-prone combined sewers systems by constructing separate stormwater sewers. Other CSO and SSO projects reduce potential for sewage overflows and release of polluted water into waterways.
Nutrient reduction	Reducing phosphorus and nitrogen pollution mitigates harmful algae blooms that can negatively affect drinking water quality and pose threats to public and environmental health.
Stormwater projects	Stormwater management is essential to maintaining healthy waterways because stormwater can carry and release significant amounts of pollutants into streams and rivers. Projects that create cooperative watershed partnerships, reduce wet weather discharges, increase stormwater management system resilience, or integrate green infrastructure are supported by WPCLF loans.

Planning and design	WPCLF also finances loans for planning purposes. Long-term integrated resource management planning is essential to stewardship of natural resources.
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Equitable Access to Loans

Equitable access to WPCLF financing is managed through offers of principal forgiveness and subsidized interest rates for economically disadvantaged communities. The purpose of principal forgiveness is to ensure necessary projects are affordable to all communities by reducing the total amount a borrower must repay. In providing assistance to counties and water districts across the state, the Authority is alleviating upfront costs for infrastructure upgrades and replacement that are often barriers to implementation.

Additionally, a significant number of the Loans will benefit communities experiencing certain economic hardships, borrowers with median household income levels below the state median household income,² and small communities lacking resources to implement environmentally sustainable projects. Access to wastewater and stormwater infrastructure financing is crucial to ensuring a healthy environment, a core aspect of public health and a basic human right. WPCLF financing is particularly important for economically disadvantaged communities because these communities are often overburdened with debt and lack capital to build reliable and affordable infrastructure projects. Moreover, many low-income communities have a history of underinvestment in water and wastewater infrastructure, and are thus underserved. A 2018 EPA study found that it will take close to \$473 billion over the next 20 years to ensure access to safe drinking water supply in the US, and this need is greatest in impoverished communities and Black, Indigenous, persons of color (“BIPOC”) communities.³ In fact, lack of access to financing for failing water and wastewater infrastructure is the biggest contributing factor to rising costs of water for low-income and BIPOC households, further adding to the disparity in access to both affordable water and affordable water infrastructure.⁴ In financing wastewater and stormwater projects in disadvantaged communities through equitable lending, the Authority is confronting this disparity and bringing about positive social impacts.

Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

All activities and lending from the WPCLF meet its mission to *benefit Ohio’s water resources and public health by providing lower cost financing, economic incentives, and project assistance for public and private organizations and individuals* and specified goals (Appendix C). The Water Pollution Control Loan Fund Program Management Plan (“Program Management Plan”) describes how the Ohio EPA plans to prioritize projects and distribute and administer funds. It dictates the eligible activities and terms for financing with loans from the WPCLF.⁵

The Integrated Priority System (“IPS”) is used to prioritize projects each year from all prospective borrowers. Developed by the Ohio EPA, and based on both federal and state priorities, the IPS rates projects in three primary areas:

1. **Human Health:** projects protecting human health are highest priority and ranked as follows:
 - a. Addressing disease outbreak
 - b. Addressing human health threat from inadequate household treatment systems, drinking water contamination, or other
 - c. Addressing dry weather overflows from sanitary sewers or combined sewers
 - d. Addressing wet weather overflows from sanitary sewers or combined sewers

² Median household income levels of communities benefitting from the Loans pulled from US Census 2020 American Community Survey data.

³ “Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment Sixth Report to Congress,” US Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water Drinking Water Protection Division, March 2018, https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2018-10/documents/corrected_sixth_drinking_water_infrastructure_needs_survey_and_assessment.pdf

⁴ Coty Montag, “Water Color: A Study of Race & the water Affordability Crisis in America’s Cities,” The Thurgood Marshall Institute at the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc, May 2019, https://www.naacpldf.org/wp-content/uploads/Water_Report_FULL_5_31_19_FINAL_OPT.pdf

⁵ “Water Pollution Control Loan Fund, PY 2020 Program Management Plan,” Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance, December 2019, https://www.epa.state.oh.us/Portals/29/documents/ofa/2020_WPCLFPMP_Compiled_Final.pdf.

2. **Water Resources:** projects rated based on the effectiveness of protection for rivers, streams, inland lakes, Lake Erie, the Ohio River, wetlands, and groundwater
3. **Economic Need Factor:** prospective borrowers demonstrating financial hardship receive additional prioritization

All Loans assigned to the Series 2021A Bonds were evaluated and selected based on these criteria which reflect public health protection and environmental benefits. Once projects have been evaluated through the IPS and met eligibility requirements, they are placed on the Intended Projects List for funding. All projects financed through the Loans are required to undergo state environmental reviews.

Aside from the IPS, 0% interest rates are also used to prioritize certain projects, including nutrient reduction projects, combined sewer overflow reduction projects, and regionalization projects. A 0.25% interest rate discount is offered to reward borrowers that incorporate exemplary sustainability features in 25% of a project's cost. This discount is called the "Green Project Reserve" and is used to incentivize best practices for sustainability in financed projects. While all Loans have positive environmental impacts and align with the Sustainable Wastewater Management project category of the Green Bond Principles, Loans receiving the Green Project Reserve discount are especially progressive in stewardship of natural resources. Features that are eligible for the discount fall into four primary categories: green infrastructure, water efficiency, energy efficiency, and environmentally innovative.

The Program Management Plan outlines how interest rates are determined and principal forgiveness is allocated for small or disadvantaged communities. State Affordability Criteria defines borrowers that are eligible for principal forgiveness. Communities or districts with populations under 10,000 and communities with low median household incomes ("Hardship Communities") are eligible for an interest rate below the standard rate or zero percent.

Management of Proceeds

Proceeds of the Series 2021A Bonds will be allocated immediately at closing to reimburse the Authority for prior loan disbursements and a portion will be used to pay for costs of issuance. Proceeds will be deposited in the net Bond Proceeds Account and then transferred to a reimbursement account.

Reporting

The Authority will submit continuing disclosures to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") so long as the Series 2021A Bonds are outstanding pursuant to a Continuing Disclosure Agreement. The Authority will also provide reports in the event of material developments. This reporting is currently done annually, or within 10 business days of particular material events on the Electronic Municipal Market Access ("EMMA") system operated by the MSRB.

The Authority produces annual reports on the system-wide impact of its operations and programs, including the WPCLF. These annual reports are available on the Authority's website: <https://www.owda.org/annual-report>.

Assurance on the completion and performance of projects and activities financed through the Loans is provided through requirements for all borrowers to submit a Performance Certificate. The Performance Certificate confirms that a borrower's project has met its objectives after one year of operation, that facilities are operating as planned in the loan agreements, and ensures appropriate tracking of sewer overflows and any citizen complaints. These reports are not currently made publicly available, but are a critical step in the Authority's close-out of WPCLF-financed projects.

The Authority will voluntarily produce a one-time update report on Loans assigned to the Series 2021A Bonds and make it available on EMMA within 12-24 months of closing. This report is expected to include information on the number of loans for various types of projects and the number of loans for disadvantaged communities.

IMPACT AND ALIGNMENT WITH UN SDGS

The activities financed through the WPCLF help to address UN SDGs 6, 9, and 12. Financing improvements for wastewater system improvements, stormwater collection and management, and projects to minimize

nutrient release and overflows into waterways advances Targets 6.3, 9.4, and 12.2. Loans for water resources planning activities advance Target 6.5 and 6.b. By increasing the accessibility of financing for infrastructure projects for small and disadvantaged communities, the Series 2021A Bonds support Target 9.3. Full text of the Targets for Goals 6, 9 and 12 is available in Appendix B, with additional information available on the United Nations website: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment



Clean Water and Sanitation (Targets 6.3, 6.5, 6.b)

Possible Indicators

- Optimized operation of sustainably managed wastewater systems
- Proportion of stormwater captured
- Number of CSO or SSO events in dry or wet weather conditions
- Degree of integrated water resource management through regionalization efforts



Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Targets 9.3, 9.4)

Possible Indicators

- Proportion of Loans financing sustainable wastewater and stormwater infrastructure projects
- Number of small or disadvantaged communities with access to WPCLF Loans



Responsible Consumption and Production (Target 12.2)

Possible Indicators

- Improved water quality as a result of activities financed by the Loans
- Reduction in inflow and infiltration

CONCLUSION

Based on our independent external review, the Series 2021A Bonds conform, in all material respects, with the Green Bond Principles (2021) and are in complete alignment with two eligible project categories: *Sustainable Wastewater Management* and *Pollution Prevention and Control*. The Loans for wastewater, stormwater, and pollution control financed by the Series 2021A Bonds protect human health and are integral to protecting and restoring watershed health in Ohio.

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ABOUT KESTREL VERIFIERS



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For 20 years Kestrel has been a trusted consultant in sustainable finance. Kestrel Verifiers, a division of Kestrel 360, Inc. is a Climate Bonds Initiative Approved Verifier qualified to verify transactions in all asset classes worldwide. Kestrel is a US-based certified Women’s Business Enterprise. For more information, visit www.kestrelverifiers.com

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DISCLAIMER

This Opinion aims to explain how and why the discussed financing meets the ICMA Green Bond Principles based on the information which was available to us during the time of this engagement (October – November 2021) only. By providing this Opinion, Kestrel Verifiers is not certifying the materiality of the projects financed by the Green Bonds. It was beyond Kestrel Verifiers' scope of work to review for regulatory compliance and no surveys or site visits were conducted. Furthermore, we are not responsible for surveillance on the project or use of proceeds. Kestrel Verifiers relied on information provided by the Authority and publicly available information. The Opinion delivered by Kestrel Verifiers does not address financial performance of the Green Bonds or the effectiveness of allocation of its proceeds. This Opinion does not make any assessment of the creditworthiness of the Authority, or its ability to pay principal and interest when due. This is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Series 2021A Bonds. Kestrel Verifiers is not liable for consequences when third parties use this Opinion either to make investment decisions or to undertake any other business transactions. This Opinion may not be altered without the written consent of Kestrel Verifiers. Kestrel Verifiers reserves the right to revoke or withdraw this Opinion at any time. Kestrel Verifiers certifies that there is no affiliation, involvement, financial or non-financial interest in the Authority or the projects discussed. Language in the offering disclosure supersedes any language included in this Second Party Opinion.

Use of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) logo and icons does not imply United Nations endorsement of the products, services or bond-financed activities. The logo and icons are not being used for promotion or financial gain. Rather, use of the logo and icons is primarily illustrative, to communicate SDG-related activities.



Appendix A. PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

Table A.1. Select descriptions and environmental benefits of projects financed by the Loans⁶

Borrower	Project Description	Project Categories	Project Details and Environmental Benefit	Amount Reimbursed through the Series 2021A Bonds (millions)
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	Westerly Storage Tunnel CSO	Wastewater collection system rehabilitation, CSO/SSO	Construction of the Westerly Storage Tunnel, a 25-foot diameter tunnel that will stretch 9,600 feet, designed to capture and store 36 million gallons of combined sewer overflow from the existing Walworth Run Overflow Sewer.	\$31.2
Akron	WRF BioCEPT	Wastewater treatment system upgrades and expansion, CSO/SSO	Construction of a Biological Chemically-Enhanced Primary Treatment system at the WWTP for wet weather flows in excess of 220 million gallons per day.	\$20.4
Washington Court House	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	Wastewater treatment system improvements	Construction of WWTP improvements to increase treatment capacity from 9 million gallons per day to 22.9 million gallons per day, and eliminate untreated bypasses.	\$19.0
Hamilton County	Lick Run Valley Conveyance System NRD CSO	Wastewater collection system rehabilitation, CSO/SSO	Construction of 5,600 feet of sewer and 8,000 feet of box conduit between Queen City and Westwood Avenue to separate combined sewers in the Lick Run watershed.	\$11.9
Trumbull County	Mosquito Creek WWTP Capital Improvements	Wastewater treatment system upgrades, nutrient reductions	Construction of WWTP improvements, including: increasing treatment capacity from 4.2 to 5.25 million gallons per day; preliminary, primary, and secondary treatment upgrades; solids handling upgrades and installing UV treatment. This will allow for continued permit compliance, enhance energy efficiency, and phosphorus removal.	\$10.8
Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	Doan Valley Storage Tunnel (DVST) CSO	Wastewater collection system rehabilitation, CSO/SSO	Construction of 10,000 feet of 18-ft diameter sewer and 9,400 feet of 8.5-ft diameter sewer along Doan Brook from Shaker Heights to Lake Erie to reduce combined sewer overflows.	\$9.9
Marion	WPC Treatment Enhancement Project CSO	Wastewater treatment system upgrades, CSO/SSO	Construction of WWTP improvements including: a 5 MG equalization basin, additional pumping capacity, and upgrades to primary clarifiers allowing for chemically-enhanced primary treatment.	\$9.8
Akron	Ohio Canal Interceptor Tunnel	Wastewater collection system rehabilitation, CSO/SSO	Construction of CSO storage/conveyance tunnel to capture combined sewer flow. The tunnel will be 6,150 feet long with a diameter of 27 feet.	\$9.8
Butler	Regional WWTP	Wastewater treatment system construction and upgrades, wastewater collection system rehabilitation, regionalization	Construction of 34,000 feet of force main, four pump stations, and a regional WWTP to serve the Village of Butler, the Village of Bellville, Clear Fork MHP, and Clear Fork Schools.	\$7.9
Akron	WRF Headworks Improvements	Wastewater treatment system upgrades and expansion, CSO/SSO	Construction of a screening and grit removal facility at the WWTP to replace equipment that is undersized to handle the anticipated increase in flows resulting from other CSO control projects.	\$7.5

⁶ WWTP = Wastewater Treatment Plant



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Appendix B.

UN SDG TARGET DEFINITIONS

Target 6.3

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Target 6.5

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Target 6.b

Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Target 9.3

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Target 9.4

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Target 12.2

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources



Appendix C.

SHORT- AND LONG-TERM GOALS OF THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL LOAN FUND

Short-Term Goals

1. Provide sufficient financing to communities for water pollution control capital improvement projects.
2. Provide principal forgiveness to disadvantaged Ohio communities to address public health and water quality issues.
3. Provide local health departments assistance through principal forgiveness to address household sewage treatment system (HSTS) issues.
4. Provide assistance to projects in Ohio, which will help address the issues caused by excessive nutrient loading (e.g., harmful algal blooms) in Ohio streams, rivers and lakes.
5. Develop tools to assist Ohio's communities by offering discounted funds, extended term financing (up to 45 years), and structured repayments to those that qualify.
6. Continue implementation of the extended term financing option and the Green Project Reserve discount, as these features will enhance and improve the WPCLF.
7. Continue implementation of relevant portions of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act during PY 2021.

Long-Term Goals

1. Assist a broad range of water quality improvement actions that help fulfill the objectives of the Clean Water Act.
2. Facilitate the development and implementation of technically appropriate and financially sustainable projects for small communities.
3. Continue to proactively develop assistance opportunities to encourage implementation of community priority water quality improvement projects and Agency priorities.
4. Manage the WPCLF to ensure appropriate levels of financing and adequate funds to administer the program are available.
5. Monitor the environmental results of awarded projects and modify the WPCLF as necessary to increase the environmental benefits achieved through WPCLF-funded activities.
6. Continue to assist in the development and implementation of innovative and non-traditional projects that benefit water resources.