

**STATE OF WISCONSIN  
SAFE DRINKING WATER  
LOAN PROGRAM  
ANNUAL REPORT**

**COVERING  
STATE FISCAL YEAR  
2020**

**October 2020**



**Prepared by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
Bureau of Community Financial Assistance  
For U.S. Environmental Protection Agency – Region 5**

**Safe Drinking Water Loan Program Annual Report – SFY 2020**  
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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104-182) were signed into law on August 6, 1996. Section 1452 of this Act authorized the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program. The DWSRF was established to assist public water systems with financing the costs of infrastructure needed to achieve and maintain compliance with the requirements of the SDWA and to protect public health. States were also authorized to set aside a portion of their capitalization grants to fund a variety of activities including source water assessments, capacity development, operator certification, and technical assistance to small communities. The Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP) is Wisconsin's DWSRF.

Section 1452(g)(4) of the SDWA requires that each state prepare a report which includes detailed financial information, identifies the uses of the loan funds and the various set-aside accounts, and describes how those funds support the goals established for the program. This document comprises the State of Wisconsin's Safe Drinking Water Loan Program Annual Report for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2020. Assurances and specific proposals for meeting federal requirements are provided in the Operating Agreement between the State and EPA.

There are seven tables attached to this report. Table 1 shows loan disbursements for SFY 2020 and cumulative SRF draws. Table 2 provides loan information for all projects funded during the past three SFYs and gives summary information for years prior to SFY 2018. Table 3 gives further project information for each project funded during SFY 2020. Table 4 shows the status of the various set-aside accounts as of June 30, 2020. Table 5 shows the balance of the capitalization grants as of June 30, 2020. Tables 6 and 7 show the additional subsidy provided, by capitalization grant, as well as projects or portions of projects that were counted towards the green project reserve. A detailed financial report for the Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) is provided separately.

## II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

From its inception through SFY 2019, the SDWLP operated as a direct loan program. Proceeds from general obligation bonds issued by the state provided the state match (equal to 20% of the capitalization grant). The 2019-2021 Biennial Budget included the authority to issue revenue bonds for the SDWLP. These revenue bonds are being issued under the EIF Revenue Bond Program created by the State in 2015 (see section III. D. below).

The program is jointly administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Department of Administration (DOA) as a program under the EIF.

The SDWLP offers loans at a subsidized interest rate of 55% of the State's market rate. Loans to small disadvantaged communities are at 33% of the State's market rate. The State's market rate is defined as the effective interest rate, as determined by DOA, of a fixed-rate revenue obligation issued by the State to fund loans under the EIF, or a DOA estimate of the interest rate that the State would pay to issue such an obligation. For SFY 2020, the State's market rate started at 3.20% in July 2019, and then dropped to 3.0% in October 2019. In early March an announcement was made that the rate would drop to 2.80% starting in April but two weeks later, due to the pandemic, an emergency change was made to the market rate and it increased to 3.20% starting on March 25, 2020. All SDWLP loans issued from the beginning of the program through SFY 2020 were required to mature no later than 20 years from the date of the first loan disbursement to the community, though loan terms of up to 30 years are now available for qualifying projects based on changes at the federal level and in the 2019-2021 Biennial Budget.

A local governmental unit with a public water system may receive financial assistance for the following types of projects:

- a) To address SDWA health standards that have been exceeded or to prevent future violations of existing rules. These include projects to maintain compliance with existing regulations for contaminants with acute health effects and regulations for contaminants with chronic health effects.
- b) To replace infrastructure, if necessary to maintain compliance or further the public health protection goals of the SDWA. These would include projects with any of the following purposes:
  1. To rehabilitate or develop sources, excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation and water rights, to replace contaminated sources;

2. To install or upgrade treatment facilities if, in the DNR's opinion, the project would improve the quality of drinking water to comply with primary or secondary drinking water standards;
  3. To install or upgrade storage facilities, including finished water reservoirs, to prevent microbiological contaminants from entering the public water system;
  4. To install or replace transmission and distribution pipes to prevent contamination caused by leaks or breaks in the pipe, or improve water pressure to safe levels.
- c) To consolidate water supplies. For example, when individual homes or other public water supplies have a water supply that is contaminated, or the system is unable to maintain compliance for financial or managerial reasons. Expenses associated with consolidation that would be eligible for funding include costs such as legal fees and water buy-in fees.
  - d) To purchase a portion of another public water system's capacity if it is the most cost-effective solution.
  - e) To restructure a public water system that is in noncompliance with SDWA requirements or lacks the technical, managerial and financial capability to maintain the system if the assistance will ensure that the system will return to and maintain compliance with SDWA requirements.
  - f) To create a new community water system or expand an existing community water system that, upon completion, will address existing public health problems with serious risks caused by unsafe drinking water provided by individual wells or surface water sources.

### III. STATE FISCAL YEAR 2020 IN REVIEW

#### A. Application for Capitalization Grant

The State's application package for the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2019 Capitalization Grant was submitted to EPA on July 18, 2019. The grant was awarded by EPA on September 3, 2019.

#### B. Grant Drawdowns

On June 30, 2020, at the close of the state fiscal year, there was \$234,731 in set-aside funds remaining in the SDWLP from the FFY 2018 capitalization grant and \$3,453,718 in set-aside funds remaining from the FFY 2019 capitalization grant. An additional \$125,613 in set-aside expenditures attributable to the FFY 2018 capitalization grant and \$1,727,994 in set-aside expenditures attributable to the FFY 2019 capitalization grant had been incurred but not yet drawn.

#### C. Intended Uses of the Funds

Wisconsin's SDWLP Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the SFY 2020 funding cycle identified the uses of the funds as follows:

FFY 2019 Capitalization Grant	\$18,754,000
State Match	\$3,750,800
Other Funds Available in the SRF	<u>\$139,298,804</u>
Total Available for SFY 2020	\$161,803,604

##### Set-aside Amounts:

Administration	\$1,050,000
Wellhead Protection	\$666,424
Technical Assistance	\$241,897
Local Assistance	\$1,279,171
State Program Management	<u>\$2,490,072</u>
Total Amount of Set-asides	\$5,727,564

Principal Forgiveness	\$4,876,040
Subsidized Loans	\$151,200,000

## **D. Leveraging of the SDWLP**

The 2019-2021 Biennial Budget included the authority to issue revenue bonds for the SDWLP. These revenue bonds are issued under the EIF Revenue Bond Program created by the State in 2015. At the time the EIF Revenue Bond Program was created, the State worked extensively with EPA to ensure the proposed EIF Revenue Bond Program addressed federal requirements for both the SDWLP and the Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP). The Program Resolution for the EIF Revenue Bond Program includes provisions for the issuance of SDWLP revenue bonds and the tracking of those proceeds and repayments.

Revenue bonds are issued for the required state match on the annual Capitalization Grant for the SDWLP and also result in the funding of additional SDWLP projects through the leveraging of assets within the SDWLP, similar to the current structure of the CWFP.

The Program Resolution was adopted by the State Building Commission on October 7, 2015 and amended and restated on February 15, 2017. The State issued state match and leveraged revenue bonds on December 3, 2015; June 6, 2017; September 13, 2018; and May 13, 2020. Additional state match and leveraged bonds will be issued as needed.

## **E. Loan Recipient Information**

Table 1 shows SDWLP project disbursements of \$56,608,380 for SFY 2020. Capitalization grant disbursements totaled \$13,026,436; state match disbursements totaled \$3,750,800; \$37,336,815 was disbursed from repayments (including \$11,757,741 as principal forgiveness); and \$2,494,329 was disbursed from leveraged bond proceeds.

Table 2 provides loan information for the last three SFYs with summary information for SFYs prior to SFY 2018. It lists each project's priority score, binding commitment date, total project costs, loan amount, loan interest rate, and the state fiscal year in which the project was funded.

Table 3 gives additional project-related information for all projects that received loans during SFY 2020. This includes the breakdown between loan and principal forgiveness, project description, population of the municipality, county in which it is located, whether the municipality was considered a disadvantaged community, and the construction start and completion dates. Tables 6 and 7 were generated by the Project Benefits Reporting (PBR) database and show the additional subsidy provided and green project funding by capitalization grant for the FFY 2018 and 2019 grants.

## **F. Regular Projects Funded During SFY 2020**

Thirty complete SDWLP applications totaling \$111,796,870 in requested costs were received by the June 30, 2019 application deadline. In addition, one supplemental application totaling \$2,722,350 in requested costs was submitted after the deadline. Two applications were subsequently withdrawn and six never proceeded to loan closing.

Twenty loans totaling \$102,351,570 were made during SFY 2020; two of the loans included more than one project. (Note that this total does not match the number shown in Table 2 as the amounts in the table have been adjusted for closeout reductions.) Eleven of these agreements included principal forgiveness (\$3,956,738) and four included green components (totaling \$13,280,318). Four of the loans were for projects designated as federal equivalency (Eau Claire for \$11,174,785; Milwaukee 4851-36 for \$28,562,461; Waukesha 7000-05 for \$2,717,094 (reduced at closeout from \$2,903,659); and Wausau 4930-09 for \$45,256,287).

Information on projects that executed a loan during SFY 2020 can be found in Tables 2 and 3.

## **G. Private Lead Service Line Replacement Program**

Forty-two municipalities received funding through the SDWLP's two-year private lead service line (LSL) replacement program in SFYs 2017 and 2018. Total funds awarded came to \$26,857,885, with award amounts ranging from \$100,000 to \$4,001,226. Municipalities funded by the LSL replacement program have had from three to four complete construction seasons, to date, in which to perform private LSL replacements. As of October 20, 2020, \$20,562,843 has been disbursed from the LSL replacement program, which is 76.6% of the awarded funds. Seven municipalities have requested disbursement of essentially all of their awarded funding. An additional five municipalities have requested over 90% of their awarded funds. In contrast, there are still 13 municipalities that have requested less than 60% of their awarded funds. Some of these municipalities are known to be actively replacing LSLs and may not

have submitted their disbursement requests yet. Awards from SFY 2017 will be closed out at the end of calendar year 2020 and any unutilized funds will be released and rolled into the new program described below. Awards from SFY 2018 will be closed out in the summer of 2021 and released funds will also be rolled into the new program.

Much of SFY 2020 was taken up by the development of the new Private LSL Replacement Program. The Water Infrastructure Financing Transfer Act (WIFTA) passed in October 2019, allowed a transfer of funds from the CWSRF to the DWSRF for the purpose of addressing a threat to public health as a result of heightened exposure to lead in drinking water. The maximum allowable transfer was calculated as 5% of cumulative CWSRF capitalization grants. In Wisconsin this number comes to \$63,809,549.

A new LSL Team was formed shortly after WIFTA was passed. Utilizing lessons learned in the administration of the previous private LSL replacement program, a new, slightly revised, program was developed and published for public comment in the SFY 2021 SDWLP IUP in April 2020. The IUP was subsequently amended and republished in July and then the final version was posted in October along with the SFY 2021 Funding List. The new private LSL replacement program started accepting applications in September 2020. Information on the new program will be included in the SFY 2021 Annual Report.

#### H. Implementation of Requirements Contained in FFY 2019 Appropriations Act

The FFY 2019 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-6) continued requirements from recent years. The requirements for FFY 2019 include: the provision that not less than 20% of the amount of the FFY 2019 DWSRF capitalization grant (\$3,750,800) be used to provide additional subsidization in the form of grants, principal forgiveness, or negative interest rate loans; and the requirement for the use of American Iron and Steel. Davis-Bacon wage rate requirements also still apply. Funding projects that qualify under the green project reserve is still encouraged but a minimum amount is not required.

Out of the thirty complete SDWLP applications that were allocated funding on the Final Funding List, fourteen were allocated additional subsidy as principal forgiveness (PF) totaling \$4,876,040, with the amounts based on financial need as described in the SFY 2020 IUP. The remaining projects were allocated loan funds only. As of the end of the SFY, eleven SDWLP projects that were allocated PF had received Financial Assistance Agreements that included PF totaling \$3,956,738.

All projects were required to comply with the use of American Iron and Steel provisions and with the Davis-Bacon Act. Projects funded under the Green Project Reserve are discussed in section III. J. below.

#### I. Status of Additional Subsidization from FFY 2010 - 2019 Capitalization Grants

Cap Grant FFY	Minimum PF Required	Maximum PF Allowed	PF Amount Awarded
2010	\$7,019,700	\$21,245,438	\$21,245,438
2011	\$4,871,100	\$13,105,247	\$13,105,247
2012	\$3,094,800	\$4,642,200	\$4,642,200
2013	\$2,903,600	\$4,355,400	\$4,355,400
2014	\$3,085,000	\$4,627,500	\$4,627,500
2015	\$3,064,600	\$4,596,900	\$4,596,900
2016	\$2,899,200	\$7,248,000	\$7,248,000
2017	\$2,874,400	\$7,186,000	\$5,000,000
2018	\$3,786,200	\$9,465,500	\$3,786,200
2019	\$4,876,040	\$10,314,700	\$3,469,775
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$38,474,640</b>	<b>\$86,786,885</b>	<b>\$72,076,660</b>

PF awarded from the FFY 2019 grant totaled \$3,469,775 as of the end of SFY 2020; the remaining PF required to reach the minimum amount of \$4,876,040 (\$1,406,265) will be awarded by the end of SFY 2021.

Tables 6 and 7 attached to this report show detail on projects awarded PF from the FFY 2018 and 2019 grants.

## **J. Green Project Reserve (GPR) Funding**

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and the FFY 2010 and 2011 appropriations required that a minimum of 20% of the DWSRF capitalization grants be allocated to projects or portions of projects that include improved water or energy efficiency, green infrastructure, or other environmentally innovative activities. Starting with FFY 2012 there was no minimum GPR amount required; submittal of the EIF Green Project Reserve form (#8700-357) was made optional at that time. Wisconsin has continued to fund a small number of identified GPR projects or project components every year. Including projects that received ARRA funding, Wisconsin has funded 103 SDWLP projects that included GPR components totaling \$59,840,975 since 2009.

Four projects were funded during SFY 2020 that identified GPR components:

- The City of Eau Claire (5449-02) made upgrades to their water treatment plant's pretreatment processes. These improvements included the addition of rapid mixing, flocculation basins, and improved sedimentation using inclined plate settlers, as well as other modifications. The improvements are expected to reduce the solids loading rate to the filters to approximately one third of the previous rate. This will increase filter run times and reduce the frequency of filter backwashing cycles. The reduction in backwashing frequency is anticipated to reduce the use of treated water for backwashing by approximately 50% or 64 million gallons per year (\$11,174,785).
- The City of Mineral Point (5446-04) replaced aging watermains, hydrants, valves, and services that are expected to result in water loss reduction of approximately 5-9 million gallons per year (\$215,000).
- The Village of Ridgeway (5206-04) replaced aging watermains, hydrants, and services. These replacements are expected to reduce water loss by approximately 10% or one million gallons per year (\$310,000).
- The City of Wausau (4930-09) is constructing a new water treatment plant. The new treatment plant will utilize internal water reuse consisting of backwash water reclamation and recycling to the head of the plant. National Electric Manufacturers Association (NEMA) Premium energy efficiency motors will also be installed resulting in significant energy savings (\$1,580,533).

## **K. Federal Reporting**

Federal reporting requirements are being met through an annual Drinking Water National Information Management System (DWNIMS) electronic data submittal to EPA, the Drinking Water Project Benefits Reporting (PBR) database, Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) reporting, and this Annual Report.

The environmental/public health protection results reporting requirement was met through entering data in the PBR database. All loans funded during SFY 2020 have been entered into the PBR database.

## **IV. SET-ASIDES**

### **A. Administration**

Administrative costs of \$1,050,000 were requested from the FFY 2019 capitalization grant bringing total funds requested for administration from the beginning of the program to \$14,127,628. An additional \$2,268,660 in banked administrative funds is available for designation from a future capitalization grant if needed (this total includes banked funds requested from the FFY 2020 capitalization grant).

Administrative costs incurred during SFY 2020 totaled \$972,695 bringing the cumulative total spent on administration to \$13,932,087.

### **B. Wellhead Protection**

Wellhead Protection (WHP) funds in the amount of \$666,424 were requested from the FFY 2019 capitalization grant. During SFY 2020, \$453,540 was spent from WHP set-aside funds on demonstration, research, outreach, and data delivery activities. This brings the total amount of funds spent from the WHP set-aside to \$4,849,978 out of total requested WHP funds of \$5,326,151.

Wellhead Protection set-aside accomplishments during SFY 2020 are detailed in the September 2020 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report for FFY 2019.

### **C. Local Assistance as Part of a Capacity Development Strategy**

Funds for capacity development under the Local Assistance and Other State Programs set-aside were first requested in SFY 2010. During SFY 2020, \$1,279,171 was requested from the FFY 2019 capitalization grant and expenditures totaled \$1,365,985, bringing total expenditures from this set-aside to \$10,233,484 out of the total requested funds of \$10,737,904.

These funds are being used for the county compliance surveillance program to fund contracts with county and local health agencies for inspections at approximately 6,817 transient non-community systems in 54 counties. Information on this program can be found in the September 2020 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

### **D. Small Systems Technical Assistance**

The Small Systems Technical Assistance set-aside funds technical assistance to Other-than-Municipal (OTM) and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) public water systems to help them comply with regulatory requirements. During SFY 2020, an additional \$241,897 in technical assistance funds were requested from the FFY 2019 capitalization grant; expenditures came to \$265,994. This brings the total funds requested to \$6,479,709 and total expenditures to \$6,215,465. An additional \$991,850 in Small Systems Technical Assistance funds has been banked from previous grants; these funds are available for designation from a future capitalization grant if needed (this total includes funds requested to be banked from the FFY 2020 capitalization grant).

Descriptions of the completed and on-going contracts funded with the small systems technical assistance set-aside are detailed in the September 2020 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

### **E. State Program Management**

The State Program Management set-aside is used to fund state staff, archiving contracts, information technology (IT) contracts, operator certification contracts for public water system supervision, and research projects. Further information on these positions and activities is contained in the September 2020 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

Funds awarded for State Program Management activities (including Capacity Development and Operator Certification) through the end of SFY 2020 totaled \$24,497,174 with another \$7,256,959 banked for possible designation from a future capitalization grant (this total includes banked funds requested from the FFY 2020 capitalization grant). State Program Management funds totaling \$2,490,072 were requested from the FFY 2019 Capitalization Grant. Expenditures during SFY 2020 totaled \$2,312,794 bringing the total funds spent on State Program Management to \$24,102,711.

## **V. MEETING PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The State's DWSRF program is designed to operate in perpetuity to provide low interest loans for public drinking water infrastructure projects. A number of goals, objectives, and conditions have been established in the IUP and the grants.

### **A. Intended Use Plan Goals**

#### **Short-Term Goals:**

- **Direct funds to the State's most urgent SDWA compliance and public health needs.**

The Priority Evaluation and Ranking Formula is used to determine the priority list for the SDWLP. Priority scores are based on a scoring system that gives higher points for projects that address more severe public health risks (such as total/fecal positives or waterborne disease outbreak, water treatment deficiencies (turbidity; disinfection) due to a system not meeting current design standards, and exceedances of nitrate/nitrite standard). In general, the projects that rank the highest on the list will receive the



available funds. Other requirements (such as a biennial limit for loan recipients and the 15% requirement for funding water systems with a population under 10,000) can directly impact which projects receive funding through the SDWLP.

- **Develop and improve strategies, programs, and mechanisms to ensure, improve, and evaluate the ability of public water systems to provide safe drinking water.**

The Wisconsin DNR's Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater is implementing strategies for evaluating and improving a public water system's ability to provide safe drinking water, through capacity development reviews of new and existing Municipal, OTM, and NTNC water systems. The DNR also continues to develop and provide technical information, technical assistance, and educational opportunities on a wide range of topics related to providing safe drinking water.

The DNR contracted with a third-party, the Wisconsin Rural Water Association, in SFY 2020, to maintain a Technical Assistance program for OTM and NTNC public water systems. The third-party provider conducts onsite visits at OTM and NTNC public water systems that need assistance and provides quarterly monitoring reminders for all respective active water systems. Site visits are targeted to the specific needs of the water system and can cover operations and maintenance, monitoring, regulatory and public notice requirements, and violation response. Monitoring support contacts include reminders of upcoming monitoring deadlines and correct locations and procedures for sample collection. Priority technical assistance is evaluated quarterly and based on a variety of factors, including: new water systems; systems with new operators; systems with new samplers; vulnerable populations; violation history; and number of active violations.

The DNR also provides a robust Operator Certification program, based on the premise that providing proper training will build competence in public water system operators through a comprehensive program of operator preparation, examination, continuing education, and technical assistance. This program is critical to the effective and efficient operation of Wisconsin's public water systems.

Additionally, the SDWLP is providing below-market-rate loans and principal forgiveness to community water systems to conduct necessary improvements to their water systems so that they may continue to provide safe drinking water.

- **Provide financial assistance, including principal forgiveness, to economically disadvantaged communities for the purpose of installing the necessary infrastructure to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water.**

In the twenty-two years the SDWLP has been operating, loans totaling \$835,134,461 have been made to 257 different communities. One hundred forty-eight of these communities (57.6%) qualified for the State's disadvantaged interest rate of 33% of the State's market rate and/or received principal forgiveness, with the remainder receiving loans at 55% of the State's market rate. Forty-four communities received principal forgiveness under ARRA and 145 communities have received principal forgiveness from the FFY 2010 through 2019 appropriations as of the end of the SFY. Though principal forgiveness was available in SFYs 2011 through 2020 to most projects that fell within the fundable range for principal forgiveness, higher percentages were allocated to those communities with the greatest financial need (based on the principal forgiveness allocation methodology as outlined in the corresponding IUP).

- **Incentivize public water systems to replace lead service lines, implement corrosion control study recommendations, develop and maintain asset management plans, and execute partnership agreements.**

Starting in SFY 2019, table 3 of the PF allocation methodology was changed to add additional PF points related to replacing LSLs, implementing corrosion control study recommendations, developing or updating asset management plans, and developing water system partnerships. Ten points are awarded for watermain projects that include LSL replacements when at least 40% of the services being replaced are composed of lead or galvanized material that is downstream of lead components. Ten points are awarded for projects implementing approved recommendations of a corrosion control treatment study. Ten points or five points are awarded for developing a new asset management plan or revising an existing plan, respectively. Five points are awarded to municipalities that executed a new public water system partnership within the previous twelve months that will improve TMF (technical, managerial, financial) capacity in one or more water systems. For SFY 2020, two projects received ten additional PF points for replacing LSLs. No PF points were awarded for developing or revising asset management plans, implementation of corrosion control treatment studies, or public water system partnerships.

- **Protect municipal drinking water supplies by facilitating the development and implementation of wellhead protection plans.**

The DNR requires an approved WHP plan for all new wells for municipal public water systems, prior to placing the well in service. In an effort to assist communities and their consultants in addressing all plan requirements as specified in s. NR 811.12 (6), Wis. Adm. Code, a Wellhead Protection Plan Review Checklist (form 3300-272) is required as a part of the WHP plan submittal that guides plan preparers through the WHP planning process.

DNR considers municipal community water systems with approved wellhead protection plans that have enacted wellhead protection ordinances to be substantially implementing source water protection. The publication DG-053-00, *A Template for Preparing Wellhead Protection Plans for Municipal Wells* provides examples of wellhead protection ordinances of this type. To facilitate implementation of wellhead protection where source water originates outside of municipal boundaries, DNR encourages and provides guidance on the adoption of county-wide ordinances as an adjunct to any municipal wellhead protection plan as a means to utilize county authority to limit locating potential contamination sources within the wellhead protection areas. DNR has met the target set for the SDW-SP4 measure for the percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection for the period ending September 30, 2018— the target was 17% of systems and the state achieved 35.1% (196 of 558 municipal systems with "substantial implementation").

DNR continues to advance initiatives designed to protect public water supply sources and reduce infrastructure costs, treatment costs, and public health risk. The DNR and the Wisconsin Rural Water Association continue to work with communities with potentially susceptible wells to update WHP plans and translate plans into protective action. All communities are organized into a priority list based on susceptibility data and other factors. The DNR's performance objective with US EPA is two, successful, transferrable WHP actions in the next five years. Employing cross program coordination, a strategic intervention in the Village of Luck has helped address the movement of chlorinated solvent plumes toward supply wells.

The DNR is conducting a nitrate demonstration project, utilizing a range of well-vulnerability assessment tools specifically geared to rising nitrate levels in public supply wells. In addition to site-specific pilot projects in several communities, DNR has begun work on a set of decision support tools to facilitate statewide reduction of nitrate impacts to public water supplies due to land management practices in areas contributing groundwater recharge to wells. Agricultural system tools are under development to help these communities work with producers on nitrogen management systems to optimize source water quality and agricultural productivity.

Additionally, to protect underground sources of drinking water, the Underground Injection Control program limits and reviews proposals for the placement of wastes, remedial amendments, and investigational tracers in the subsurface.

- **Facilitate the use of Clean Water funds where infrastructure projects for water systems support the objectives of the Clean Water Act.**

Wisconsin's CWSRF has historically had more funds available than its DWSRF (the CWSRF has been in existence longer plus there have been additional funds from the state side of the program), so in instances where a project is related to both drinking water and wastewater, applicants will be encouraged to apply for funding from the CWFP rather than the SDWLP. An example would be where a municipality is adding phosphate to their drinking water in order to remove iron but at the same time has a WWTP that needs to reduce its phosphorus discharge. In this instance the CWFP could fund the installation of iron filtration for the drinking water system as a means of reducing phosphorus to meet WPDES discharge limits. Another example is the installation of water meters.

Wisconsin's Nutrient Reduction Strategy and its Nonpoint Program Plan have both been updated to incorporate drinking water issues and opportunities. Wastewater and Drinking Water staff are continuing to work together to identify communities where wastewater practices would also benefit drinking water systems.

- **Encourage public water systems to plan for the impacts of extreme weather events and provide funding through the SDWLP for projects that implement sustainability and resiliency.**

The DNR's Public Water Engineering Section, in the Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau, has an emergency preparedness and response coordinator. This coordinator provides training annually, and works throughout the year with DNR's Public Drinking Water Field Representatives, on considerations public water systems should be making in their design and operation in order to create resiliency and redundancy to extreme weather conditions such as drought, flooding, extreme temperatures, power outages, as well as malevolent acts such as cyber-attacks or unauthorized entry. The America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018 requires community water systems with a population greater than 3,300 to prepare a risk and resilience assessment and develop an emergency response plan. The need for risk assessment and emergency response is communicated to the public water systems on a DNR webpage, through targeted email distribution lists, during sanitary surveys, on-site visits, pre-design meetings, and technical assistance meetings. The DNR also modified the SDWLP priority scoring criteria to provide additional points for proposed projects that provide and/or address concerns with system redundancy and reliability under all operating conditions. This will assign higher priority scores to projects designed to address emergency situations.

#### **Long-Term Goals:**

- **Assist public water systems in achieving and maintaining compliance with all applicable State and Federal drinking water requirements.**

With the development of the small systems technical assistance, capacity development, and operator certification programs, and utilizing existing State functions (such as sanitary surveys, sampling data management, and plan review), the State's public water systems have resources to help reach and maintain optimum performance. The SDWLP provides below-market-rate loans and/or principal forgiveness to assist communities in financing projects that will bring the systems back into compliance. As stated previously, priority scores are based on a scoring system that gives higher points for projects that address more severe public health risks, providing more points to those projects that will resolve any outstanding deficiencies or imminent risks to public health and safety.

- **Facilitate distribution system materials inventories and the replacement of all remaining lead service lines, in their entirety, in the State of Wisconsin.**

Prior to the inception of the original two-year private lead service line (LSL) replacement program through the SDWLP, water utilities had limited options for helping customers pay for the replacement of privately-owned LSLs. As the Public Service Commission (PSC) had ruled that ratepayer funds could not be used for improvements on private property, this left general obligation bonding as one of the only options for municipalities to cover the cost of private LSL replacements. Established in 2016, the private LSL replacement program provided principal forgiveness for removal of private-side LSLs, which did not involve the municipality incurring any debt that had to be repaid. However, funds for that program were limited in quantity and were only available for allocation over a two-year period.

The limited funds and duration brought about an awareness of the magnitude of financial assistance needed by communities to achieve full LSL replacement. This awareness resulted in the passage of 2017 Wisconsin Act 137, which was enacted on February 21, 2018. Act 137 allows utilities to use ratepayer funds to provide financial assistance to customers for private LSL replacement, in the form of a grant, loan, or combination thereof. Financial assistance provided as grants is limited to 50% of the total cost to the owner to replace the private LSL, whereas loans can be for the entire or remaining customer owned portion and cannot be forgiven by the water utility. The utilities are required to work with the PSC to set up their private LSL replacement program and must pass an ordinance that makes private LSL replacements mandatory. Partial lead service line replacements are not allowed. With passage of Act 137, the SDWLP is now able to fund private LSL replacement projects with revenue and/or general obligation pledges. As of the date of this Annual Report, eight municipalities have applied to the PSC for authority to implement a customer-side lead service line replacement program, though some have not yet received approval. Staff from DNR worked with the PSC throughout the development of Act 137 and in developing policies for SDWLP funding of LSL replacement projects. It is hoped that this will help to facilitate the eventual removal of all lead service lines in the State of Wisconsin.

In October 2019, WIFTA was passed, allowing a transfer of funding from the CWSRF to the DWSRF for the purpose of addressing a threat to public health as a result of heightened exposure to lead in drinking water. Wisconsin is transferring the full amount allowed (\$63.8 million) and has developed a revised version of the previous private LSL replacement program. While this funding is still only a small fraction of the amount needed to remove all the LSLs in the state, we are hopeful that it will serve as a catalyst for municipalities to continue replacing private LSLs in the future.

Additionally, the PSC has historically required municipalities to report annually their publicly owned distribution system and service line materials. In recognition of preventing partial service line replacements and a need for full system materials inventory, PSC began requiring communities to report customer (private) side service materials with the calendar year 2017 reporting. This reporting has been further refined in order to capture all applicable details (such as including reporting fields for “Unknown: May Contain Lead” and “Unknown: Not Lead”). Further, for proper implementation of the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), sample sites with lead service lines should be given priority for compliance monitoring. As such, municipalities developing a full service line materials inventory is critical to proper LCR implementation.

- **Facilitate public water systems in conducting corrosion control treatment studies.**

Adding ten points to table 3 of the principal forgiveness allocation methodology was intended as an incentive for municipalities to implement the recommendations from corrosion control studies. For SFY 2020, no applications were received for projects implementing the recommendations from a corrosion control study.

- **Facilitate public water systems in developing and maintaining asset management plans.**

Adding five or ten points to table 3 of the principal forgiveness allocation methodology was intended to be an incentive for municipalities to develop and maintain asset management plans. For SFY 2020, no projects were awarded additional PF points for developing and submitting an asset management plan for their water system.

- **Encourage public water system partnerships.**

Adding five points to table 3 of the principal forgiveness allocation methodology was intended to incentivize the development of water system partnerships between systems that need to improve their TMF capacity. For SFY 2020, no applications were received from applicants that had implemented a new water system partnership within the previous twelve months.

- **Protect the public health and environmental quality of the State.**

The DNR is continuing with its SDWA and Wisconsin Administrative Code implementation to ensure that public water systems are being properly operated and that they address water quality issues that may arise. The DNR is also moving forward with implementing new and revised requirements developed by EPA that apply to public water systems, to further protect public health. Current efforts in source water and wellhead protection areas are focusing on using source water assessment information to develop protection plans for susceptible water resources. These efforts are vital in developing future strategies for how we, as a State and as a Region, will continue to protect surface water and groundwater quality and quantity and thus the public health and environmental quality of the State.

- **Manage the revolving loan fund in such a way as to protect its long-term integrity and enable it to revolve in perpetuity.**

The loan repayments received to date by the DWSRF have all been held in the DWSRF. No loan repayment money received by the DWSRF has been removed from the DWSRF. Furthermore, subject to EPA limits, some loan repayment money received by the Clean Water SRF was transferred into the DWSRF during the early years of the program in order to provide additional funding for drinking water loans and \$63.8 million is being transferred under WIFTA for private lead service line removal. Future funding capacity has also been modeled when making decisions about the amount of additional subsidy to provide. Leveraging of the SDWLP was proposed and enacted in Wisconsin’s recent biennial budget and will serve to increase available funding in the program. In addition, the State has mechanisms in place to protect the State’s investments, such as the ability to intercept local aid payments to communities that fail to repay their loans. Of the outstanding balances in the SDWLP portfolio as of June 30, 2020, 32.4% are rated below investment grade while 46.0% are rated double-A or better.

- **Maintain existing partnerships with other State and Federal financing and regulatory agencies to coordinate funding and promote efficiency for both the agencies and the applicants.**

The EIF program continues to work with the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Public Facilities program, USDA Rural Development (RD), and the PSC in order to better coordinate funding and reduce redundancies in reviews for projects involving multiple agencies. Staff from the EIF, CDBG, and the PSC participate in RD's monthly conference call in order to keep apprised of the progress of joint projects and more quickly identify potential issues. The EIF and RD often attend conferences in tandem and, when practicable, share the same booth to illustrate our agencies' collaboration to customers and better serve customers seeking funding information. These efforts have resulted in collaboration at earlier stages of potential jointly-funded projects and improved clarity regarding the anticipated allocation of sources of funding when developing the budgets for Financial Assistance Agreements. PSC involvement has allowed EIF staff to provide more realistic closing timelines for projects by understanding potential time constraints associated with the need to increase rates or obtain construction authorization. In addition, the EIF, RD, CDBG, and PSC have created an Environmental Review process that reduces redundancy and allows one document to be used for all agencies. For projects that include both watermain and sanitary sewer replacements along with road reconstruction, the EIF added flexibility in the code, allowing the SDWLP to accept different types of documentation for bidding from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) than it would for projects bid by a municipality, as the WisDOT process is quite different. This has allowed the EIF to more seamlessly fund projects with DOT involvement. The EIF is also partnering with Wisconsin Focus on Energy to promote energy efficiency improvements at water treatment plants.

- **Monitor the progress of State programs and strategies in improving the ability of public water systems to provide safe drinking water.**

The DNR's capacity development, operator continuing education, and technical assistance programs are comprehensive programs that implement strategies to evaluate and assist water systems that need to improve their ability to provide safe drinking water. These programs are structured to prepare operators for day-to-day tasks, provide relevant water system operator and manager education, offer exams for additional levels of certification, and provide technical assistance to help water system operators optimize their ability to provide safe drinking water. The DNR developed and utilizes a comprehensive Drinking Water System database to monitor public water system performance, with triggered violations serving as a gauge of system compliance with drinking water regulations.

- **Maintain a program for ensuring that all public water systems are constructed, operated, maintained, and monitored properly.**

The DNR uses a variety of measures to ensure that all public water systems are constructed, operated, maintained and monitored properly. Plan review of all proposed infrastructure improvements to community water systems, school and WWTP wells, and treatment approval for noncommunity systems (including all schools), is conducted to ensure that public water systems are constructed in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code. Regular sanitary survey inspections, monthly operating report submittals, and water quality monitoring are conducted to ensure that public water systems are operated and maintained properly, and to ensure the public water systems are delivering safe drinking water. Additionally, the DNR's capacity development and operator certification programs ensure the continual TMF capacity of systems to provide safe drinking water to their customers. Data from plan reviews, sanitary surveys, monthly operating reports and water quality monitoring are tracked in the DNR's Drinking Water System database, allowing DNR staff to track water systems' performance and respond rapidly to any instances of contaminant exceedances or violations. In SFY 2020, more than 99% of the State's public drinking water systems met all health-based standards for quality.

- **Protect drinking water supplies by integrating wellhead protection and source water protection efforts with other water and land use programs.**

The DNR's Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater (DG) promotes broader integration of source water protection through a range of groundwater and surface water protection activities and the regulation of water use. The program makes direct connections between land use, watershed health, and public health by protecting sources of drinking water from point and nonpoint pollutants and by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data related to groundwater quality and quantity. Recognizing the benefits of integrating water resource protection, DG works with Clean Water Act programs to incorporate groundwater

protection into nonpoint pollution reduction programs and watershed restoration projects. Specific DG activities that promote comprehensive watershed health include:

- Establishing well construction standards, as well as well filling and sealing standards, and requirements that prevent cross-aquifer contamination.
  - Regular water quality monitoring at more than 11,500 active public water systems. The data obtained from the wide spatial and multi-aquifer distribution of public water system wells provide one metric for watershed health.
  - Providing data and technical assistance to researchers conducting aquifer studies, including evaluations of susceptibility of water resources to sources of contamination.
  - Mapping watersheds for nutrient impact areas of concern.
  - Analysis of aquifer impacts from natural and anthropogenic contaminants and development of monitoring, response, and mitigation strategies.
  - Providing hydrogeologic analysis to assist with siting, permitting, and design of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.
  - The design and analysis of monitoring plans and data related to land disposal of wastes.
  - Participating in the standards committee for state adaptation of Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) 590 nutrient management standards, with emphasis on protecting groundwater through prohibitions, setbacks from susceptible geologic features or receptors, and recommendations for enhanced nutrient management to protect groundwater.
  - Environmental Impact analysis for major projects with potential water resource concerns.
  - Annual funding of competitive research proposals to address priority water resource concerns.
  - Leadership within the interagency Groundwater Coordination Council, including an annual report to the state legislature on the status of groundwater resources.
  - Contributing to the development and implementation of the State Nutrient Reduction Strategy, including assisting with prioritization of watersheds for nitrogen & phosphorus load reductions (HUC 8 -12).
  - Participating in a cross-program nitrogen workgroup to integrate groundwater into comprehensive watershed plans.
  - Participating in a workgroup to address potential contamination from nitrate and pathogens in Karst Areas, and addressing groundwater and drinking water concerns in susceptible areas.
  - Implementing the Nitrate Demonstration Initiative to develop transferable methods for reducing agricultural nutrient impacts in source water protection areas.
  - Recommending Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect sources of drinking water within the context of watershed projects or wellhead protection.
  - Providing hydrogeologic analysis and data in support of Section 319 nonpoint source pollution program implementation projects, including BMPs that protect groundwater watersheds or sources of drinking water.
  - The siting and permitting of high capacity wells.
  - Providing GIS application layers to assist DNR staff issuing land spreading permits in order to ensure that source water areas for public wells are being protected.
  - Actively participating on the newly formed NRCS Source Water Protection Subcommittee to implement new farm bill requirements to devote a percentage of conservation practices funding to protecting sources of drinking water.
- **Expand eligibility for financial assistance to include non-municipal systems.**

During SFY 2015, as part of Wisconsin's 2015-2017 Biennial Budget process, statutory changes were proposed that would expand eligibility under the SDWLP to include private owners of community water systems and nonprofit noncommunity water systems. During the budget process these proposed statutory changes were modified to only include private owners of community water systems that serve a municipality. In addition, a restriction was imposed prohibiting the DNR from awarding principal forgiveness to these private water systems. As of the date of this Annual Report, no private water system has applied to the SDWLP for funding.

- **Develop methods and mechanisms for measuring program effectiveness.**

The DNR's public water supply program tracks water system compliance with SDWA requirements and violations that occur. The program also tracks enforcement actions taken and measures the timelines for returning to compliance, and all these data are reported to EPA. Many municipal water systems utilize the SDWLP to fund projects designed specifically to address contaminants and other issues and return to compliance for health-based violations. Utilizing SDWLP funding for returning to compliance with the SDWA is an important and meaningful measure of the effectiveness of Wisconsin's DWSRF program.

**B. Compliance with Grant Conditions from FFY 2019 Capitalization Grant**

- Administrative condition A includes numerous conditions that previously were listed separately. The State meets all the applicable general terms and conditions included in the document titled *EPA General Terms and Conditions Effective October 1, 2018*, which is the set of terms and conditions in effect at the time the grant was awarded.
- Administrative condition B provides email addresses for submittal of various required reports and notifications. This condition has been complied with as applicable.
- A second administrative condition B, regarding requests for no-cost project/budget period extensions did not require any action by the State.
- Administrative condition C regarding utilization of small, minority and women's business enterprises is addressed in the next section.
- Programmatic condition A regarding the Payment Schedule did not require any additional action on the part of the State.
- Programmatic condition B requires the State to deposit state match equal to at least 20% of the capitalization grant award into the SRF. This requirement is met every year; a total of \$3,750,800 in state matching funds was deposited into the SRF during SFY 2020.
- Programmatic condition C, which states that the Intended Use Plan and Operating Agreement are incorporated into the capitalization grant assistance agreement, is understood by the State and has been complied with.
- Programmatic condition D regarding the Set-Aside Work Plan has been complied with. More information regarding the set-asides can be found in the September 2020 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report for FFY 2019.
- Programmatic condition E regarding Set-Aside Sub-Grants and Contracts has been complied with as copies of contracts are provided to EPA along with the set-aside work plan. There is no semi-annual report though, only an annual set-aside report and this Annual Report covering the revolving loan fund.
- Programmatic condition F regarding Travel has been complied with.
- Programmatic condition G regarding Drinking Water National Information Systems (DWNIMS) reporting has been met. See section III. K. above.
- Programmatic condition H regarding Public Health Benefits Reporting has been met. See section III. K. above.
- Programmatic condition I regarding Annual Reporting is being met by submission of this Annual Report.
- Programmatic condition J regarding Set-Aside Reporting has been complied with. The DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report for FFY 2019 was submitted to EPA in September 2020.
- Programmatic condition K regarding Program Income from Administrative Fees does not apply as the SDWLP does not assess fees at this time.
- Programmatic condition L regarding signage is being implemented. Projects designated as federal equivalency are required to comply with the signage requirement.
- Programmatic condition M regarding additional subsidization is being complied with. Specific details are discussed in sections III. E through I above and shown in tables 3, 6, and 7.
- Programmatic condition N regarding the use of SRF funds for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency, or other environmentally innovative activities has been met (see section III. J. above and tables 6 and 7).
- Programmatic condition O regarding Geospatial Data Standards does not apply as no geospatial data is being created using capitalization grant funds.

- Programmatic condition P regarding the use of American iron and steel is being met. (See section III. H. above.) All loan recipients are required to comply with the use of American iron and steel provisions of P.L. 116-6. Applicants sign a certification that their bids have met the requirement, as applicable, prior to closing on the financial assistance agreement and make a further certification regarding compliance at project closeout.
- Programmatic condition Q regarding cybersecurity has been met, as applicable.
- Programmatic condition R regarding implementing and adhering to the Quality Management Plan (QMP) submitted to EPA has been complied with. The DNR's QMP, which includes a module for the Drinking Water and Groundwater Program, was last revised in December 2019. The QMP is reviewed at least annually with a full revision and approval by EPA at least every five years or when a major change occurs.
- Programmatic condition S regarding Wage Rate Requirements has been met. Conditions requiring compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act have been included in all assistance agreements and the construction contracts funded by these assistance agreements are also required to include the appropriate language. In addition, all disbursement requests must be accompanied by the *Davis Bacon and Related Acts Payroll Certification* form (Form 8700-215A).

### **C. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Utilization**

The applicable "Fair Share" goals for SFY 2020 were 8.0% for MBE (minority business enterprise) firms and 8.0% for WBE (women's business enterprise) firms.

All projects funded through the SDWLP were reviewed for conformance with the MBE/WBE solicitation requirements. EPA Form 5700-52A was submitted as required.

Reporting on disadvantaged business utilization is done when loans close out at the end of construction. This gives a more accurate number, as it is actual utilization rather than an estimate. The requirement for submitting DBE reports to EPA has changed from quarterly to semi-annually to annually, with reports now being submitted in October. This annual DBE reporting does not correlate to the state fiscal year so the numbers given in this Annual Report will be from the one annual DBE report submitted during the SFY (in October 2019). Percentages given in this Annual Report cover projects that closed out between October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019. Projects that closed out between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2020 will be included in the SFY 2021 Annual Report.

For the thirty SDWLP loans that were closed out between October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019, the overall percentages achieved were: MBE 12.50% and WBE 0.94% for a combined DBE total of 13.44%. In addition, 1.74% participation was achieved by other DBEs that did not qualify as MBEs or WBEs.

## **VI. FINANCIAL HEALTH OF THE DRINKING WATER SRF**

As of the end of SFY 2020, a total of \$413,391,414 has been drawn from the FFY 1997 through 2019 capitalization grants, (including \$37,750,000 from the ARRA grant). This is made up of \$352,173,373 in project costs and \$61,218,041 from the various set-asides. In addition to the capitalization grant funds, \$75,865,973 in state matching funds, \$23,596,056 in transferred funds, \$264,161,366 from repayments, \$12,875,704 in interest earnings, and \$2,494,329 from leveraged bond proceeds have been disbursed. (See tables 1 and 5.)

Principal payments on loans are due in May of each year with interest payments in May and November. During SFY 2020, \$28,113,728 in principal repayments and \$6,286,923 in interest payments were received, bringing total principal repayments to \$292,858,119 and total interest payments to \$89,418,076, both as of June 30, 2020.

Each year the SDWLP is subject to an annual audit by a nationally recognized audit firm. The audit contract is currently with Baker Tilly Virchow Krause, LLP. The audit firm prepares detailed financial reports as a part of their audit. The most recently completed audit is submitted by DOA under separate cover. In addition, the DOA accountants maintain records of all receipts and expenditures and prepare financial statements reflecting this activity.



<b>Table 1: Status of SRF Funds as of 06/30/20</b>		
	<b>SFY 2020 Draws/Disbs.</b>	<b>Cumulative Draws/Disbs.</b>
Federal Cap. Grants - Project Costs- Loans	\$13,026,436	\$285,836,292
Federal Cap. Grants - Project Costs- Principal Forgiveness	\$0	\$28,587,081
ARRA Grant - Project Costs - Principal Forgiveness	\$0	\$37,750,000
Transferred Funds - Project Costs	\$0	\$23,596,056
Interest Earnings - Project Costs	\$0	\$12,875,704
Repayments - Project Costs - Loans	\$25,579,074	\$230,269,636
Repayments - Project Costs - Principal Forgiveness	\$11,757,741	\$33,891,730
Leveraged Bonds - Project Costs - Loans	\$2,494,329	\$2,494,329
State Match - Project Costs	\$3,750,800	\$75,865,973
<b>Project Disbursements Subtotals:</b>	<b>\$56,608,380</b>	<b>\$731,166,801</b>
Federal Cap. Grants - SRF Administration	\$973,338	\$13,932,730
Federal Cap. Grants - Programmatic Set-Asides	\$4,485,912	\$49,227,162
<b>Set-Aside Expense Subtotals:</b>	<b>\$5,459,250</b>	<b>\$63,159,892</b>
<b>Total SRF Disbursements/Expenses</b>	<b>\$62,067,630</b>	<b>\$794,326,693</b>

**Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years**

Municipality	Project Number	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
<b>SFY 1999 Totals:</b>	<b>For 9 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$92,099,856</b>	<b>\$50,893,270</b>		
<b>SFY 2000 Totals:</b>	<b>For 2 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$454,324</b>	<b>\$9,509,888</b>		
<b>SFY 2001 Totals:</b>	<b>For 5 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$10,226,576</b>	<b>\$10,177,883</b>		
<b>SFY 2002 Totals:</b>	<b>For 6 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$5,205,361</b>	<b>\$10,865,748</b>		
<b>SFY 2003 Totals:</b>	<b>For 6 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$9,976,661</b>	<b>\$8,524,525</b>		
<b>SFY 2004 Totals:</b>	<b>For 20 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$48,291,869</b>	<b>\$30,998,440</b>		
<b>SFY 2005 Totals:</b>	<b>For 7 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$54,784,401</b>	<b>\$41,388,868</b>		
<b>SFY 2006 Totals:</b>	<b>For 7 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$35,351,651</b>	<b>\$27,600,182</b>		
<b>SFY 2007 Totals:</b>	<b>For 11 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$15,821,690</b>	<b>\$14,122,898</b>		
<b>SFY 2008 Totals:</b>	<b>For 13 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$57,541,031</b>	<b>\$47,127,096</b>		
<b>SFY 2009 Totals:</b>	<b>For 16 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$47,542,383</b>	<b>\$24,322,246</b>		
<b>SFY 2010 Totals:</b>	<b>For 46 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$107,380,843</b>	<b>\$82,154,686</b>		
<b>SFY 2011 Totals:</b>	<b>For 6 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$6,337,578</b>	<b>\$4,772,816</b>		
<b>SFY 2012 Totals:</b>	<b>For 31 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$59,755,297</b>	<b>\$36,428,607</b>		
<b>SFY 2013 Totals:</b>	<b>For 38 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$62,454,721</b>	<b>\$44,295,675</b>		
<b>SFY 2014 Totals:</b>	<b>For 25 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$57,735,948</b>	<b>\$30,040,103</b>		
<b>SFY 2015 Totals:</b>	<b>For 30 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$72,361,318</b>	<b>\$57,406,772</b>		
<b>SFY 2016 Totals:</b>	<b>For 16 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$48,817,549</b>	<b>\$24,727,108</b>		
<b>SFY 2017 Totals:</b>	<b>For 63 loan agreements</b>			<b>\$96,132,525</b>	<b>\$65,311,015</b>		
Antigo, City of	4754-05	59	02/28/18	\$300,000	\$300,000	PF Only	2018
Arcadia, City of *	4756-06	85	05/23/18	\$4,276,622	\$3,582,011	1.120%	2018
Ashland, City of	4759-12	39	02/28/18	\$300,000	\$300,000	PF Only	2018
Baraboo, City of	4762-02	34	06/13/18	\$250,000	\$250,000	PF Only	2018
Belleville, Village of	5405-03	32	06/27/18	\$1,490,842	\$1,490,842	1.870%	2018
Chaseburg, Village of	5306-03	98	06/13/18	\$1,022,296	\$1,022,296	1.870%	2018
Clintonville, City of	5282-05	59	05/09/18	\$200,000	\$200,000	PF Only	2018
Cross Plains, Village of *	5537-02	25	05/23/18	\$4,364,337	\$1,646,578	1.870%	2018
Dorchester, Village of *	5066-06	33	05/23/18	\$1,177,203	\$211,209	1.870%	2018

**Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years**

Municipality	Project Number	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
Eagle River, City of	5383-06	69	06/13/18	\$200,000	\$200,000	PF Only	2018
Eau Claire, City of	5449-04	34	06/13/18	\$300,000	\$300,000	PF Only	2018
Ellsworth, Village of *	5283-06	136	06/13/18	\$408,852	\$376,915	1.870%	2018
Fall Creek, Village of	5063-05	34	06/27/18	\$1,074,271	\$1,074,271	1.870%	2018
Fond du Lac, City of	5142-11	29	05/09/18	\$200,000	\$200,000	PF Only	2018
Green Bay, City of	5331-28	34	12/27/17	\$300,000	\$259,530	PF Only	2018
Greenwood, City of *	5246-03	54/54	06/27/18	\$2,688,338	\$1,109,619	1.120%	2018
Hancock, Village of *	5190-04	88	06/13/18	\$1,486,542	\$437,929	1.120%	2018
Horicon, City of *	5318-06	29	05/09/18	\$2,319,513	\$698,644	1.870%	2018
Hudson, City of *	5563-01	62	12/13/17	\$2,931,120	\$1,792,013	1.760%	2018
Jefferson, City of	5463-03	24	05/23/18	\$150,000	\$150,000	PF Only	2018
Junction City, Village of *	4989-05	402/70/70	06/27/18	\$1,307,135	\$721,347	1.120%	2018
Ladysmith, City of *	5369-04	48	12/27/17	\$1,163,491	\$484,796	1.760%	2018
Lake Delton, Village of	5389-02	91	06/27/18	\$2,003,499	\$1,963,499	1.120%	2018
Little Chute, Village of *	5361-03	42	12/13/17	\$1,306,472	\$1,235,500	1.760%	2018
Lone Rock, Village of *	5465-03	35	06/13/18	\$1,284,097	\$623,100	1.120%	2018
Manitowoc, City of	5191-09	24	04/25/18	\$300,000	\$300,000	PF Only	2018
Markesan, City of	5122-03	69	06/27/18	\$185,000	\$185,000	PF Only	2018
Marshfield, City of	5364-03	34	05/09/18	\$200,000	\$200,000	PF Only	2018
Mayville, City of	5443-05	42	06/13/18	\$5,507,071	\$877,098	1.870%	2018
Menasha, City of	4845-11	29	02/28/18	\$200,000	\$200,000	PF Only	2018
Milwaukee, City of	4851-31	19	06/27/18	\$4,001,226	\$4,001,226	PF Only	2018
Milwaukee, City of	4851-32	19	05/23/18	\$13,328,519	\$12,706,234	1.870%	2018
Mosinee, City of	5536-03	29	03/28/18	\$150,000	\$150,000	PF Only	2018
New Berlin, City of *	4859-07	28	05/23/18	\$1,288,645	\$774,620	1.870%	2018
No. Fond du Lac, Village of	4863-08	34	04/25/18	\$100,000	\$100,000	PF Only	2018
Ontario, Village of	5453-01	102	06/27/18	\$652,305	\$522,305	1.120%	2018
Oshkosh, City of	4874-11	25	06/13/18	\$300,000	\$300,000	PF Only	2018
Platteville, City of	4881-07	24	06/27/18	\$200,000	\$200,000	PF Only	2018
Racine, City of	4887-09	34	06/27/18	\$1,381,863	\$1,381,863	PF Only	2018
Redgranite, Village of	4890-02	82/70	06/27/18	\$1,415,871	\$893,921	1.120%	2018
Reeseville, Village of *	4891-02	102/82	05/09/18	\$1,439,218	\$350,598	1.120%	2018
Saint Francis, City of	5556-02	0	05/09/18	\$150,000	\$150,000	PF Only	2018
Schofield, City of	5565-01	34	05/09/18	\$150,000	\$150,000	PF Only	2018
Sheboygan, City of	4901-07	24	06/13/18	\$300,000	\$300,000	PF Only	2018
South Milwaukee, City of *	4907-03	37	06/27/18	\$7,030,090	\$6,789,348	1.870%	2018
Spring Valley, Village of	5555-02	86	06/27/18	\$1,082,682	\$1,082,682	1.870%	2018
Stratford, Village of *	5290-04	42	12/13/17	\$1,865,853	\$871,776	1.760%	2018
Thorp, City of	4922-10	69	06/27/18	\$200,000	\$200,000	PF Only	2018
Tomah, City of *	4921-02	39	06/27/18	\$888,178	\$791,475	1.120%	2018
Two Rivers, City of *	4920-21	33/33/29	06/13/18	\$2,392,324	\$718,181	1.870%	2018
Two Rivers, City of	4920-32	29	06/27/18	\$500,000	\$500,000	PF Only	2018
Viroqua, City of	5168-09	20	06/13/18	\$200,000	\$200,000	PF Only	2018
Waukesha, City of *	7000-02	239	06/27/18	\$2,554,576	\$679,774	1.870%	2018
Waupaca, City of	4929-04	48	02/14/18	\$231,097	\$200,000	PF Only	2018
Wausau, City of	4930-07	24	06/27/18	\$300,000	\$300,000	PF Only	2018
West Allis, City of	5404-06	29	06/27/18	\$1,925,780	\$1,358,421	PF Only	2018
West Milwaukee, Village of	5558-02	25	06/13/18	\$500,000	\$500,000	PF Only	2018

**Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years**

Municipality	Project Number	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
<b>SFY 2018 Totals:</b>				<b>\$83,424,928</b>	<b>\$58,564,621</b>		
Alma Center, Village of	5330-01	77	06/26/19	\$1,018,808	\$1,018,808	1.188%	2019
Bloomington, Village of *	5065-02	76	05/08/19	\$1,590,836	\$950,891	1.188%	2019
Bruce, Village of	5545-01	92	06/26/19	\$876,781	\$649,487	1.188%	2019
Chetek, City of *	4781-05	81	06/26/19	\$583,284	\$544,833	1.188%	2019
Cobb, Village of *	5264-02	62	05/22/19	\$938,940	\$409,394	1.980%	2019
Colby, City of	4786-09	192/92	05/22/19	\$807,387	\$389,387	1.188%	2019
Dane, Village of *	5332-02	57	12/26/18	\$885,250	\$689,828	1.870%	2019
Grantsburg, Village of *	5377-05	74	12/26/18	\$387,202	\$345,180	1.122%	2019
Highland, Village of *	4818-03	72	06/12/19	\$869,957	\$415,942	1.188%	2019
Ladysmith, City of	5369-06	63/68	06/26/19	\$2,846,382	\$1,313,529	1.188%	2019
Lomira, Village of	5312-06	81	06/26/19	\$2,206,150	\$2,196,150	1.980%	2019
Lyndon Station, Village of	5359-03	83	06/12/19	\$855,710	\$855,710	1.188%	2019
Mayville, City of (Amend) *	5443-05	42	06/26/19	\$92,206	\$62,309	1.870%	2019
<b>Milwaukee, City of</b>	<b>4851-35</b>	19	06/26/19	\$16,446,947	\$16,210,551	1.980%	2019
Necedah, Village of *	5201-05	58	12/26/18	\$1,145,025	\$302,983	1.122%	2019
<b>New Berlin, City of</b>	<b>4859-08</b>	27	06/26/19	\$1,660,834	\$1,206,314	1.980%	2019
Omro, City of	5091-03	81	06/26/19	\$1,445,796	\$1,445,796	1.980%	2019
Plover, Village of	4882-04	146	06/26/19	\$3,130,291	\$3,130,291	1.980%	2019
Rhineland, City of	5288-12	67/58	06/26/19	\$18,676,282	\$5,677,375	1.188%	2019
Richland Center, City of	4893-05	63	06/26/19	\$2,536,797	\$2,536,797	1.188%	2019
Rock Springs, Village of *	5428-02	29	05/22/19	\$1,229,306	\$312,311	1.980%	2019
Somerset, Village of	5498-03	58	06/12/19	\$1,653,266	\$1,141,266	1.980%	2019
Thorp, City of	4922-12	84	06/26/19	\$1,028,898	\$552,973	1.188%	2019
Three Lakes SD #1	5441-03	68	12/12/18	\$1,414,151	\$411,530	1.122%	2019
Tomahawk, City of	5342-03	445	05/22/19	\$1,329,746	\$1,329,746	1.188%	2019
Two Rivers, City of	4920-33	107/99	06/26/19	\$1,978,265	\$789,090	1.980%	2019
<b>Waukesha, City of *</b>	<b>7000-03</b>	254/254	03/27/19	\$12,446,498	\$8,863,261	1.980%	2019
<b>SFY 2019 Totals:</b>				<b>\$80,080,995</b>	<b>\$53,751,732</b>		
Arlington, Village of	4758-03	23	04/22/20	\$2,051,577	\$923,860	1.760%	2020
Augusta, City of	5186-04	64	12/23/19	\$4,074,367	\$2,076,859	0.990%	2020
Barron, City of	5473-03	72	12/11/19	\$2,022,909	\$1,511,909	0.990%	2020
Bear Creek, Village of	5356-01	52	12/11/19	\$815,994	\$815,994	1.650%	2020
Clintonville, City of	5282-06	59	01/22/20	\$2,156,683	\$766,234	0.990%	2020
Crandon, City of	5397-06	64	06/24/20	\$934,931	\$459,789	1.056%	2020
<b>Eau Claire, City of</b>	<b>5449-02</b>	58	05/27/20	\$11,477,985	\$11,174,785	1.760%	2020
Edgerton, City of	4800-04	20	12/11/19	\$234,605	\$234,605	1.650%	2020
Gresham, Village of	5313-03	72	06/24/20	\$1,639,334	\$603,845	1.056%	2020
<b>Milwaukee, City of</b>	<b>4851-36</b>	33/15/15	05/27/20	\$29,508,645	\$28,562,461	1.760%	2020
Mineral Point, City of	5446-04	42	04/22/20	\$877,031	\$827,631	1.760%	2020
Mishicot, Village of	5586-01	15	03/11/20	\$1,344,624	\$446,648	1.650%	2020
New Auburn, Village of	5202-07	38	06/10/20	\$961,880	\$605,390	1.760%	2020
Omro, City of	5091-06	38/38	12/11/19	\$3,283,214	\$1,118,538	1.650%	2020
Ridgeway, Village of *	5206-04	38	01/22/20	\$1,396,794	\$875,071	1.650%	2020
Shelby SD #2	4902-03	62	06/24/20	\$2,417,811	\$1,728,688	1.760%	2020
Stoddard, Village of	4916-02	34	06/24/20	\$1,356,938	\$837,054	1.760%	2020
<b>Waukesha, City of *</b>	<b>7000-05</b>	241	12/11/19	\$4,812,045	\$2,717,094	1.650%	2020
<b>Wausau, City of</b>	<b>4930-09</b>	298	06/24/20	\$46,396,462	\$45,256,287	1.760%	2020

**Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years**

Municipality	Project Number	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded	
Woodville, Village of	5490-02	567	06/10/20	\$1,540,654	\$607,540	1.056%	2020	
<b>SFY 2020 Totals:</b>				<b>\$119,304,483</b>	<b>\$102,150,282</b>			
<b>Cumulative Totals:</b>				<b>\$1,171,081,988</b>	<b>\$835,134,461</b>			
** loan amount amended	* loan total changed to reflect balance at closeout							
Starting with SFY 2016, projects in <b>Bold</b> are designated as Federal Equivalency								

**Table 3: Project Information - SFY 2020**

Municipality	Project Number	Loan Amount	Prin. Forg. Amount	Project Description	Population	County	Disadv. Muni.?	Construction Start	Construction Finish
Arlington, Village of	4758-03	\$923,860	\$0	Watermain replacement along Main St (STH 60).	833	Columbia	N	Apr-20	Sep-20
Augusta, City of	5186-04	\$1,576,859	\$500,000	Watermain replacement on Lincoln St.	1,523	Eau Claire	Y	Apr-19	Dec-19
Barron, City of	5473-03	\$1,058,336	\$453,573	Construction of 400,000 gal. elevated storage tank & associated connecting mains, electrical & SCADA.	3,407	Barron	Y	Jun-19	Jun-20
Bear Creek, Village of	5356-01	\$448,796	\$367,198	Construction of pumphouse #3 with new well pump & motor, chemical feed system, discharge piping, connecting watermain, sanitary sewer, & backup generator.	441	Outagamie	Y	Feb-19	May-20
Clintonville, City of	5282-06	\$421,428	\$344,806	Watermain replacements on Robert St & 12th St.	4,455	Waupaca	Y	Jun-19	Nov-19
Crandon, City of	5397-06	\$252,883	\$206,906	Watermain replacements on West Madison St, South Metonga Ave, North Boulevard Ave, & West Jackson St.	1,806	Forest	Y	May-19	Oct-19
Eau Claire, City of	5449-02	\$11,174,785	\$0	Water treatment plant improvements including: the addition of rapid mixing; four-stage flocculation & plate settlers; improvements to chemical pretreatment; construction of a shop area, electrical room & lime/polymer feed room; and valve & piping improvements to the sludge pump building.	68,057	Eau Claire & Chippewa	N	Sep-19	Jul-21
Edgerton, City of	4800-04	\$234,605	\$0	Painting & repairs to 400,000 gal elevated storage tank with pressure vacuum roof vent covered with a vertical fine screen.	5,640	Rock	N	Jul-19	Oct-19
Gresham, Village of	5313-03	\$241,538	\$362,307	Watermain replacements on Schabow & Industrial Sts.	579	Shawano	Y	Apr-20	Oct-20
Milwaukee, City of	4851-36	\$28,562,461	\$0	Rehabilitation of East Ground Steel Storage Tank at Lincoln Booster Station; rehabilitation of Linn Dale North Buried Filtered Water Reservoir; and watermain replacements at various locations.	590,547	Milwaukee	N	Jun-18	Dec-20
Mineral Point, City of	5446-04	\$827,631	\$0	Replacement & upsizing of water mains on Iowa, Decatur & Pine Sts.	249	Iowa	N	Jul-19	Jun-20
Mishicot, Village of	5586-01	\$446,648	\$0	Watermain replacements on East Church St between STH 147 & CTH B.	1,442	Manitowoc	N	Jun-19	Nov-19
New Auburn, Village of	5202-07	\$423,773	\$181,617	Watermain replacements on Main St, Columbia St, & Dell St.	548	Chippewa	Y	Apr-20	Sep-20
Omro, City of	5091-06	\$1,118,538	\$0	Watermain replacements on Poygan Rd, Webster Ave, Spruce St, & Balsam St.	3,566	Winnebago	N	Apr-19	Oct-19
Ridgeway, Village of *	5206-04	\$622,856	\$266,938	Watermain replacements on Farwell St, South Weaver St, North St, Level St, & South St.	644	Iowa	Y	May-19	Nov-19
Shelby SD #2	4902-03	\$1,228,688	\$500,000	Construction of test well, final well, well house, hydropneumatic tank, chemical addition, connecting main, generator, & discharge piping for well #2 in the Arbor Hills Pressure Zone.	231	La Crosse	Y	Dec-19	May-21
Stoddard, Village of	4916-02	\$837,054	\$0	Watermain replacements on STH 35, Badger St, Division St, Broadway St, School St, STH 62, Cottage St, & Proksch Coulee Rd.	824	Vernon	N	Apr-20	Nov-20
Waukesha, City of *	7000-05	\$2,903,659	\$0	Replacement & upsizing of downtown water mains to prepare for changing system hydraulics in anticipation of new water supply from the City of Milwaukee.	72,043	Waukesha	N	Apr-19	Dec-19

**Table 3: Project Information - SFY 2020**

Municipality	Project Number	Loan Amount	Prin. Forg. Amount	Project Description	Population	County	Disadv. Muni.?	Construction Start	Construction Finish
Wausau, City of	4930-09	\$44,756,287	\$500,000	Construction of new Water Treatment Plant (WTP) & work at well nos. 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, & 11 to accommodate new hydraulic conditions; necessary water main extensions to connect the new WTP to the wells; and rehabilitation of portions of existing raw watermain for use as finished watermain.	39,090	Marathon	Y	May-20	Oct-22
Woodville, Village of	5490-02	\$334,147	\$273,393	Construction of well #3, wellhouse, discharge piping & connecting watermain, including test well, auxiliary power, SCADA, chemical equipment, & abandonment of well #1.	1,325	St. Croix	Y	Jun-20	Dec-20
<b>Totals:</b>		<b>\$98,394,832</b>	<b>\$3,956,738</b>						

\* Loan and PF amounts provided on this table are prior to any closeout reductions due to less than 100% of awarded funding being disbursed, therefore totals may not match Table 2..

**Table 4: Set-Aside Accounts Status as of 6/30/20**

Set-Aside Account	Funds Awarded As of 6/30/20	% of Cap Grants Awarded to Date	Funds Expended As of 6/30/20	Funds Remaining As of 6/30/20
SRF Administration	\$14,127,628	3.39%	\$13,932,087	\$195,541
Source Water Protection	\$3,737,925	0.90%	\$3,737,925	\$0
Wellhead Protection	\$5,326,151	1.28%	\$4,849,978	\$476,173
Local Assist. - Capacity Dev.	\$10,737,904	2.57%	\$10,233,484	\$504,420
State Program Management *	\$24,497,174	5.87%	\$24,102,711	\$394,463
SS Technical Assistance	\$6,479,709	1.55%	\$6,215,465	\$264,244
	<b>\$64,906,491</b>	<b>15.56%</b>	<b>\$63,071,650</b>	<b>\$1,834,841</b>

\$657,712 was transferred from SRF Administration to the loan fund during SFY 2008.

\$3,375,498 was transferred from State Prog. Mgmt. to the loan fund during SFY 2008; \$990,906 during SFY 2012; \$1,164,501 during SFY 2013; and \$1,190,175 during SFY 2014.

\$500,000 was transferred from Local Assist. - Capacity Dev. to the loan fund during SFY 2014.

\$416,715 was transferred from SWP to WHP in April 2003.

\* PWSS Administration, Capacity Development, and Operator Certification have all been combined under the State Program Management set-aside.

**Table 5: Balance of Federal Capitalization Grant Funds as of 6/30/20**

Capitalization Grant Year	Total Amount	Project Cost Draws	Set-Aside Draws #	Remaining Balance
FFY 1997/98	\$51,094,800	\$42,754,472	\$8,340,328	\$0
FFY 1999	\$10,007,600	\$9,607,296	\$400,304	\$0
FFY 2000	\$10,400,800	\$8,736,672	\$1,664,128	\$0
FFY 2001	\$10,443,800	\$8,772,792	\$1,671,008	\$0
FFY 2002	\$15,946,500	\$15,198,310	\$748,190	\$0
FFY 2003	\$15,850,700	\$12,994,870	\$2,855,830	\$0
FFY 2004	\$16,442,800	\$15,283,944	\$1,158,856	\$0
FFY 2005	\$16,407,900	\$13,731,940	\$2,675,960	\$0
FFY 2006	\$15,931,300	\$14,716,109	\$1,215,191	\$0
FFY 2007	\$15,931,000	\$14,181,903	\$1,749,097	\$0
FFY 2008	\$15,770,000	\$14,082,231	\$1,687,769	\$0
FFY 2009	\$15,770,000	\$12,962,148	\$2,807,852	\$0
ARRA FFY 2009	\$37,750,000	\$37,750,000	\$0	\$0
FFY 2010	\$23,399,000	\$21,245,438	\$2,153,562	\$0
FFY 2011	\$18,433,704	\$15,301,951	\$3,131,753	\$0
FFY 2012	\$15,680,959	\$14,349,119	\$1,331,840	\$0
FFY 2013	\$14,518,000	\$10,969,419	\$3,548,581	\$0
FFY 2014	\$15,425,000	\$12,064,237	\$3,360,763	\$0
FFY 2015	\$15,323,000	\$10,945,372	\$4,377,628	\$0
FFY 2016	\$14,496,000	\$10,172,242	\$4,323,758	\$0
FFY 2017	\$14,372,000	\$9,495,792	\$4,876,208	\$0
FFY 2018	\$18,931,000	\$13,830,680	\$4,865,589	\$234,731
FFY 2019	\$18,754,000	\$13,026,436	\$2,273,846	\$3,453,718
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$417,079,863</b>	<b>\$352,173,373</b>	<b>\$61,218,041</b>	<b>\$3,688,449</b>

# Note that an additional \$1,853,607 in set-aside costs had been incurred but not yet drawn as of 6/30/20.



**Table 6**

## Drinking Water SRF Reporting Additional Subsidy or GPR for Wisconsin - 2018 Cap Grant

Report Generated: 10/22/2020 -- Data Last Modified: 10/22/2020 9:13:00 AM

Tracking Number	Recipient	1st Agreement Date in Selected Period	Assistance Amount	Grant Amount	Negative Interest Amount	Principal Forgiveness Amount	Recipient Could Afford Project without Subsidy?	Population Served	GPR Amount
4781-05	Chetek, City of	6/26/2019	583,284	0	0	262,478	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
4818-03	Highland, Village of	6/12/2019	440,012	0	0	23,374	<input type="checkbox"/>	799	230,000
4920-33	Two Rivers, City of	6/26/2019	789,090	0	0	236,727	<input type="checkbox"/>	13,354	0
4922-12	Thorp, City of	6/26/2019	552,973	0	0	248,838	<input type="checkbox"/>	1,565	0
5065-02	Bloomington, Village of	5/8/2019	982,861	0	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	734	294,000
5091-03	Omro, City of	6/26/2019	1,445,796	0	0	433,739	<input type="checkbox"/>	3,358	0
5264-02	Cobb, Village of	5/22/2019	543,815	0	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	467	125,000
5312-06	Lomira, Village of	6/26/2019	2,196,150	0	0	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5330-01	Alma Center, Village of	6/26/2019	1,018,808	0	0	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	501	0
5342-03	Tomahawk, City of	5/22/2019	1,329,746	0	0	204,388	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5356-01	Bear Creek, Village of	12/11/2019	815,994	0	0	33,390	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5359-03	Lyndon Station, Village of	6/12/2019	855,710	0	0	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	474	0
5473-03	Barron, City of	12/11/2019	1,511,909	0	0	453,573	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5545-01	Bruce, Village of	6/26/2019	649,487	0	0	389,693	<input type="checkbox"/>	767	0
<b>Total for all 14 Agreements</b>			<b>13,715,635</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,786,200</b>		<b>22,019</b>	<b>649,000</b>

Table 7

## Drinking Water SRF Reporting Additional Subsidy or GPR for Wisconsin - 2019 Cap Grant

Report Generated: 10/22/2020 -- Data Last Modified: 10/22/2020 9:13:00 AM

Tracking Number	Recipient	1st Agreement Date in Selected Period	Assistance Amount	Grant Amount	Negative Interest Amount	Principal Forgiveness Amount	Recipient Could Afford Project without Subsidy?	Population Served	GPR Amount
4902-03	Shelby Sanitary District #2	6/24/2020	1,728,688	0	0	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
4930-09	Wausau, City of	6/24/2020	45,256,287	0	0	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	38,426	1,580,533
5186-04	Augusta, City of	12/23/2019	2,076,859	0	0	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5202-07	New Auburn, Village of	6/10/2020	605,390	0	0	181,617	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5206-04	Ridgeway, Village of	1/22/2020	889,794	0	0	266,938	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	310,000
5282-06	Clintonville, City of	1/22/2020	766,234	0	0	344,806	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5313-03	Gresham, Village of	6/24/2020	603,845	0	0	362,307	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5356-01	Bear Creek, Village of	12/11/2019	815,994	0	0	333,808	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5397-06	Crandon, City of	6/24/2020	459,789	0	0	206,906	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	0
5446-04	Mineral Point, Village of	4/22/2020	827,631	0	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	215,000
5449-02	Eau Claire, City of	5/27/2020	11,174,785	0	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	61,150	11,174,785
5490-02	Woodville, Village of	6/10/2020	607,540	0	0	273,393	<input type="checkbox"/>	1,100	0
<b>Total for all 12 Agreements</b>			<b>65,812,836</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,469,775</b>		<b>100,676</b>	<b>13,280,318</b>