

SAFE DRINKING WATER LOAN PROGRAM STATE FISCAL YEAR 2022 ANNUAL REPORT



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**Prepared by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Bureau of Community Financial Assistance**

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Table 1: Status of SRF Draws/Disbursements as of 6/30/2022

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information – All Years

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Table 4: Set-Aside Accounts Status as of 6/30/2022

Table 5: Balance of Federal Capitalization Grant Funds as of 6/30/2022

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 that 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) 2022. Assurances and specific proposals for meeting federal requirements are provided in the Operating Agreement between the State and EPA.

There are five tables attached to this report. Table 1 shows loan disbursements for SFY 2022 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 2020. Table 3 gives further project information for each project funded during SFY 2022. Table 4 shows the status of the various set-aside accounts as of June 30, 2022. Table 5 shows the balance of the capitalization grants as of June 30, 2022. A detailed financial report for the Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) is provided separately.

II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

The SDWLP offers loans at a subsidized interest rate of 55% of the State's market rate. Loans to communities with a population less than 10,000 and with a Median Household Income (MHI) less than or equal to 80% of Wisconsin's MHI 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. Loans are required to mature not later than 30 years from the expected date of project completion, or the useful life of the project, whichever is less. Projects with requested loan terms exceeding 20 years are reviewed on a case-by case basis by DOA and engineers in the DNR's Drinking Water program.

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 2022 IN REVIEW

A. Application for Capitalization Grant

DNR submitted the application package for the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021 Capitalization Grant to EPA on July 16, 2021. EPA awarded the grant on September 29, 2021.

B. Grant Drawdowns

At the close of the state fiscal year, as shown in Table 5, \$304,170 in set-aside funds remained from the FFY 2020 capitalization grant and \$3,436,130 in set-aside funds remained from the FFY 2021 capitalization grant. Of those remaining funds, \$1,834,444 was incurred but not yet drawn as of the end of the state fiscal year.

C. Intended Uses of the Funds

Wisconsin’s SDWLP Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the SFY 2022 funding cycle identified the uses of the funds as follows:

<i>FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant</i>	\$18,749,000	<i>Administration</i>	\$925,213
<i>State Match</i>	\$3,749,800	<i>Technical Assistance</i>	\$242,133
<i>Principal Forgiveness</i>	\$5,044,980	<i>Wellhead Protection</i>	\$583,417
		<i>Local Assistance</i>	\$1,336,292
		<i>State Program Management</i>	\$2,458,862
		Total	\$5,545,917

Subsidized loans in the amount of \$130,000,000 were available from the capitalization grant and state match, principal and interest repayments, interest and investment earnings, and revenue bond proceeds.

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 \$67,488,022 for SFY 2022. Capitalization grant disbursements totaled \$13,376,083; state match disbursements totaled \$3,784,400. \$26,029,014 was disbursed from repayments, which includes \$4,126,923 as principal forgiveness, and \$24,298,525 was disbursed from WIFTA funds.

Table 2 provides loan information for the last three SFYs with summary information for SFYs prior to SFY 2020. 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 2022. This includes the breakdown between loan and principal forgiveness, project description, population of the municipality, county in which the municipality is located, whether the municipality was considered a disadvantaged community, and the anticipated construction start and completion dates.

F. SDWLP Projects Funded During SFY 2022

Fifty-eight complete SDWLP applications totaling \$122,229,063 in requested costs were received by the June 30, 2021 application deadline. Eleven applications were withdrawn at the request of the applicant, and two were unable to close a loan by the loan closing deadline. These figures do not include Private LSL Replacement projects which are detailed in the preceding section.

Nine SDWLP loans funding twelve projects totaling \$81,250,712 were made during SFY 2022. Three of these agreements included principal forgiveness (\$1,324,280) and two included identified green components (totaling \$940,000). One loan was for a project designated as federal equivalency (Milwaukee 4851-39 for \$24,022,175). For information on projects that executed a loan during SFY 2022, go to Tables 2 and 3.

On December 3, 2021, Governor Evers signed 2021 Wisconsin Act 112 into law, which repealed s. 281.61(1), Wis. Stats. that had set the SDWLP loan closing deadline as June 30th. After finalizing a policy paper in response, DNR extended the loan closing deadline to September 30, 2022. Projects that had not closed by the end of SFY 2022 then had until the end of September 2022 to execute an agreement. Consequently, SFY 2022 SDWLP loan closing figures appear lower than recent years because projects that closed between July 1, 2022 and September 30, 2022 will be included in the SFY 2023 SDWLP Annual Report. To see the Policy Paper Regarding 2021 Wisconsin Act 112 in full, [click here](#).

G. Private Lead Service Line (LSL) Replacement Program

Utilizing funding transferred from the CWFP under the Water Infrastructure Financing Transfer Act (WIFTA) authority, DNR developed a revised Private LSL Replacement Program. WIFTA 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 came to \$63,809,549. This transfer was made on October 1, 2020.

Funding under the WIFTA Private LSL Replacement Program was awarded on a calendar year (CY) basis. For CY 2021, the deadline to submit Priority Evaluation and Ranking Forms (PERFs) was November 15, 2020, and applications were accepted through the end of June 2021. Sixty-seven eligible applications were received. Sixty awards totaling \$33,314,937 were executed during CY 2021; forty-four of these awards, totaling \$20,902,716, were executed during SFY 2022. These totals do not reflect total funds disbursed at project closeout. CY 2021 LSL awards replaced a total of 6,235 private LSLs with this funding.

For CY 2022, the application and PERF deadline was January 18, 2022. Seventy-five eligible applications were received and two awards totaling \$1,362,801 were made by June 30, 2022, the end of SFY 2022. Initially all projects were required to execute awards by the end of the CY but, due to a difficult bidding environment and other factors, an extension was given through February 2023 to execute awards. LSL awards for the CY 2022 program can only cover costs incurred through April 2023. Information on the remaining CY 2022 LSL awards will be included in the SFY 2023 SDWLP Annual Report.

A total of sixty-two LSL awards totaling \$22,265,517 were executed during SFY 2023.

Work was also undertaken during SFY 2022 to revise the Private LSL Replacement Program in order to accommodate the new funding available under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. This effort was still underway at the end of SFY 2022; changes to the LSL program will be incorporated into SFY 2024 funding.

H. Requirements Contained in FFY 2021 Appropriations Act

The FFY 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-260) continued requirements from recent years with some slight modifications. The requirements for FFY 2021 included the American Iron and Steel requirement and a provision that 14% of the amount of the FFY 2021 DWSRF capitalization grant be used to provide additional subsidization in the form of grants, principal forgiveness, or negative interest rate loans. Davis-Bacon wage rate requirements applied to SFY 2022 projects as well. All projects were required to comply with the use of American Iron and Steel provisions and with the Davis-Bacon Act.

Out of the 58 projects allocated funding on the Final Funding List, 23 were allocated additional subsidy as principal forgiveness (PF) totaling \$7,150,247. Using American Community Survey data on population and median household income, DNR determined the percentage of eligible project costs that qualify for PF. Projects were then ranked according to their PERF score and allocated PF in that order. Any project that did not qualify for PF or was below the fundable range for PF, was allocated loan funds only. By the end of SFY 2022, three executed agreements included PF (\$1,324,280). This does not include Private LSL Replacement agreements, which are 100% PF. There were only three SDWLP agreements with PF in SFY 2022 in part because of a statutory change that extended that loan closing deadline until September 30, 2022. For more information on the statutory change, see Section III.F.

I. Status of Additional Subsidization from FFY 2010–2021 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	\$4,876,040
2020	\$3,753,200	\$9,195,340	\$3,618,638
2021	\$3,749,800	\$9,187,010	\$0
Totals:	\$45,977,640	\$105,169,235	\$77,101,563

PF awarded from the FFY 2020 cap grant totaled \$3,618,638 as of the end of SFY 2022. DNR expects any remaining PF from the FFY 2020 and 2021 grants will be awarded during SFY 2023.

J. Green Project Reserve (GPR) Funding

DNR encourages applicants to submit the EIF Green Project Reserve Form (8700-357). EIF typically funds a small number of identified GPR projects or project components every year. Including projects that received ARRA funding, Wisconsin has funded a total of 109 SDWLP projects that included GPR components totaling \$62,273,759 since 2009.

Two projects funded during SFY 2022 identified GPR components and are detailed below:

- The City of Sheboygan (4901-09) is replacing a more than 100-year-old intake pipeline off the shore of Lake Michigan (\$550,000).
 - Water from the traveling screens will be returned to the shorewell for pumping to the plant and not wasted to the drain. Seal water for the pumps will be directed to the pump wetwell rather than the drain.
 - Energy efficient pumps, lighting, and building improvements will be installed. The new intake is sized to reduce frictional losses and thus energy usage.
 - The new raw water pump will use a Tier 4 natural gas engine that produces less greenhouse gas emissions.
- The Village of South Wayne (5435-07) replaced aging water mains, hydrants, valves, and services that are expected to result in water loss reduction of 10% or approximately 737,000 million gallons per year (\$390,000).

IV. SET-ASIDES**A. Administration**

For administration of the program, DNR budgeted \$925,213 from the FFY 2021 capitalization grant, which brings the total funds requested for administration from the beginning of the program to \$15,994,241. A total of \$2,608,992 in banked administrative authority is available for designation from a future capitalization grant, if needed. Administrative costs incurred during SFY 2022 totaled \$1,043,145 bringing the cumulative total spent on administration to \$15,905,703.

B. Wellhead Protection

For Wellhead Protection (WHP) activities, DNR budgeted \$583,417 from the FFY 2021 capitalization grant. WHP costs incurred during SFY 2022 totaled \$520,581. This brings the total amount of funds spent from the WHP set-aside to \$5,942,305 out of total requested funds of \$6,473,263.

Activities focused on demonstration, research, outreach, and data delivery activities. Wellhead Protection set-aside accomplishments during SFY 2022 are detailed in the separately submitted September 2022 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report for FFY 2021.

C. Local Assistance as Part of a Capacity Development Strategy

During SFY 2022 DNR budgeted \$1,336,292 for capacity development under the Local Assistance and Other State Programs set-aside. Expenditures totaled \$1,317,641, bringing total expenditures from this set-aside to \$12,848,269 out of the total requested funds of \$13,396,697.

With these set-aside funds, DNR currently contracts with county and local health agencies for inspections and other compliance surveillance activities at approximately 6,917 transient non-community systems in 54 counties. In SFY 2022, DNR provided 6 different training webinars for county agents. There is evidence that this work is leading to results. Transient non-community systems covered by county contracts incurred fewer monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations in SFY 2022. More information on this program can be found in the September 2022 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

D. Small Systems Technical Assistance

During SFY 2022 DNR budgeted \$242,133 under the Small Systems Technical Assistance set-aside and expenditures totaled \$246,707. This brings the total funds requested to \$6,963,975 and total expenditures to \$6,694,775. A total of \$1,745,252 in banked Small Systems Technical Assistance authority is available for designation from a future capitalization grant if needed. This total includes funds banked from the FFY 2022 capitalization grant.

In SFY 2022, DNR contracted with the Wisconsin Rural Water Association (WRWA) to provide technical assistance to Other-than-Municipal (OTM) and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) public water systems to help them comply with regulatory requirements. During the year, WRWA conducted over 600 technical assistance site visits and delivered over 5,300 monitoring, reporting, and compliance assistance reminders. More information on these activities can be found in the September 2022 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

E. State Program Management

For SFY 2022, DNR budgeted \$2,458,862 for State Program Management activities, including Capacity Development and Operator Certification. Expenditures totaled \$2,229,874. This brings the total funds requested to \$29,656,377 and total expenditures to \$29,250,554. A total of \$6,781,907 in banked State Program Management authority is available for designation from a future capitalization grant (this total includes banked funds requested from the FFY 2022 capitalization grant).

The State Program Management set-aside is used to fund state staff, archiving contracts, information technology contracts, operator certification contracts for public water system supervision, and research projects. Some deliverables include:

- 54 continuing education sessions were attended by 272 operators;
- 6 training sessions for the water system operator certification exam were attended by 71 operators; and
- 18 Water Quality Technology degree courses at Moraine Park Technical College had 158 enrolled students.

More information on these activities can be found in the September 2022 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

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. Several 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. The projects that rank the highest on the list are the most likely to receive loan funds and principal forgiveness. Other requirements, such as a biennial limit for loan recipients and a 15% requirement for funding water systems with a population under 10,000, may impact which projects receive funding through the SDWLP.

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

The DNR's Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater strives to improve 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 technical information and educational opportunities on a wide range of topics related to providing safe drinking water.

The DNR contracted with WRWA in SFY 2022, to maintain a Technical Assistance program for OTM and NTNC public water systems. WRWA conducted over 600 technical assistance site visits and delivered over 5,300 monitoring, reporting, and compliance reminders to OTM and NTNC water systems. Site visits are targeted to the specific needs of the water system and can cover operations and maintenance, monitoring, regulatory, and violation response. Monitoring support contacts include reminders of upcoming monitoring deadlines and correct locations and procedures for sample collection.

The DNR also supports a robust Operator Certification program, based on the idea 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. 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 24 years the SDWLP has been operating, loans totaling \$984,333,551 have been made to 271 different communities. In SFY 2022, EIF executed nine SDWLP loans funding twelve projects, totaling \$81,250,712 in loan and PF funds. Of that, three agreements included PF (\$1,324,280) to communities that met the disadvantaged communities criteria in the IUP. These figures do not include WIFTA-funded LSL projects that received PF as these projects were not evaluated for disadvantaged status.

Of the nine executed agreements, six met the disadvantaged communities criteria in the IUP. Three agreements did not receive PF because they fell below the fundable range for PF. As mentioned previously, there were only three SDWLP agreements with PF in SFY 2022 in part because projects that had not closed by the end of SFY 2022 had until September 2022 to execute an agreement.

- **Provide financial assistance in the form of principal forgiveness to public water systems that have reported private lead service lines to the PSC for the purpose of removing privately-owned lead service lines.**

When DNR initially developed the WIFTA-funded Private LSL Replacement Program, we hoped to award all funds within three years. At the time of publishing the CY 2022 Private Lead Service Line Replacement Program Funding List, all WIFTA funds had been allocated. This is one year ahead of the three-year goal and allows the LSL Replacement Program to turn its focus to new funds available under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

In an effort to improve LSL inventory data, applicants must have reported at least one LSL to the PSC to be eligible for funding. In numerous cases, communities updated their inventories and continue to keep the inventories updated as they confirm the compositions of more service lines.

A total of 75 eligible applications were received for CY 2022 WIFTA LSL funds. Initially the deadline for executing an agreement was the end of the CY, but an extension was made to this deadline, which is now February 22, 2023 for costs incurred through April 30, 2023.

During SFY 2022, EIF executed 46 LSL awards totaling \$22,265,517. This includes projects that applied during SFY 2021 but did not execute an award until SFY 2022. EIF disbursed \$24,298,525 for LSL replacements during SFY 2022.

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

To encourage implementation of corrosion control study recommendations, developing and maintaining asset management plans, and executing partnership agreements, PERF points were awarded targeting each area. Twenty PERF points were awarded for projects implementing the approved recommendations of a corrosion control study. Twenty or fifteen points were awarded for developing a new asset management plan or revising an existing plan, respectively. Ten points were awarded to municipalities that executed a new agreement between two or more water systems to improve technical, managerial, and financial capacity. For SFY 2022, five projects received additional points for developing or revising an asset management plan. No points were awarded for implementing a corrosion control study recommendation or water system partnerships.

- **Provide financial assistance, including principal forgiveness, to public water systems for addressing emerging or secondary contaminants exceeding state or federal health advisory levels.**

EIF provided no financial assistance to address emerging contaminants during SFY 2022; however, a team of DNR staff met regularly during SFY 2022 to develop an emerging contaminants funding program that will utilize funds from the yet to be awarded FFY 2022 Emerging Contaminants Capitalization Grant. EIF now has a better sense of the emerging contaminants funding needs and has laid the groundwork to prepare a project pipeline for SFYs 2023 and 2024.

- **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 WHP plans that have enacted WHP 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 WHP ordinances of this type. To facilitate implementation of WHP where source water originates outside of municipal boundaries, DNR encourages and provides guidance on the adoption of county-wide ordinances and extraterritorial WHP zoning districts as adjuncts to any municipal WHP plan, which can serve as a means to utilize county authority to limit locating potential contamination sources within the WHP 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, 2022—the target was 43% of Municipal Groundwater Sourced Community Water Systems and the state met these targets with 237 of 555 groundwater sourced municipal systems achieving substantial implementation of wellhead protection.

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. Utilizing partnerships and cross program coordination, DNR has provided strategic and technical assistance to several communities to enhance WHP. Recent examples include a strategic intervention in the Village of Luck that has helped address the movement of chlorinated solvent plumes toward supply wells and a groundwater flow model developed to assist the City of Waupaca with prioritizing lands contributing recharge to wells for source water protection.

DNR is working with partners (USGS, University of Wisconsin, and others) to develop new groundwater source water assessment tools and nitrogen fertilizer decision support tools. Nitrate is the most prevalent groundwater contaminant causing exceedances of the drinking water standard for public water supplies in Wisconsin. Tools currently in development will be used to implement source water protection approaches identified as priority needs to reduce the frequency of violations of the health-based drinking water standard for nitrate at public wells. The Groundwater and Nitrogen Fertilizer Decision Support Tools project includes contracts with technical partners with a set of multi-year objectives to develop multiple end user tools in the following component areas:

- (1) methods to efficiently evaluate transport of nitrate from areas contributing recharge to wells, including accounting for existing entrained legacy nitrate in the groundwater flow system from historical land uses to explain present nitrate concentrations and to forecast quantity of overall load reduction and time needed for nitrate trend improvement based on the groundwater age distribution of water captured by the well;
- (2) to effectively target these load reductions, methods to improve source water assessments for the vast majority of public wells that do not have a groundwater flow model-based area contributing recharge delineations; and
- (3) software tools to evaluate land use scenarios to quantitatively implement nitrate load reduction goals in source water protection areas with an emphasis on modeling a range of agricultural crop management systems to predict nitrate leaching versus crop production tradeoffs.

Additionally, the Underground Injection Control program prevents endangerment of underground sources of drinking water by prohibiting injection of waste, and requires approval for the placement of stormwater, remedial amendments, investigational tracers, and other substances in the subsurface.

- **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 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 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. Municipal systems regularly use the SDWLP to help fund corrective actions (e.g., new well construction, treatment plant construction) and return to compliance after contaminant exceedances.

- **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 EIF's 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. The Public Service Commission (PSC) had ruled that ratepayer funds could not be used for improvements on private property, which 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 increased awareness of the magnitude of financial assistance needed by communities to achieve a lead-free distribution system. This awareness contributed to the passage of 2017 Wisconsin Act 137. The Act 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.

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 transferred the full amount allowed (\$63.8 million) and made programmatic changes to the Private LSL Replacement Program. During SFY 2022, EIF executed 46 LSL awards totaling \$22,265,517. This includes projects that applied in SFY 2021 but did not execute an award until SFY 2022. EIF disbursed \$24,298,525 for LSL replacements. While this funding is still only a small fraction of the amount needed to remove all the LSLs in the state, it appears to be successful in serving as a catalyst for municipalities to start replacing their private LSLs.

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 line 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”).

- **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 was transferred under WIFTA for private lead service line removal, though the WIFTA funds must all be awarded as principal forgiveness so these funds will not revolve. 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 and has increased 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, 2022, 26.9% are rated below investment grade while 31.7% are rated double-A or better.

- **Maintain existing partnerships with other State and Federal financing sources 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 technical, managerial, and financial 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 2022, 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.

- 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 and phosphorus load reductions (HUC 8 -12).
 - Participating in a cross-program nitrogen workgroup to integrate groundwater into comprehensive watershed-based 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.
 - 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 farm bill requirements to devote a percentage of conservation practices funding to protecting sources of drinking water.
 - Utilizing extensive groundwater quality and well construction databases maintained by DG to analyze statewide conditions and create tools such as aquifer nitrate penetration graphs to assist stakeholders with well construction to obtain safe water.
- **Develop methods and mechanisms for measuring program effectiveness.**

The DNR's public water supply program uses the Drinking Water System database to track 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. All these data are recorded in the Drinking Water System and 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 the FFY 2021 Capitalization Grant

- The State meets all the applicable general terms and conditions included in the document titled EPA General Terms and Conditions.
- Administrative condition A requires the submittal of reports, specific requests for approval, or notifications to EPA. This condition has been complied with as applicable.
- Administrative condition B, which details pre-award costs, is understood by the State and has been complied with.

- Programmatic condition A regarding ASAP utilization and 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. During SFY 2022, state match disbursements totaled \$3,784,400, which included \$34,600 in state match for the \$173,000 in reallocated FFY 2019 cap grant funds that were received during the SFY.
- 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 2022 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.
- 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 did not require additional action by the State. Federal administrative funds are used to pay for SRF-related travel, as appropriate.
- Programmatic condition G and H regarding Drinking Water National Information Systems (DWNIMS) and Public Health Benefits Reporting are now centralized in EPA's Office of Water State Revolving Fund database. DNR submitted the majority of assistance information in the database after the end of the state fiscal year. This includes details about additional subsidization and GPR funding. DNR submitted the DWNIMS reporting behind schedule due to staff capacity issues stemming from the additional BIL grants.
- Programmatic condition I regarding Annual Reporting is being met by submission of this Annual Report, though the Annual Report submission is late.
- Programmatic condition J regarding Set-Aside Reporting has been complied with and is detailed in the September 2022 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.
- Programmatic condition K regarding Program Income from Administrative Fees is being complied with. Effective beginning with the May 1, 2022 loan repayment cycle, DNR and DOA began collecting a loan service fee of 0.25% on SDWLP loans that have originated since July 1, 2017. This service fee is a component of the interest rate and does not result in an interest rate that is higher than what is advertised. Fees collected in SFY 2022 totaled \$344,640.26.
- Programmatic condition L regarding signage is addressed by requiring projects designated as federal equivalency to comply. Details on how a project can comply with the signage requirement is located on the DNR website.
- Programmatic condition M regarding additional subsidization is being complied with. For more information, go to Sections III. E through I and Table 3.
- 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. for more information.
- 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. All loan recipients are required to comply with the use of American iron and steel provisions of section 1452(a)(4) of the SDWA. 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. DNR engineers also investigate AIS compliance during project inspections.
- 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. Language requiring compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act is included in all assistance agreements and construction contracts funded by these assistance agreements. Additionally, loan recipients certify their compliance with every Request for Disbursement as well as at project closeout.

C. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Utilization

All projects funded by the SDWLP are required to make a Good Faith Effort to solicit for Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs) and follow the six affirmative steps under 40 CFR § 33.301. Up to 8% of construction costs for a project may be deemed ineligible for funding if DBE solicitation requirements are not met.

Reporting on DBE utilization is done after the end of construction at loan close out. This more accurately captures DBE utilization because it shows the total amount paid to DBEs, not an estimate. EPA requires DBE reports to be submitted annually in October, which does not correlate to the state fiscal year. The numbers given in this Annual Report will be from the DBE report submitted during the SFY (in October 2021). Percentages given in this Annual Report cover projects that closed out between October 1, 2020 and September 30, 2021. Projects that closed out between October 1, 2021 and September 30, 2022 will be included in the SFY 2023 Annual Report.

For the projects that closed out between October 1, 2020 and September 30, 2021, the overall percentage of funds paid to DBE procurements was 10.38%.

VI. FINANCIAL HEALTH OF THE DRINKING WATER SRF

As of the end of SFY 2022, a total of \$451,027,563 has been drawn from the FFY 1997 through 2020 capitalization grants. This is made up of \$378,482,550 in project costs and \$72,545,013 from the various set-asides (Table 5). In addition to the capitalization grant funds, \$83,403,573 in state matching funds, \$26,483,865 in transferred WIFTA funds, \$23,596,056 in other transferred funds, \$318,539,612 from repayments, \$12,875,704 in interest earnings, and \$40,857,582 from leveraged bond proceeds have been disbursed (Table 1).

Principal payments on loans are due in May of each year with interest payments in May and November. During SFY 2022, \$31,486,542 in principal repayments and \$7,122,869 in interest payments were received, bringing total principal repayments to \$354,151,462 and total interest payments to \$103,140,215, both as of June 30, 2022.

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

Table 1: Status of SRF Funds as of 06/30/2022		
	SFY 2022 Draws/Disbs.	Cumulative Draws/Disbs.
Federal Cap. Grants - Project Costs- Loans	\$13,376,083	\$312,145,469
Federal Cap. Grants - Project Costs- Principal Forgiveness	\$0	\$28,587,081
ARRA Grant - Project Costs - Principal Forgiveness	\$0	\$37,750,000
WIFTA Funds - Project Costs - Principal Forgiveness	\$24,298,525	\$26,483,865
Transferred Funds - Project Costs	\$0	\$23,596,056
Interest Earnings - Project Costs	\$0	\$12,875,704
Repayments - Project Costs - Loans	\$21,902,091	\$275,015,391
Repayments - Project Costs - Principal Forgiveness	\$4,126,923	\$43,524,221
Leveraged Bonds - Project Costs - Loans	\$0	\$40,857,582
State Match - Project Costs	\$3,784,400	\$83,403,573
Project Disbursements Subtotals:	\$67,488,022	\$884,238,942
Federal Cap. Grants - SRF Administration	\$1,043,145	\$15,905,703
Federal Cap. Grants - Programmatic Set-Asides	\$4,279,707	\$58,438,656
Set-Aside Expense Subtotals:	\$5,322,852	\$74,344,359
Total SRF Disbursements/Expenses	\$72,810,874	\$958,583,301

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
SFY 1999 Totals:	For 9 loan agreements				\$92,099,856	\$50,893,270		
SFY 2000 Totals:	For 2 loan agreements				\$454,324	\$9,509,888		
SFY 2001 Totals:	For 5 loan agreements				\$10,226,576	\$10,177,883		
SFY 2002 Totals:	For 6 loan agreements				\$5,205,361	\$10,865,748		
SFY 2003 Totals:	For 6 loan agreements				\$9,976,661	\$8,524,525		
SFY 2004 Totals:	For 20 loan agreements				\$48,291,869	\$30,998,440		
SFY 2005 Totals:	For 7 loan agreements				\$54,784,401	\$41,388,868		
SFY 2006 Totals:	For 7 loan agreements				\$35,351,651	\$27,600,182		
SFY 2007 Totals:	For 11 loan agreements				\$15,821,690	\$14,122,898		
SFY 2008 Totals:	For 13 loan agreements				\$57,541,031	\$47,127,096		
SFY 2009 Totals:	For 16 loan agreements				\$47,542,383	\$24,322,246		
SFY 2010 Totals:	For 46 loan agreements				\$107,380,843	\$82,154,686		
SFY 2011 Totals:	For 6 loan agreements				\$6,337,578	\$4,772,816		
SFY 2012 Totals:	For 31 loan agreements				\$59,755,297	\$36,428,607		
SFY 2013 Totals:	For 38 loan agreements				\$62,454,721	\$44,295,675		
SFY 2014 Totals:	For 25 loan agreements				\$57,735,948	\$30,040,103		
SFY 2015 Totals:	For 30 loan agreements				\$72,361,318	\$57,406,772		
SFY 2016 Totals:	For 16 loan agreements				\$48,817,549	\$24,727,108		
SFY 2017 Totals:	For 63 loan agreements				\$96,132,525	\$65,311,015		
SFY 2018 Totals:	For 57 loan agreements				\$83,424,928	\$56,856,481		
SFY 2019 Totals:	For 27 loan agreements				\$80,080,995	\$48,990,288		
Arlington, Village of	4758-03	SDW	23	04/22/20	\$2,051,577	\$923,860	1.760%	2020
Augusta, City of	5186-04	SDW	64	12/23/19	\$4,074,367	\$2,076,859	0.990%	2020
Barron, City of	5473-03	SDW	72	12/11/19	\$2,022,909	\$1,511,909	0.990%	2020
Bear Creek, Village of *	5356-01	SDW	52	12/11/19	\$815,994	\$807,302	1.650%	2020
Clintonville, City of *	5282-06	SDW	59	01/22/20	\$2,156,683	\$670,344	0.990%	2020
Crandon, City of *	5397-06	SDW	64	06/24/20	\$934,931	\$399,008	1.056%	2020
Eau Claire, City of	5449-02	SDW	58	05/27/20	\$11,477,985	\$11,174,785	1.760%	2020
Edgerton, City of	4800-04	SDW	20	12/11/19	\$234,605	\$234,605	1.650%	2020

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
Gresham, Village of	5313-03	SDW	72	06/24/20	\$1,639,334	\$603,845	1.056%	2020
Milwaukee, City of *	4851-36	SDW	33/15/15	05/27/20	\$29,508,645	\$22,701,501	1.760%	2020
Mineral Point, City of *	5446-04	SDW	42	04/22/20	\$877,031	\$817,466	1.760%	2020
Mishicot, Village of *	5586-01	SDW	15	03/11/20	\$1,344,624	\$405,178	1.650%	2020
New Auburn, Village of	5202-07	SDW	38	06/10/20	\$961,880	\$605,390	1.760%	2020
Omro, City of	5091-06	SDW	38/38	12/11/19	\$3,283,214	\$1,118,538	1.650%	2020
Ridgeway, Village of *	5206-04	SDW	38	01/22/20	\$1,396,794	\$875,071	1.650%	2020
Shelby SD #2	4902-03	SDW	62	06/24/20	\$2,417,811	\$1,728,688	1.760%	2020
Stoddard, Village of	4916-02	SDW	34	06/24/20	\$1,356,938	\$837,054	1.760%	2020
Waukesha, City of *	7000-05	SDW	241	12/11/19	\$4,812,045	\$2,717,094	1.650%	2020
Wausau, City of	4930-09	SDW	298	06/24/20	\$46,396,462	\$45,256,287	1.760%	2020
Woodville, Village of	5490-02	SDW	567	06/10/20	\$1,540,654	\$607,540	1.056%	2020
SFY 2020 Totals:					\$119,304,483	\$96,072,324		
Alma Center, Village of	5330-04	SDW	54	2/24/2021	\$218,046	\$217,003	0.891%	2021
Amery, City of	5582-02	SDW	49	6/23/2021	\$3,571,337	\$1,066,194	0.891%	2021
Antigo, City of	4754-08	LSL	55	6/23/2021	\$455,000	\$455,000	PF-Only	2021
Baraboo, City of	4762-03	LSL	50	4/28/2021	\$99,000	\$99,000	PF-Only	2021
Barron, City of	5473-03	SDW	72	6/23/2021	\$1,511,909	\$71,714	0.990%	2021
Bonduel, Village of	5057-02	LSL	45	4/28/2021	\$45,000	\$45,000	PF-Only	2021
Bruce, Village of	5545-02	SDW	119	6/23/2021	\$2,486,727	\$856,312	0.891%	2021
Cambria, Village of	4777-04	SDW	98	6/23/2021	\$1,316,333	\$1,316,333	1.485%	2021
Cassville, Village of	5469-05	SDW	62	5/26/2021	\$1,663,494	\$584,803	0.891%	2021
Columbus, City of	5188-03	LSL	105	6/23/2021	\$145,000	\$145,000	PF-Only	2021
Eau Claire, City of	5449-06	LSL	55	6/9/2021	\$847,600	\$847,600	PF-Only	2021
Grantsburg, Village of	5377-07	SDW	91	6/23/2021	\$925,886	\$925,886	0.891%	2021
Green Bay, City of	5331-29	LSL	90	4/14/2021	\$1,411,635	\$1,411,635	PF-Only	2021
Iron River SD #1	4988-02	SDW	54	5/26/2021	\$1,285,828	\$481,121	0.891%	2021
Janesville, City of	5119-06	LSL	45	5/12/2021	\$1,950,000	\$1,950,000	PF-Only	2021
Kenosha, City of	4825-05	LSL	55	4/28/2021	\$1,950,000	\$1,950,000	PF-Only	2021
Ladysmith, City of	5369-13	SDW	66/62/62/ 62/58	6/23/2021	\$1,944,715	\$873,690	0.891%	2021
Lake Mills, City of	4828-05	LSL	95	6/23/2021	\$280,000	\$280,000	PF-Only	2021
Lone Rock, Village of *	5465-04	SDW	71	4/28/2021	\$1,195,439	\$462,938	0.891%	2021
Maiden Rock, Village of	5606-02	SDW	57	6/23/2021	\$1,007,858	\$400,719	1.485%	2021
Manitowoc, City of	5191-14	LSL	110	4/28/2021	\$1,568,445	\$1,568,445	PF-Only	2021
Mayville, City of	5443-06	LSL	95	4/28/2021	\$960,000	\$960,000	PF-Only	2021
Menasha, City of	4845-16	SDW	28	6/23/2021	\$1,057,758	\$997,383	1.485%	2021
Menasha, City of	4845-17	LSL	100	6/23/2021	\$408,000	\$408,000	PF-Only	2021
Milwaukee, City of	4851-37	SDW	33	5/26/2021	\$28,854,340	\$27,323,813	1.485%	2021
Mosinee, City of	5536-04	LSL	40	5/26/2021	\$125,000	\$125,000	PF-Only	2021
Muscoda, Village of	5159-01	SDW	81	5/26/2021	\$1,439,580	\$556,080	0.891%	2021
Nekoosa, City of	4858-16	SDW	54	6/23/2021	\$3,688,042	\$1,318,380	0.891%	2021
Reeseville, Village of	4891-04	SDW	32	5/26/2021	\$782,294	\$318,651	1.485%	2021
Shawano, City of	5124-05	LSL	115	4/28/2021	\$1,250,950	\$1,250,950	PF-Only	2021
Shelby SD #2	4902-05	SDW	32	5/26/2021	\$1,816,590	\$714,964	1.485%	2021
Somers, Village of	5610-01	SDW	41	4/14/2021	\$4,456,404	\$4,456,404	1.595%	2021
Sun Prairie, City of	5576-03	LSL	45	5/26/2021	\$562,500	\$562,500	PF-Only	2021
Thorp, City of	4922-13	SDW	43	2/24/2021	\$1,375,196	\$561,415	0.891%	2021
Two Rivers, City of	4920-37	SDW	102/94	6/23/2021	\$4,071,234	\$1,352,967	1.485%	2021
Waupaca, City of	4929-06	LSL	55	5/26/2021	\$160,090	\$160,090	PF-Only	2021

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
Wausaukee, Village of	5512-02	SDW	387	6/23/2021	\$1,461,412	\$961,412	0.891%	2021
SFY 2021 Totals:					\$78,348,642	\$58,036,402		
Ashland, City of	4759-18	LSL	105	12/22/2021	\$287,919	\$287,919	PF-Only	2022
Bangor, Village of	5145-04	SDW	38	5/25/2022	\$6,534,184	\$2,325,404	1.650%	2022
Beaver Dam, City of	4764-04	LSL	60	8/11/2021	\$336,888	\$243,038	PF-Only	2022
Berlin, City of	5466-08	LSL	0	12/22/2021	\$3,580,393	\$33,750	PF-Only	2022
Bloomer, City of	4769-03	LSL	95	11/24/2021	\$324,453	\$85,049	PF-Only	2022
Cadott, Village of	4529-04	LSL	0	11/24/2021	\$65,000	\$65,000	PF-Only	2022
Campbellsport, Village of	5467-02	SDW	29	5/25/2022	\$3,004,969	\$795,076	1.650%	2022
Cross Plains, Village of	5537-03	SDW	24	6/22/2022	\$4,324,964	\$4,324,964	2.035%	2022
Cumberland, City of	4791-09	SDW	67	6/22/2022	\$3,301,598	\$1,911,257	1.221%	2022
Eau Claire, City of	5449-07	LSL	55	6/22/2022	\$650,000	\$650,000	PF-Only	2022
Edgerton, City of	4800-05	LSL	95	12/8/2021	\$1,798,933	\$373,410	PF-Only	2022
Elmwood, Village of	4391-03	LSL	0	11/24/2021	\$1,673,725	\$529,650	PF-Only	2022
Fond du Lac, City of	5142-12	LSL	50	8/25/2021	\$312,000	\$312,000	PF-Only	2022
Fox Point, Village of	4806-02	LSL	85	12/22/2021	\$3,174,935	\$31,994	PF-Only	2022
Glendale, City of	5626-01	LSL	0	11/24/2021	\$244,037	\$198,692	PF-Only	2022
Hartford, City of	4814-02	LSL	40	9/22/2021	\$100,000	\$100,000	PF-Only	2022
Hurley, City of	5340-05	LSL	80	8/11/2021	\$220,000	\$220,000	PF-Only	2022
Jefferson, City of	5463-04	LSL	45	11/10/2021	\$275,000	\$275,000	PF-Only	2022
Juneau, City of	4824-03	LSL	0	9/22/2021	\$75,000	\$75,000	PF-Only	2022
Kaukauna, City of	5120-06	LSL	40	12/8/2021	\$2,632,083	\$435,038	PF-Only	2022
Kiel, City of	5121-06	LSL	105	10/27/2021	\$176,453	\$176,453	PF-Only	2022
Kohler, Village of	5617-01	LSL	50	7/28/2021	\$10,682,860	\$1,993,565	PF-Only	2022
Marshfield, City of	5364-04	LSL	85	10/27/2021	\$616,500	\$616,500	PF-Only	2022
Mayville, City of	5443-08	LSL	95	6/22/2022	\$712,801	\$712,801	PF-Only	2022
Menomonee Falls, Village of	4847-03	LSL	20	8/25/2021	\$1,922,312	\$1,136,530	PF-Only	2022
Milton, City of	4850-02	LSL	30	9/22/2021	\$550,000	\$550,000	PF-Only	2022
Milwaukee, City of	4851-39	SDW	37	3/23/2022	\$25,247,377	\$24,022,175	1.485%	2022
Milwaukee, City of	4851-38	LSL	70	11/10/2021	\$6,316,336	\$3,800,000	PF-Only	2022
Nekoosa, City of	4858-17	LSL	70	8/25/2021	\$226,749	\$129,175	PF-Only	2022
New Holstein, City of	5366-04	LSL	35	10/27/2021	\$583,823	\$530,023	PF-Only	2022
New Lisbon, City of	5450-08	LSL	60	12/8/2021	\$8,827	\$8,827	PF-Only	2022
North Fond du Lac, Village of	4863-13	LSL	45	7/28/2021	\$90,000	\$90,000	PF-Only	2022
Oconomowoc, City of	5452-03	LSL	35	10/13/2021	\$207,500	\$207,500	PF-Only	2022
Oshkosh, City of	4874-13	LSL	55	8/11/2021	\$280,000	\$280,000	PF-Only	2022
Osseo, City of	4875-04	SDW	69	5/25/2022	\$6,260,622	\$6,260,622	1.760%	2022
Osseo, City of	4875-05	LSL	50	12/8/2021	\$90,896	\$90,896	PF-Only	2022
Platteville, City of	4881-08	LSL	55	9/8/2021	\$57,000	\$57,000	PF-Only	2022
Racine, City of	4887-14	LSL	45	7/28/2021	\$1,610,120	\$1,610,120	PF-Only	2022
Ripon, City of	5289-12	LSL	40	10/13/2021	\$100,000	\$100,000	PF-Only	2022
Rothschild, Village of	4896-12	LSL	45	8/25/2021	\$251,280	\$251,280	PF-Only	2022
Saint Francis, City of	5556-03	LSL	0	9/22/2021	\$50,000	\$50,000	PF-Only	2022
Schofield, City of	5565-02	LSL	55	9/22/2021	\$25,000	\$25,000	PF-Only	2022
Shawano, City of	5124-07	SDW	115	6/22/2022	\$1,517,335	\$1,517,335	1.221%	2022
Sheboygan, City of	4901-09	SDW	84	6/22/2022	\$50,980,018	\$39,430,018	2.145%	2022
Sheboygan, City of	4901-08	LSL	60	7/14/2021	\$511,580	\$285,000	PF-Only	2022
South Wayne, Village of	5435-07	SDW	81	6/22/2022	\$1,663,861	\$663,861	1.221%	2022
Stoughton, City of	5403-02	LSL	100	9/8/2021	\$5,195,556	\$3,561,281	PF-Only	2022

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
Thorp, City of	4922-14	LSL	60	9/8/2021	\$67,500	\$67,500	PF-Only	2022
Two Rivers, City of	4920-41	LSL	105	9/22/2021	\$1,906,478	\$310,338	PF-Only	2022
Waterloo, City of	4962-05	LSL	90	9/22/2021	\$237,041	\$237,041	PF-Only	2022
Watertown, City of	5439-04	LSL	105	9/22/2021	\$694,938	\$694,938	PF-Only	2022
Wausau, City of	4930-10	LSL	40	9/22/2021	\$320,000	\$320,000	PF-Only	2022
West Allis, City of	5404-07	LSL	35	7/14/2021	\$1,013,645	\$294,210	PF-Only	2022
Whitefish Bay, Village of	5214-10	LSL	0	10/13/2021	\$205,000	\$205,000	PF-Only	2022
Wisconsin Rapids, City of	5510-04	LSL	55	9/8/2021	\$153,000	\$153,000	PF-Only	2022
SFY 2022 Totals:					\$153,448,489	\$103,710,230		
Cumulative Totals:					\$1,402,879,119	\$984,333,551		

* loan total changed to reflect balance at closeout

** loan amount amended

Table 3: Project Information - SFY 2022

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Loan Amount	Prin. Forg. Amount	Project Description	Population	County	Disadv. Int or PF ¹	Construction Start	Construction Finish
Ashland, City of	4759-18	LSL	\$0	\$287,919	Private lead service line replacements	9,115	Ashland	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Bangor, Village of	5145-04	SDW	\$2,325,404	\$0	Watermain replacements on Commercial Street, 15th Avenue, 16th Avenue, 17th Avenue, and 10th Avenue	1,520	La Crosse	N	Apr-21	May-21
Beaver Dam, City of	4764-04	LSL	\$0	\$243,038	Private lead service line replacements	16,200	Dodge	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Berlin, City of	5466-08	LSL	\$0	\$33,750	Private lead service line replacements	5,371	Green Lake	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Bloomer, City of	4769-03	LSL	\$0	\$85,409	Private lead service line replacements	3,563	Chippewa	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Cadott, Village of	4529-04	LSL	\$0	\$65,000	Private lead service line replacements	1,352	Chippewa	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Campbellsport, Village of	5467-02	SDW	\$795,076	\$0	Watermain replacements on State Highway 67	1,825	Fond du Lac	N	Mar-21	Jun-22
Cross Plains, Village of	5537-03	SDW	\$4,324,964	\$0	New well and wellhouse #3, chemical feed system, connecting main, and wellhouse modifications to well #2	3,543	Dane	N	Jul-21	Jul-22
Cumberland, City of	4791-09	SDW	\$1,911,257	\$0	Replace watermain on Water Street, 4th Avenue, and Arcade Avenue.	2,311	Barron	Y	May-20	Oct-21
Eau Claire, City of	5449-07	LSL	\$0	\$650,000	Private lead service line replacements	66,060	Eau Claire	NA	Jan-22	Apr-23
Edgerton, City of	4800-05	LSL	\$0	\$373,409	Private lead service line replacements	5,512	Rock	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Elmwood, Village of	4391-03	LSL	\$0	\$529,650	Private lead service line replacements	798	Pierce	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Fond du Lac, City of	5142-12	LSL	\$0	\$312,000	Private lead service line replacements	44,303	Fond du Lac	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Fox Point, Village of	4806-02	LSL	\$0	\$31,994	Private lead service line replacements	6,808	Milwaukee	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Glendale, City of	5626-01	LSL	\$0	\$198,692	Private lead service line replacements	12,883	Milwaukee	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Hartford, City of	4814-02	LSL	\$0	\$100,000	Private lead service line replacements	15,870	Washington	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Hurley, City of	5340-05	LSL	\$0	\$25,640	Private lead service line replacements	1,515	Iron	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Jefferson, City of	5463-04	LSL	\$0	\$275,000	Private lead service line replacements	7,926	Jefferson	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Juneau, City of	4824-03	LSL	\$0	\$75,000	Private lead service line replacements	2,627	Dodge	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Kaukauna, City of	5120-06	LSL	\$0	\$435,038	Private lead service line replacements	16,086	Outagamie	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Kiel, City of	5121-06	LSL	\$0	\$176,453	Private lead service line replacements	3,736	Manitowoc	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Kohler, Village of	5617-01	LSL	\$0	\$1,993,565	Private lead service line replacements	2,200	Sheboygan	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Marshfield, City of	5364-04	LSL	\$0	\$616,500	Private lead service line replacements	18,708	Wood	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Mayville, City of	5443-08	LSL	\$0	\$712,801	Private lead service line replacements	5,112	Dodge	NA	Jan-22	Apr-23
Menomonee Falls, Village of	4847-03	LSL	\$0	\$1,136,530	Private lead service line replacements	23,867	Waukesha	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Milton, City of	4850-02	LSL	\$0	\$550,000	Private lead service line replacements	5,588	Rock	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Milwaukee, City of	4851-39	SDW	\$24,022,175	\$0	Various watermain replacements	590,547	Milwaukee	NA	Feb-20	Sep-21
Milwaukee, City of	4851-38	LSL	\$0	\$3,800,000	Private lead service line replacements	590,547	Milwaukee	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Nekoosa, City of	4858-17	LSL	\$0	\$129,175	Private lead service line replacements	2,557	Wood	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
New Holstein, City of	5366-04	LSL	\$0	\$530,023	Private lead service line replacements	3,213	Calumet	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
New Lisbon, City of	5450-08	LSL	\$0	\$8,827	Private lead service line replacements	2,466	Juneau	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21

Table 3: Project Information - SFY 2022

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Loan Amount	Prin. Forg. Amount	Project Description	Population	County	Disadv. Int or PF ¹	Construction Start	Construction Finish
North Fond du Lac, Village of	4863-13	LSL	\$0	\$90,000	Private lead service line replacements	5,014	Fond du Lac	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Oconomowoc, City of	5452-03	LSL	\$0	\$207,500	Private lead service line replacements	15,805	Waukesha	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Oshkosh, City of	4874-13	LSL	\$0	\$280,000	Private lead service line replacements	63,000	Winnebago	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Osseo, City of	4875-04	SDW	\$5,760,622	\$500,000	Construct water treatment plant for well #3	1,701	Trempealeau	Y	Oct-21	Jul-23
Osseo, City of	4875-05	LSL	\$0	\$90,896	Private lead service line replacements	1,701	Trempealeau	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Platteville, City of	4881-08	LSL	\$0	\$57,000	Private lead service line replacements	12,268	Grant	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Racine, City of	4887-14	LSL	\$0	\$1,610,120	Private lead service line replacements	105,100	Racine	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Ripon, City of	5289-12	LSL	\$0	\$100,000	Private lead service line replacements	7,800	Fond du Lac	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Rothschild, Village of	4896-12	LSL	\$0	\$251,280	Private lead service line replacements	3,190	Marathon	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Saint Francis, City of	5556-03	LSL	\$0	\$50,000	Private lead service line replacements	590,547	Milwaukee	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Schofield, City of	5565-02	LSL	\$0	\$25,000	Private lead service line replacements	2,117	Marathon	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Shawano, City of	5124-07	SDW	\$1,091,372	\$425,963	Replace watermains and public side lead service lines at various locations	9,200	Shawano	Y	May-22	Oct-22
Sheboygan, City of	4901-09	SDW	\$39,430,018	\$0	Construct new raw water intake pipe, a raw water pump station, a new shorewell, and yard piping	48,327	Sheboygan	N	May-22	Apr-24
Sheboygan, City of	4901-08	LSL	\$0	\$285,000	Private lead service line replacements	48,327	Sheboygan	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
South Wayne, Village of	5435-07	SDW	\$265,544	\$398,317	Replacement of watermains on Verley Street, Center Street, and Galena Street	478	Lafayette	Y	May-22	Dec-22
Stoughton, City of	5403-02	LSL	\$0	\$3,561,281	Private lead service line replacements	13,078	Dane	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Thorp, City of	4922-14	LSL	\$0	\$67,500	Private lead service line replacements	1,636	Clark	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Two Rivers, City of	4920-41	LSL	\$0	\$310,338	Private lead service line replacements	11,232	Manitowoc	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Waterloo, City of	4962-05	LSL	\$0	\$237,041	Private lead service line replacements	3,366	Jefferson	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Watertown, City of	5439-04	LSL	\$0	\$694,938	Private lead service line replacements	23,945	Jefferson	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Wausau, City of	4930-10	LSL	\$0	\$320,000	Private lead service line replacements	39,106	Marathon	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
West Allis, City of	5404-07	LSL	\$0	\$294,210	Private lead service line replacements	63,240	Milwaukee	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Whitefish Bay, Village of	5214-10	LSL	\$0	\$205,000	Private lead service line replacements	14,272	Milwaukee	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Wisconsin Rapids, City of	5510-04	LSL	\$0	\$153,000	Private lead service line replacements	20,000	Wood	NA	Jan-21	Dec-21
Totals:			\$79,926,432	\$23,589,797						

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.

¹ Loan includes Disadvantaged Interest rate or PF. LSL projects received WIFTA funds so not evaluated for disadvantaged status.

Table 4: Set-Aside Accounts Status as of 6/30/2022

Set-Aside Account	Total Funds Awarded As of 6/30/2022	% of Cap Grants Awarded to Date	Total Funds Expended As of 6/30/2022	Funds Remaining As of 6/30/2022
SRF Administration	\$15,994,241	3.52%	\$15,905,703	\$88,538
Source Water Protection	\$3,737,925	0.82%	\$3,737,925	\$0
Wellhead Protection	\$6,536,098	1.44%	\$5,942,305	\$593,793
Local Assist. - Capacity Dev.	\$13,396,697	2.95%	\$12,848,269	\$548,428
State Program Management *	\$29,656,377	6.52%	\$29,250,482	\$405,895
SS Technical Assistance	\$6,963,975	1.53%	\$6,694,775	\$269,200
	\$76,285,313	16.77%	\$74,379,459	\$1,905,854

\$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 6/30/2022

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	\$5,100,320	\$0
FFY 2019*	\$18,927,000	\$13,199,436	\$5,727,564	\$0
FFY 2020	\$18,766,000	\$12,933,094	\$5,528,736	\$304,170
FFY 2021	\$18,749,000	\$13,203,083	\$2,109,787	\$3,436,130
Totals:	\$454,767,863	\$378,482,550	\$72,545,013	\$3,740,300

An additional \$1,834,444 in set-aside costs had been incurred but not yet drawn as of 6/30/2022.

* FFY 2019 grant amended to add \$173,000 in reallocated funds