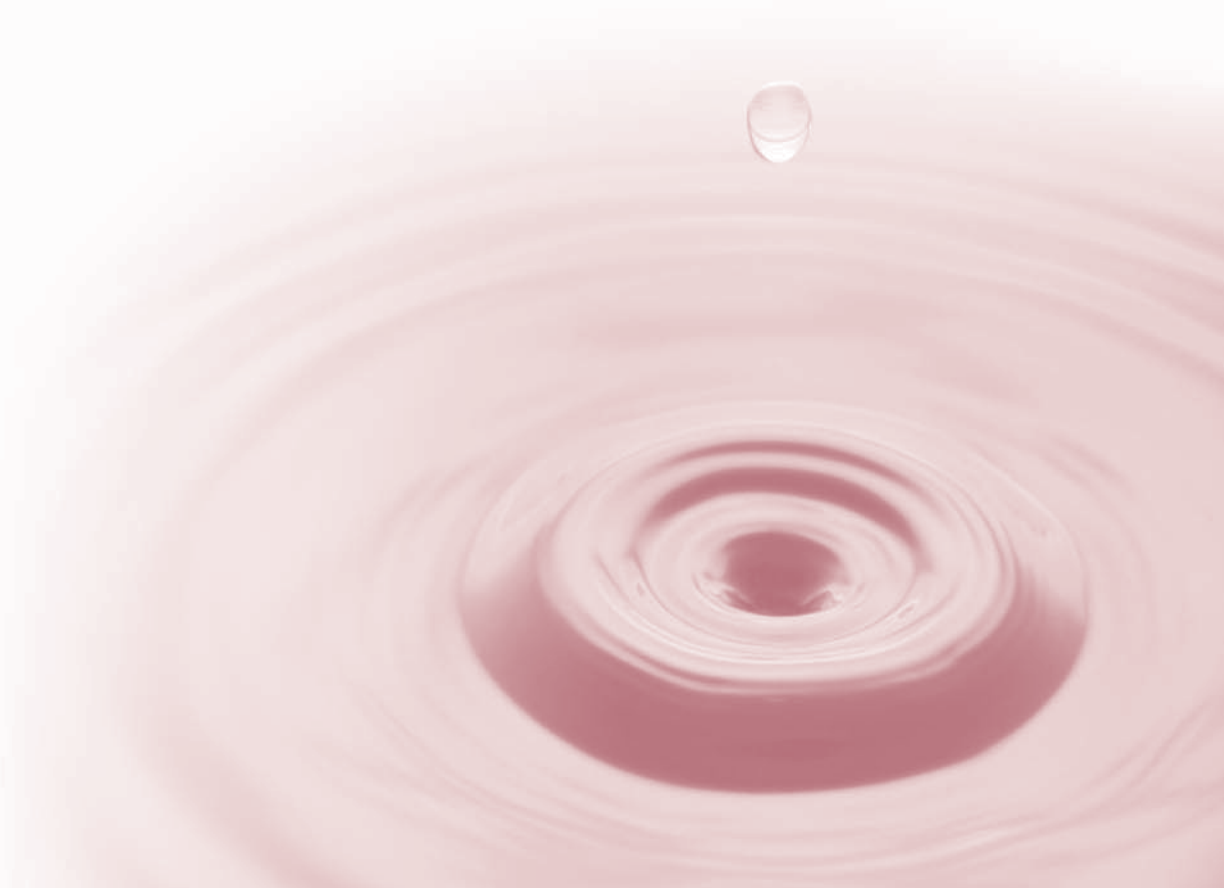


**Appendix A**

**State DWSRF Program Summaries**

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# Appendix A Legend

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## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- *State Goals* In establishing the DWSRF program, Congress gave each state the flexibility to design a program tailored to meet the needs of its water systems. Each state is required to include short- and long-term goals for its DWSRF program within its Intended Use Plan (IUP). These goals provide a framework to guide decision making within the state programs. Key goals for each state program were taken from the IUPs.

## Structure of Loan Program

- *Type of Program* *Direct loan programs* are programs with loans made from federal funds, repayments, and other earnings from the Fund. *Leveraged programs* are programs with loans made from the proceeds of bonds issued by the program to increase the amount of funds available for funding projects.
- *Interest Rates* Each state must describe in its IUP how the interest rates for its program are determined. The weighted average of the interest rate charged on DWSRF assistance provided was taken from DWNIMS.
- *Disadvantaged Assistance Program* Information on the features of the state's disadvantaged assistance program was taken from DWNIMS.
- *Priority System* The SDWA Amendments require that, to the maximum extent practicable, states give priority to projects that (1) address the most serious risks to public health, (2) are necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of the SDWA, and (3) assist systems most in need on a per household basis. Although each state must address these three objectives, many states have developed additional categories, which reflect each of the required objectives. The summary of categories for each state was taken from *Prioritizing Drinking Water Needs: A compilation of State priority systems for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program* (EPA 816-R-99-001).

## Project Needs and Demand

- *Infrastructure Needs* The reported needs were obtained from the *Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey: Second Report to Congress* (EPA 816-R-01-004), Exhibit B-1 and Exhibit C-1.
- *Demand* The reported demand was taken from the comprehensive list of projects included in the most recent IUP for the state as of July 2001.

## Funding for Projects

- *First Grant Award* The first grant award information was taken from the capitalization grant agreements. States have the option of applying for the full grant award or for project and set-aside funds separately.
- *Loans Executed* Information on the types of systems that received loans was taken from DWNIMS. If a state has not funded a privately-owned system, this does not necessarily mean that it has restrictions on funding privates. It could be that the state has yet to provide assistance to a privately-owned system.

## Program at a Glance

With the exception of the allotment percent and funds appropriated, all data in the table came from DWNIMS for the period ending June 30, 2001.

<b>Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)</b>	Percentage of appropriated funds available to states. The FY97 formula is based on PWSS grants and the FY98-FY01 formula is based on <i>Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey: First Report to Congress</i> (EPA 812-R-97-001).
<b>Funds Appropriated (FY97-01)</b>	Total amount of funds a state is eligible to receive from each fiscal year's appropriation based on an allotment formula.
<b>Grants Received</b>	Total amount of federal grants awarded to the state. States have two years in which to receive a grant award from a specific appropriation.
<b>State Contributions</b>	Amount deposited into Fund to meet 20% match requirement. Includes additional state match funds to meet future 20% match requirements and excess match contributions.
<b>Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds</b>	Gross bond proceeds less costs incidental to bond issuance.
<b>Total Funds Available</b>	Total funds made available for assistance including funds obligated through executed loan agreements and unobligated funds.
<b>Total Loans Executed (#, \$)</b>	Number and dollar amount of total loan agreements executed.
<b>Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)</b>	Number and percentage of loans to small systems serving 10,000 people or fewer.
<b>Projects Completed (#, %)</b>	Number and percentage of projects completed. Completion is the date when the project is complete for the purposes for which it was undertaken and operations are capable of being initiated.

## Structure of Set-aside Program

- Information on set-aside activities conducted by the state was taken from the most recent Annual/Biennial Report submitted by the state. Specific activities under the 4% administration and technical assistance set-aside were not included because, with the exception of 4 states, all states are using the funds solely to administer their DWSRF programs.

## Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- This category includes activities conducted by the state to provide technical assistance to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people.

## State Program Management (SPM)

- This category includes activities conducted by the state to: administer the state PWSS program; provide technical assistance through source water protection programs; and develop and implement a capacity development strategy or an operator certification program.

## Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- This category includes activities conducted by the state to: delineate and assess source water protection areas; provide loans to systems to acquire land or conservation easements; provide loans to systems to assist in voluntary, incentive-based source water protection measures; make expenditures to establish and implement wellhead protection programs; and provide assistance to systems as part of a capacity development strategy.

## Set-asides Chart

- All data in the chart came from DWNIMS for the period ending June 30, 2001. Set-aside amounts reserved are those dollar amounts included in state workplans. Set-aside amounts expended are those dollar amounts in workplans that have been expended on activities. Most of the workplans have a three year term. Because funds are expended in accordance with a workplan, EPA believes that it is reasonable to expect that roughly one-half to one-third of the funds will be unspent in any given year.



# Alabama

**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Environmental Management

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Protect public health and the environment and promote the completion of cost-effective water treatment, storage, and distribution facilities.
- Assist systems in ensuring affordable water supplies.

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program. The state also issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates are based on the prevailing interest rate for AAA rated tax exempt municipal bonds less approximately 2%. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 3.8% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: the nature of benefit in terms of risks to human health and compliance, the number of people benefitted per dollar, affordability, and consolidation.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.19%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$48.4 million
Grants Received	\$48.4 million
State Contributions	\$9.1 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$47.6 million
Total Funds Available	\$116.3 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	52, \$89 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	33, \$29.2 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	32, 62%

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.1 billion, \$674 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$34 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in August 1998.
- The first loan was executed in December 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 52 loans, ranging from \$115,000 to \$12.7 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 63% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 52% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

## Project Examples

- The water source for the City of Leeds was reclassified by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), requiring installation of advanced treatment to ensure drinking water that meets all current standards. The city received a \$525,000 loan to install a package type facility as the most cost-effective solution.
- The Limestone County Water System received a \$4.9 million loan to install ultrafiltration treatment to comply with water quality standards and to remove *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia Lambia*. Completion of the project allows the system to utilize its existing water supply source while providing capability to meet future system needs.
- Harvest-Monrovia received a \$10 million loan for a project that consists of a 10-MGD water treatment plant for two existing water wells, two storage tanks, and an emergency interconnection with another water system. Both water wells have failed to meet water quality standards and ADEM has directed the system to abandon or provide additional treatment for these water supply sources. Together these wells provide 92% of the water system supply.

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on helping small systems and promoting wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide technical assistance to small systems through a contract with the Alabama Rural Water Association (ARWA). On-site technical assistance visits were conducted, training sessions were held and attended by more than 300 Water Board members, and the viability of water systems was assessed throughout the state.

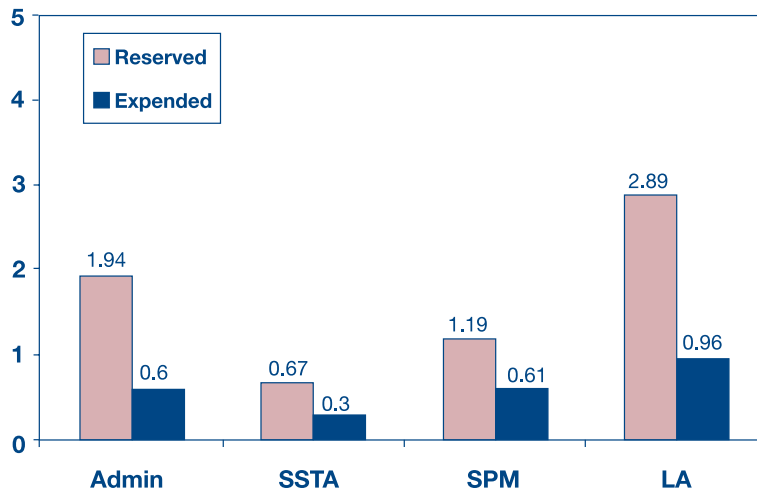
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to create a capacity development program to evaluate the viability of designated public water systems.
- Funds were also used to support Underground Injection Control (UIC) Class V well activities in the vicinity of drinking water sources. This program, which has been in existence since 1983, has seen new applications more than double in the last two years. Two new geologists will be hired to implement the program.
- Funds will be used to support an Optimization Program that is used to evaluate the ability of surface source systems to meet new Enhanced Surface Water Treatment regulations.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water and wellhead protection program.
- Funding from the state was offered for programs involving source delineation and contaminant inventory. These programs will service approximately 40 ground water and 25 surface water systems a year.
- The state entered into a contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority to conduct source water assessments for numerous water systems in northern Alabama.
- The state also used funds to support its wellhead protection program.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$6.69 million (13.8%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$2.47 million (37%)



*All figures in millions of dollars*





### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Protect public health, minimize the potential for drinking water contamination, and promote projects and activities that use best management practices and affordable technology.
- Support the state's goal of ensuring that all water systems provide water that is safe to drink.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a percentage of the current bond rate, as defined by the Mutual Bond Index, and the repayment period. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.5% to 4.2% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers principal forgiveness.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: public health, compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, affordability, and additional considerations for projects that implement measures such as adopting a debt retirement plan, preparing construction plans, or regionalizing or consolidating.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	2.15%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$57.2 million
Grants Received	\$49.4 million
State Contributions	\$9.9 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$61.6 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	34, \$55 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	22, \$22.6 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	11, 32%

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$539 million, \$457 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$49.6 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1997.
- The first loan was executed in November 1997. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 34 loans, ranging from \$300,000 to \$8.3 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 65% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 41% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The City of Sitka completed a corrosion control facility for its drinking water system with two loans totaling \$721,000 from the DWSRF. By making adjustments to pH and alkalinity, the facility will bring copper and lead levels in the treated water down to safe levels.
- A \$4.8 million project jointly funded by a \$2.5 million DWSRF loan (including \$1.1 million in principal forgiveness) and two state grants enabled the City of Cordova to satisfy a compliance agreement with the State of Alaska that required the city to make improvements to its treatment facility to ensure compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on promoting source water protection and providing technical assistance to small systems.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used this set-aside to educate and train water system operators. As part of this effort, the state developed intermediate level water system workshop materials and held certification seminars for highly skilled and specialized personnel.
- The state held training workshops for small system stakeholders on newly revised operator certification regulations in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.
- The state completed four workshops targeting Level 1 small system operators and completed two training seminars for small system technical assistance providers.
- The state also developed training materials for very small water systems. Workshops will be presented around the state in fiscal years 2002 and 2003.

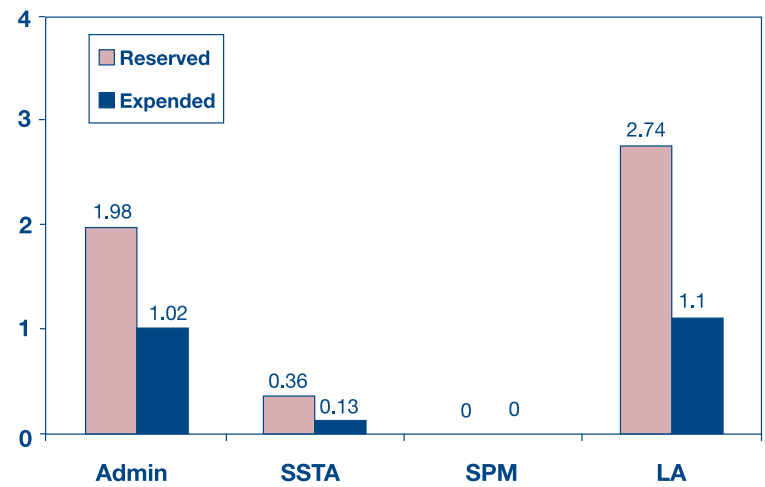
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state did not reserve any funds from this set-aside.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to complete source water assessments of public water systems and implement a statewide wellhead protection program.
- The state has begun to delineate and assess source water protection areas throughout the state. In addition, funds are being used to aid water system owners in the development of local wellhead protection plans, which include an identification of potential sources of contamination and the development of contingency plans.
- The state used funds to hire staff (hydrogeologist and program coordinator) and purchase equipment necessary to complete source water assessments of the state's approximately 1,700 federally regulated public water systems that use approximately 1,800 sources to supply drinking water to their customers.
- The state also used funds to hire four engineering consultant firms, through the use of task orders, to assist the state in completing source water assessments of most of the state's Class "B" public water systems (transient non-community water systems).
- The state developed educational material (fact sheets, guidance manuals, Q & A's) and provided outreach to the public using a variety of methods (operator training workshops, presentations at conferences, articles in newsletters, and publications).

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$5.07 million (10.3%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$2.25 million (44.4%)



All figures in millions of dollars





**Lead Agency:**  
Water Infrastructure Finance Authority  
**Cooperating Agency:**  
Department of Environmental Quality

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Facilitate access to and efficiently deliver financial and technical assistance.
- Coordinate with other funding sources, technical resources, and regulatory authorities.
- Assume a leadership role in water infrastructure finance.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state initiates all loans as direct loans. As cash decreases, the state issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates are based on the priority of the project and the local fiscal capacity. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.6% to 3.0% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program which offers 30 year loan terms, reduced interest rates to below 0%, and reduced security requirements. The Board has an option to provide principal forgiveness.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: condition of facilities and sources, project benefits, local fiscal capacity, prior funding, and consolidation and regionalization.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.35%, 1.02%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$47.6 million
Grants Received	\$47.6 million
State Contributions	\$9.5 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$5.3 million
Total Funds Available	\$57.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	54, \$102.3 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	46, \$31.6 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	28, 52%

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.6 billion, \$586 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$170 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in January 1998.
- The first loan was executed in June 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 54 loans, ranging from \$2,968 to \$38 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 85% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 76% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- Bella Vista Water Company received a \$2.1 million loan to upgrade three small systems in its service area by providing interconnections and adding a new water source to a system that currently relies on a single source. This private water company operates four different water companies to serve the City of Sierra Vista (with a population of 40,000) and Ft. Huachuca, a military installation (with a population of about 20,000). Systems will be extended and looped to provide service to customers in certified areas where private wells are going dry.
- Francesca Water Company (FWC) received a \$97,000 loan for new storage, booster pumps and other basic improvements. FWC had virtually no water storage capacity. Additionally, two separate water systems were combined to serve 88 connections (86 residential and 2 commercial).



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, providing technical assistance to small systems, and promoting wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide three types of technical assistance: project, policy, and operational. More than 30 systems have received assistance through the program.
- Project technical assistance included assisting individual water systems to conceive, plan, design, and develop infrastructure.
- Policy technical assistance included developing and distributing guidance for the benefit of water systems throughout the state.
- Operational technical assistance included assisting individual water systems to improve day-to-day operations.

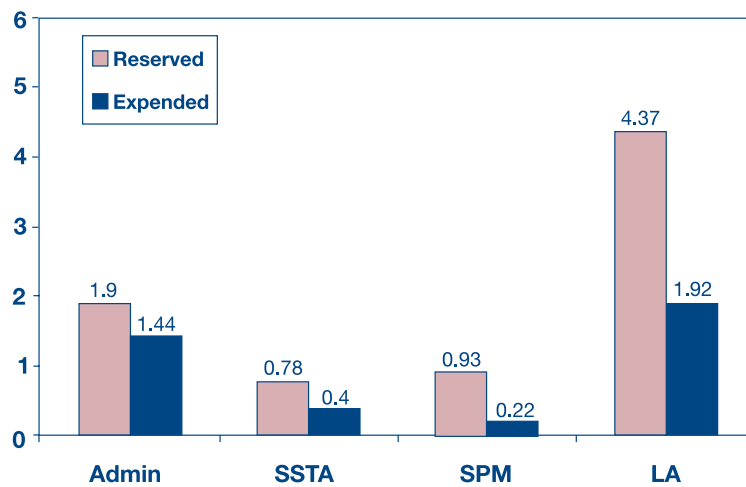
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to add staff to develop and manage its capacity development and operator certification programs. The state developed a capacity development strategy, developed policies and procedures for implementing capacity requirements, and made necessary changes to the state's operator certification rules.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state reserved funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water and wellhead protection program.
- The final source water assessment and protection program outlined steps to accomplish the assessment of the state's source waters and included a schedule and priorities for delineations and assessments. Using this data, the state will tailor individual monitoring schedules for systems based on actual conditions.
- The state also provided technical assistance in the planning and implementation of local wellhead and ground water quality protection plans to 26 communities throughout the state.
- The state has integrated a loan program for systems to purchase land and conservation easements or to implement measures to protect vulnerable drinking water sources from contamination with its infrastructure funding loan program.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$7.99 million (16.8%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$3.98 million (49.8%)



All figures in millions of dollars





**Lead Agency:**  
Soil and Water Conservation Commission

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Department of Health  
Development Finance Authority

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Provide all Arkansans with safe, adequate, and affordable drinking water.
- Ensure that all public water systems achieve and maintain compliance with federal and state drinking water standards, laws, rules, and regulations.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on Arkansas' financial assistance objectives, an analysis of communities' ability to pay back loans, and the state's tax exempt bond rate. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 3.5% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: primary MCL violations, source vulnerability, consolidation and interconnection, affordability, and other deficiencies.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.5 billion, \$855 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$89 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in January 2000. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 3 loans, ranging from \$2.5 million to \$4 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 67% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 100% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The DWSRF program closed its first loan with the City of Mulberry for \$2.5 million to aid in the completion of the city's new water treatment plant.
- The City of Leachville received a \$850,000 loan to construct a 350,000 gallon elevated water storage tank and upgrade the existing 100,000 gallon storage tank. As a disadvantaged community, Leachville qualified for a 30 year loan term.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.42%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$55.4 million
Grants Received	\$44.3 million
State Contributions	\$9 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$41.6 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	3, \$10.5 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	2, \$6.5 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	1, 33%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on wellhead protection, promoting source water protection, and developing system capacity.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to enter into two contracts. The first, awarded to the Arkansas Rural Water Association, is focused on providing technical and operational assistance to small systems. The second, awarded to the Community Resource Group, is focused on assistance in the areas of financial and managerial capacity. More than 30 water systems have been contacted for on-site capacity evaluations, which have led to the development of corrective plans of action.

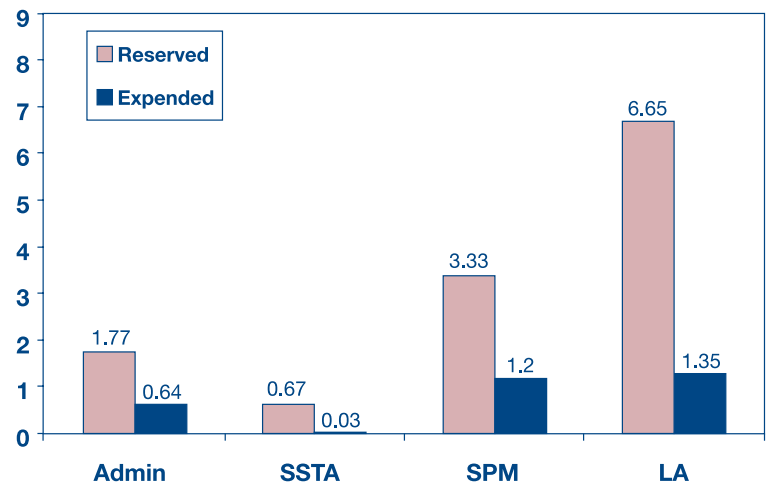
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program, focusing on increasing consumer confidence report compliance rates. As a result of this effort, the state has already seen a significant improvement in compliance.
- Funds were used to develop a capacity development strategy addressing existing systems. Two stakeholders meetings were held to gather public input into this process.
- Funds were also used to revise the state's operator licensing law and operator licensing examination format. These changes are expected to bring the state's licensing laws into full compliance with EPA's operator certification requirements.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and to implement a source water and wellhead protection program.
- The state entered into a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to conduct source water delineations. More than 1,400 source water delineations have been completed.
- The state also hired a hydrologist and purchased new Global Positioning System (GPS) devices, computers, and software to upgrade the wellhead protection program's technology.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$12.42 million (28%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$3.21 million (25.9%)



All figures in millions of dollars





**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Health Services

**Cooperating Agency:**  
State Water Resources Control Board

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Assist public water systems throughout the state in addressing public health risks and in complying with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- Focus on projects which assist water systems considered most in need in terms of per household affordability.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are calculated as 50% of the average interest rate paid by the state on general obligation bonds issued in the prior calendar year. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 1.5% to 2.3% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as principal forgiveness and 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers six categories: public health risk, affordability, consolidation of systems, service population, type of system, and size of system.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$17.4 billion, \$3 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$7.7 billion in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in February 2000. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 21 loans, ranging from \$915,000 to \$2.1 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 48% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 100% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The El Dorado Irrigation District has received a total of 4 loans, ranging from \$915,293 to \$1.7 million, to line and cover 4 reservoirs with rigid covers and to construct related bypasses. These projects, benefitting more than 85,000 people, will ensure that the district complies with the new Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule which requires that storage reservoirs for treated drinking water be covered.
- The Solano Irrigation District received a \$2.1 million loan to construct a central water treatment plant for the Gibson Canyon Improvement District, which serves a population of 450.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	6.03%, 10.83%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$401.9 million
Grants Received	\$317.6 million
State Contributions	\$63.5 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$350.6 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	21, \$98.5 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	10, \$12 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	8, 38%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting drinking water program management, helping small water systems, and developing source water protection and capacity development programs.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state provided outreach and support for small systems through a series of contracts, including one with the California Rural Water Association (CRWA) aimed at assisting small systems that want to apply for DWSRF funds.
- Small systems have benefitted from the development of a Capacity Development Work Team, which consists of staff from the Department of Health Services and its local primacy agencies. The Team's primary focus is ongoing implementation of the state's capacity development strategy, as well as the evaluation and prioritization of technical assistance needs addressing capacity development and general compliance for water systems.
- The state intends to develop a small water system technical assistance staff manual that will include procedures for providing technical assistance, descriptions of available third party assistance, and guidance document handouts.

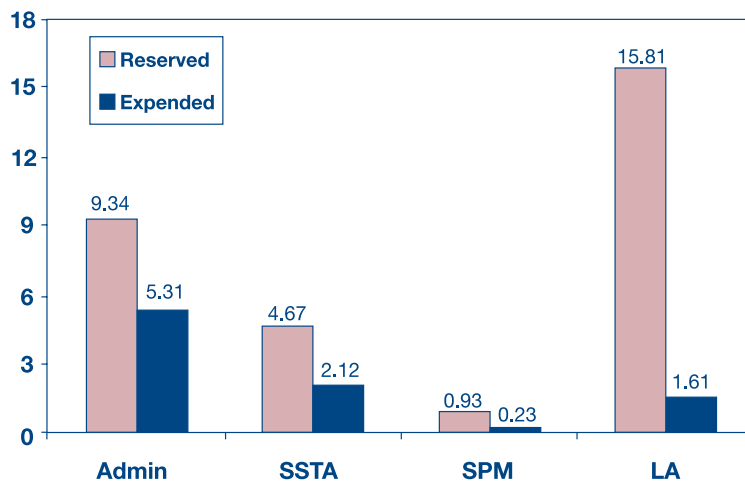
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to complete its capacity development strategy, establish policies and procedures for implementing capacity requirements, and continue the development of a capacity development database to track the results of the strategy and its implementation.
- The state also entered into a contract with the Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) to assess, develop, and present training programs to small water systems.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- Through its source water assessment program, the state entered into contracts with 33 local primacy agencies to provide complete drinking water source assessments for all active public drinking water sources. More than 120 assessments have been completed.
- The state also contracted with the University of California - Davis to develop geographic information system (GIS) applications and decision support system tools in order to assist in identifying different source water threats.
- The state developed a loan program for systems to purchase land and conservation easements and implement measures to protect vulnerable drinking water sources from contamination. The types of projects eligible for funding include: hazardous waste collection programs, education on best management practices, closure of abandoned wells, and fencing out cattle from intakes, tributaries, or reservoir boundaries.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$30.76 million (9.7%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$9.27 million (30.1%)



All figures in millions of dollars



# Colorado

**Lead Agency:**

Water Resources and Power Development Authority

**Cooperating Agencies:**

Department of Public Health and Environment  
Department of Local Affairs

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Maintain the economic viability of the DWSRF while meeting current and projected drinking water system needs in the state.
- Provide loans and technical and financial assistance to governmental agencies to facilitate effective planning, design, financing, and construction or improvement of facilities to comply with the provisions of the Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a program that provides leveraged loans for projects over \$1 million and direct loans for projects of \$1 million or less. The state issues bonds to supplement the grant funds for a leveraged loan program.
- Interest rates are set by the state so as to represent a discount on the state's market interest rates. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 3.8% to 4.5% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: acute health hazards, chronic health hazards, potential acute health hazards, potential chronic health hazards, and other future needs.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.34%, 1.35%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$57.3 million
Grants Received	\$57.3 million
State Contributions	\$11.6 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$86 million
Total Funds Available	\$161.5 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	26, \$137 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	15, \$169 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	12, 46%

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2.5 billion, \$809 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$643 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1997.
- The first loan was executed in October 1997. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 26 loans, ranging from \$188,700 to \$15.4 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 58% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 80% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- The Town of Julesburg received a \$994,600 loan for the construction of a reverse osmosis treatment facility to remedy compliance issues with nitrates. The small town also received assistance from a state grant program and the Rural Development program.
- The Fountain Valley Water Authority received a \$7.6 million loan to conduct an emergency replacement of transmission lines that were damaged during flooding.

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct training programs for managers and operators of small systems through contracts with the Colorado Rural Water Association, the American Water Works Association, and the University of Colorado School of Continuing Education.
- Multi-day training sessions were conducted and attended by more than 300 students.

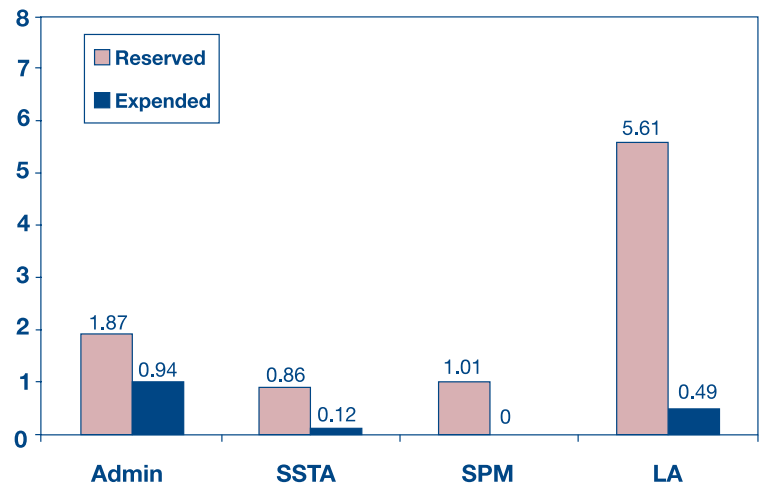
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state intends to use a portion of the funds to hire 6.5 full-time employees to assist in the implementation of its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program. The new staff will be involved in drafting regulations and in writing implementation manuals.
- Funds will be used to support new regulatory initiatives such as increasing the scope and frequency of sanitary surveys, capacity development reviews, and investigation and response to incidents of non-compliance.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its capacity development program through the continued implementation of system capacity reviews and an on-site sanitary survey effort. Three new system capacity reviews were conducted.
- The state hired a project manager for the source water assessment and protection (SWAP) program and developed new data-management tools and a SWAP web-site which includes information on the wellhead protection program.
- The state intends to conduct source water delineations for ground water systems under its wellhead protection program.
- More than 200 system site visits have been made under a state non-community drinking water system sanitary survey initiative using local health departments as part of the state's capacity development program. This effort will eventually involve annual sanitary surveys of approximately 800 noncommunity ground water systems.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$9.36 million (16.3%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$1.55 million (16.6%)



All figures in millions of dollars



**Lead Agency:**

Department of Public Health

**Cooperating Agencies:**

Department of Environmental Protection

Office of the Treasurer

Department of Public Utility Control

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Implement new statewide health initiatives in an effective and consistent manner.
- Meet the diverse needs of Connecticut’s drinking water providers through the program’s lending policies.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program. The state also issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates are based on the state’s bond rate, with adjustments made to address the tax exemption status and financial condition of the applicant. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 2.7% for the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state’s priority system considers six categories: water quality, water quantity, consolidation and interconnection, proactive infrastructure upgrades, proactive measures covering supply sources and distribution systems, and affordability.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.70%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-01)	\$51.5 million
Grants Received	\$43.8 million
State Contributions	\$8.8 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$13.3 million
Total Funds Available	\$52.6 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	15, \$31.3 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	9, \$7.4 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	5, 33%

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$986 million, \$261 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan indentified a demand for more than \$159 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in January 1998 (set-asides) and July 1998 (projects).
- The first loan was executed in May 1999. Through June 30, 2001 the state had executed 15 loans, ranging from \$210,000 to \$12.7 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 60% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 78% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- The Town of Portland received a \$2.5 million loan to interconnect with the regional Metropolitan District Commission of Hartford water system. Portland had been under a consent agreement with the state for failure to comply with the Surface Water Treatment Rule because it was using an unfiltered surface water source.
- Cook Willow Realty received a \$705,332 loan to interconnect to Connecticut Water Company by using ductile iron pipe. This plan will correct the Department’s finding regarding the exceedence of the Lead and Copper Rule. It would also eliminate the cost of installing a corrosion control chemical feed system.



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, and promoting wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state provided outreach and support for small systems through a series of contracts. The state estimates that more than 580 systems have received assistance through the programs financed by this set-aside.
- Small systems have benefitted from the development of a toll-free assistance service line, newsletters, and technical workshops. Funds were also used to provide scholarships to small system operators to help them obtain certification.
- Funds are supporting a Small Town Public Water System Advisory Council which addresses the special informational and training needs of the owners/operators of small systems. Another contract developed a specialized introductory workshop on waterborne disease and water quality with an emphasis on small public water systems using ground water.
- Small systems are also receiving specialized circuit rider assistance from the Atlantic States Rural Water and Wastewater Association.

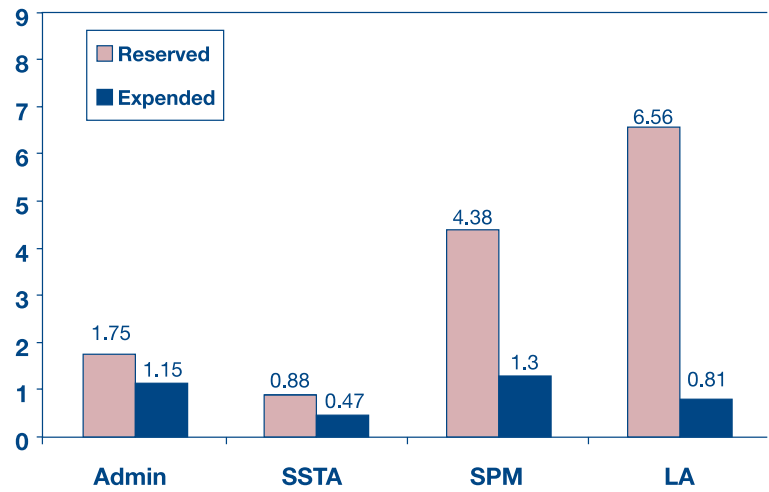
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used all of the funds from this set-aside to add staff within its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program. Three positions are assigned to various planning activities to assist in regional long-term water supply planning. Four positions are assigned to regional engineering units that assist in drinking water quality and engineering compliance activities.
- Other positions support the state's non-community water system and laboratory certification programs and other aspects of the drinking water program.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds to conduct source water assessments and implement a wellhead protection program.
- The Department of Public Health (DPH) is working with the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to develop a source water assessment program and implement a wellhead protection program. DPH is funding DEP staff to help to identify issues in the wellhead protection arena.
- The state also used funds to strengthen ongoing activities within its drinking water program through the capacity development program. This includes enforcement, engineering, and planning activities.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$13.56 million (31%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$3.73 million (27.5%)



*All figures in millions of dollars*



# Delaware

**Lead Agency:**

Department of Health and Social Services

**Cooperating Agency:**

Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Support the departmental goal that all Delaware communities will have water that is safe to drink all of the time.
- Protect public health and promote the completion of cost-effective projects.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on 62.5% of the municipal bond yield or corporate bond yield 10 days prior to closing. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 3.0% to 3.8% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers six categories: quality deficiencies (i.e., violations of national public water standards), quantity deficiencies, treatment/design deficiencies, financial need, compliance with current and future regulations, and regionalization.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$302 million, \$119 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$20 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in June 2000. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 8 loans, ranging from \$34,321 to \$3.2 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 100% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 100% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- The Town of Frankford Water Department, serving a population of 600, received a \$820,000 loan which allowed the town to build a new treatment and storage facility, renovate existing storage, and upgrade water mains.
- Two loans to Artesian Water Company will provide new community water systems to Fenwick Island and South Bethany Beach where residents utilize existing private wells which are highly susceptible to storm water damage and salt water intrusion and have high nitrate and iron levels.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.7 million
Grants Received	\$27.1 million
State Contributions	\$2.5 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$22.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	8, \$7.4 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	8, \$7.4 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	1, 12.5%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on creating a capacity development program, helping small systems, and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state entered into contracts with two technical assistance providers, the Delaware Rural Water Association and the Delaware Technical and Community College. In the last two years, these two providers have assisted over 127 public water systems and operators throughout the state.
- The program developed by the Delaware Rural Water Association provided “hands-on” technical assistance to systems throughout the state. The Association has also provided financial assistance training which is required for all municipal DWSRF applicants. A total of 35 people representing 15 municipal systems have attended the training.
- Delaware Technical and Community College created a full curriculum of technical training courses for drinking water system operators. They also offered exams for drinking water operator licensure. This program provides operators with everything they need to obtain certification and acquire endorsements for licensure in Delaware.

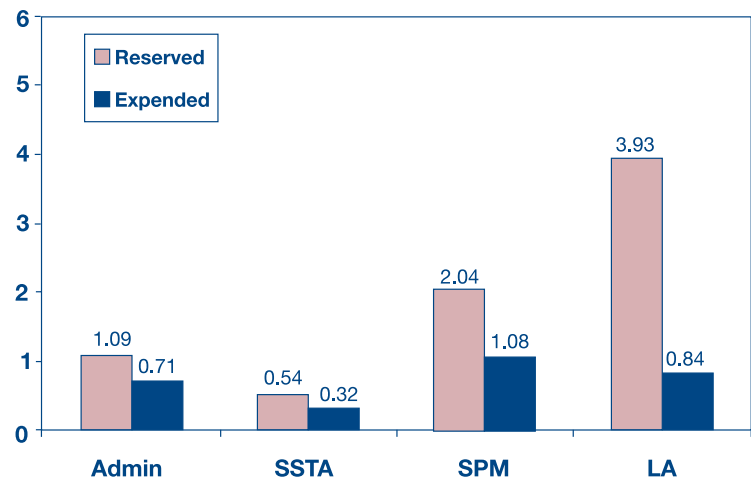
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside for source water protection program administration and to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS), capacity development, and operator certification programs.
- The state used a portion of this set-aside to locate and inventory shallow (Class V) underground injection wells which can negatively impact underground sources of drinking water.
- Funds were used to purchase lab equipment for the PWSS program. Funds were also used to create a quarterly newsletter, which keeps water systems and interested stakeholders throughout the state informed of new regulations, requirements, and other beneficial information.
- The state created an Advisory Council to oversee its operator certification program. This Council meets monthly to review and approve drinking water operator applications.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

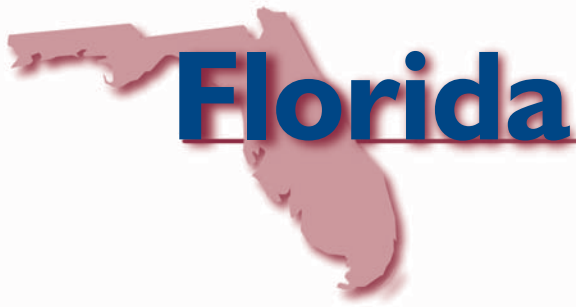
- The state used funds from this set-aside for source water delineations and assessments and for the creation of a land acquisition program aimed at source water protection.
- The state staffed and equipped a team of four to lead its Source Water Assessment and Protection program and created a Citizen and Technical Advisory Committee to assist them.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$7.6 million (28%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$2.95 million (38.8%)



All figures in millions of dollars





### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Use the DWSRF set-aside funds strategically and in coordination with the program loans to maximize the DWSRF's impact on achieving affordable compliance and public health protection.
- Encourage the consolidation and/or regionalization of public water systems that lack the capability to operate and maintain systems in a cost-effective manner.
- Promote the development of the technical, managerial, and financial capability of all public water systems.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- The interest rate is set at 60% of the weekly average yield reported in The Bond Buyer 20-Year GO Index for the preceding quarter. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 3.0% to 3.4% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers 30 year loan terms and principal forgiveness.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: public health risks, compliance issues, affordability, population size, and consolidation of systems.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$3.6 billion, \$1.2 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$35 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in August 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 44 loans, ranging from \$35,700 to \$20.3 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 77% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 76% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The Steinhatchee Water Association, a disadvantaged community, received a loan and a subsidy totaling \$2.1 million to build two wells, two pumps, a transmission line, a chemical additive facility, a 350,000 gallon storage tank, and a backwash holding tank. These improvements will bring the system into full regulatory compliance and help to protect public health.
- A private water system in Madison, a disadvantaged community, received a \$92,000 subsidized loan to consolidate service lines with the City of Madison in order to comply with state and federal regulations concerning disinfection.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	3.59%, 2.90%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$132.5 million
Grants Received	\$132.5 million
State Contributions	\$28 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$147.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	44, \$143.9 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	34, \$35.3 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	5, 11.4%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, assisting small systems, and promoting wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state provided on-site support for small systems through contracts with the Florida Rural Water Association (FRWA) and the Florida Association for Community Action (FACA). Those systems not in compliance are tracked.
- Small systems received assistance with loan process planning, operator training, capacity assessment, and source water assessments from six FACA circuit riders. Small systems also received specialized technical assistance from FRWA circuit riders.

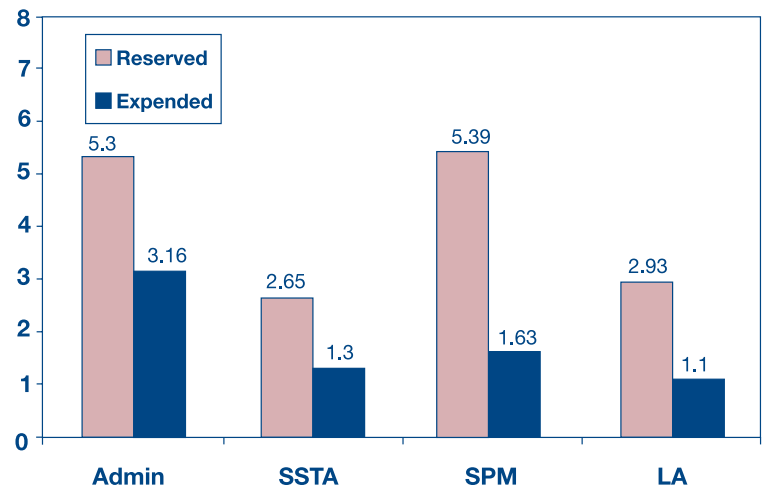
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds to implement capacity development measures with the aim of increasing state-wide compliance from 94% to 98% by 2005. These measures include the tracking of troubled systems and the development of improvement strategies for water systems in need.
- The state used funds to develop its consumer confidence report program and to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program.
- The state also used funds to implement its source water protection program by developing an effective strategy to prevent contamination of drinking water supplies.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and to implement a source water and wellhead protection program. As part of this effort, several full and part-time geologists were hired to provide delineation and assessment services.
- A circuit rider was provided under the contract with the FRWA to assist small systems in establishing wellhead protection areas to meet source water requirements.
- The state intends to enter into a contract to locate and catalog all public drinking water system intakes in the state.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$16.27 million (12.3%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$7.19 million (44.2%)



All figures in millions of dollars





**Lead Agency:**  
Environmental Facilities Authority

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Department of Natural Resources

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Support the continuation of prevention programs to ensure future compliance with drinking water standards.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a discount on the state's market interest rates arrived at annually by the GEFA Board of Directors. Weighted annual average interest rates for the program have ranged from 1.5% to 1.7% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as principal forgiveness.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: the protection of public health through compliance assurance, environmental criteria, affordability, and financial management/need.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2.4 billion, \$1 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$327 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in March 1997.
- The first loan was executed in July 1997. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 28 loans, ranging from \$190,000 to \$8.2 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 79% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 77% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- Jackson County/Arcade, a disadvantaged community, received a \$173,100 loan and \$272,860 subsidy to extend its water system to approximately 100 residences on contaminated wells. The well contamination resulted from ground water contamination by an oil recycling facility in an area known as Hidden Oaks.
- Fort Valley, a disadvantaged community with 8,005 residents received a \$3 million loan and a \$500,000 subsidy to replace 3 wells, construct a 300,000 gallon elevated storage tank, and water mains. This project results from tetrachloroethylene contamination from area businesses causing the closure of 3 city wells. An Emergency Order was issued under the Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act as this contamination presented an imminent and substantial danger to the city's drinking water supply.
- The City of Statham, population 1,892, was under a Consent Order to upgrade its Barber Creek Filter Plant and was offered a very reasonable loan of \$9,660 and a substantial subsidy of \$449,340. The treatment capacity will be upgraded from 800,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per day.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	2.05%, 2.14%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$90.3 million
Grants Received	\$57 million
State Contributions	\$8.2 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$52.4 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	28, \$37 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	22, \$16.9 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	10, 37%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program and providing technical assistance to small systems.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to assist targeted systems in developing operational and managerial capacity and to educate system operators in the best technology and methods available.
- Through an ongoing contract with Georgia Rural Water Association (GRWA), four full-time circuit riders visited more than 640 owners/operators on-site in 2001 to help improve their local systems. 93% of these visits were at systems serving less than 3,300 people.

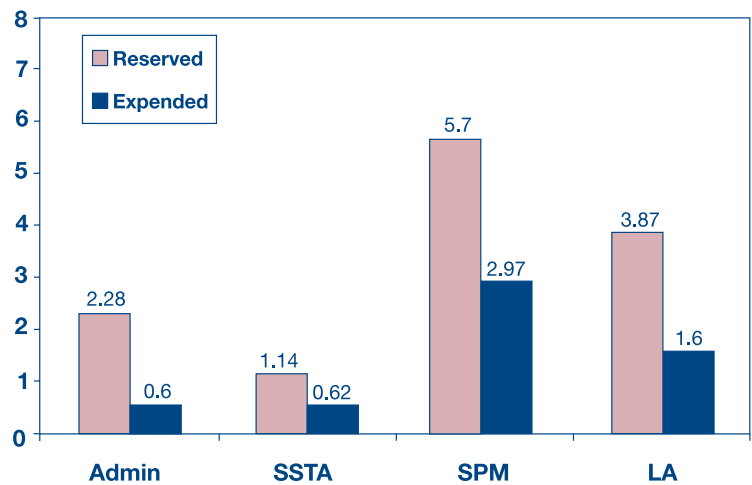
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds to support an operator training program developed in conjunction with the Georgia Water and Wastewater Institute. In one year, more than 1,000 students attended 80 training courses.
- Funds were also used to implement a strategy to combat waterborne disease, which includes prevention, monitoring and surveillance, public education, and response.
- The state developed a capacity development strategy with two control points to ensure all new non-transient community water systems have adequate technical, financial, and managerial capacity.
- The state entered into a contract with Georgia Water and Pollution Control Association to establish a statewide certification and recertification program for backflow assembly testers, using two nationally recognized programs. Preventing backflow of contaminated water into distribution systems is an important preventative tool for water systems.
- The state also accelerated its wellhead protection efforts, performed numerous ground water investigations to characterize contaminated ground water and determine contamination sources, and increased public awareness of the importance of source water protection.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water protection program. The state completed source water assessments for 31 municipal water systems and 126 wells.
- The state contracted with Gainesville College to locate and perform wellhead protection area assessments for 300 public non-municipal water wells in southern Georgia.
- The state contracted with the University of Georgia to establish a series of communication and coordination mechanisms for use among water programs. This process is aimed at building better communication with local government officials and authorities involved in water resource management.
- The state also contracted with the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia to develop the Georgia Water Management Campaign, which translates water management policies and planning into management capacity and technical assistance to local governments in Georgia.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$12.99 million (22.8%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$5.79 million (44.6%)



All figures in millions of dollars





### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Assist water systems in efforts to protect the public health and environment of the state's residents and operate systems in compliance with state and federal regulations.
- Promote activities to encourage water systems to protect their drinking water sources and promote principles of water conservation in their operations.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on the annual rate of the weekly bond buyer's 20-year general obligation index bond interest rate, with adjustments. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 1.6% to 4.8% over the last two years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: correction of acute health problems; correction of chronic health problems; other public health criteria; and consolidation, prevention, and conservation.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$145.9 million, \$123.7 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$102 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in December 1997.
- The first loan was executed in November 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 1 loan in the amount of \$7.8 million to a publicly-owned system.
- None of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people.
- The state has 8 additional projects lined up for over \$14.5 million, of which 7 of the projects (totaling \$12.3 million) will go to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people.

### Project Examples

- The upcountry area on the island of Maui is composed of rural ranching communities on the slopes of Haleakala, a dormant volcano. The Kamole water treatment plant serves 33,000 area residents and is a supplemental source of drinking water for the entire upcountry area during times of drought. The system received a \$7.8 million loan to fund the construction of a surface water microfiltration facility to come into compliance with turbidity requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.
- The 8 additional projects include rehabilitation of a tunnel source to eliminate surface water influence, new wells to replace spring, tunnel, and flume sources under the influence of surface water, and replacement of a filter media and underdrain system at a treatment plant to comply with the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.7 million
Grants Received	\$349 million
State Contributions	\$7.6 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$36.1 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	1, \$7.8 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	0, \$0
Projects Completed (#, %)	1, 100%



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, and assisting local and other state programs with source water protection and capacity development programs.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state is working to develop a resource library and may develop a contract to provide for direct small system technical assistance to individual systems.
- Small systems assistance will also be integrated into the state's local assistance program contracts.

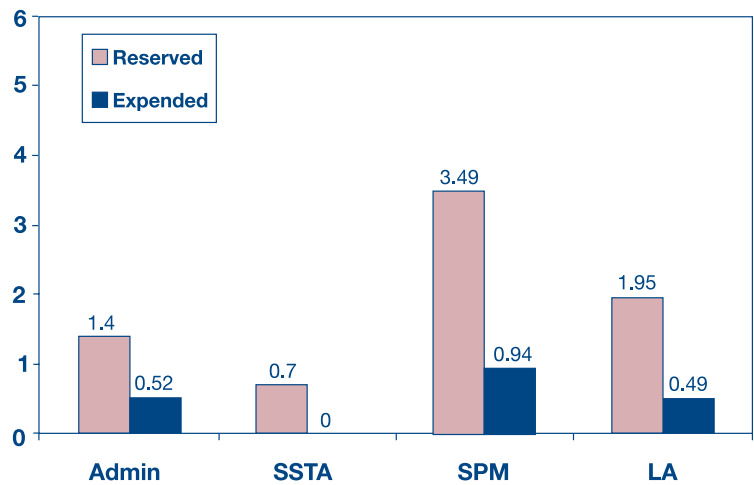
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS), capacity development, and operator certification programs.
- Within the PWSS program, set-aside funds supported upgrades of computer hardware for drinking water personnel, travel for sanitary surveys, the acquisition and maintenance of appropriate laboratory analytical capability, and the continued administration of the operator certification program.
- As part of its capacity development strategy, the state entered into a contract with the Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) to provide training courses to more than 100 managers and 300 operators representing municipal and private water systems throughout the islands. Training included assistance in preparing water system distribution operators for the distribution system operator certification exam.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state primarily used funds from this set-aside for source water delineations and assessments. The state conducted demonstration projects consisting of field assessments and delineations of four sources and reported the results of those projects to the public.
- The state developed a newsletter, entitled "At the Source", to inform public water suppliers and the general public about the intent and progress of the source water assessment program. The state also funded source water assessment and protection information sessions facilitated by The Groundwater Foundation to help reach the public sector and water system operators.
- The state will be entering into a contract to provide direct support to deficient small systems by assisting them in evaluating their capacity.
- The state will be entering into a contract to provide training courses for a three-year period for managers and operators of public water systems to assist in improving capacity through educational activities.

<b>Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)</b>	<b>\$7.53 million (21.6%)</b>
<b>Set-asides expended (% of reserved)</b>	<b>\$1.95 million (25.9%)</b>



*All figures in millions of dollars*





### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Protect the public health of citizens by offering financial assistance to construct the most cost-effective drinking water facilities.
- Assist public water systems as they strive to achieve and maintain compliance with federal and state drinking water standards.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on the state's market interest rates and the degree to which a project is required to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.0% to 4.0% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as principal forgiveness and 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers six categories: public health emergencies or hazards, water quality violations (microbiological, chemical, and treatment techniques), facilities' condition, overall urgency, consent or administrative orders, and affordability.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.113%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$44.3 million
Grants Received	\$36.5 million
State Contributions	\$7.3 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$36.4 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	7, \$18.2 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	6, \$11.8 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	0, 0%

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$487 million, \$411 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$42 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1997.
- The first loan was executed in November 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 7 loans, ranging from \$285,500 to \$6.4 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 86% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 83% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The City of Twin Falls received a \$6.4 million loan to design and construct improvements to its distribution and storage system and to install a system-wide electronic communication system.
- The Castle Mountain Creeks Association received a \$400,000 loan to install a surface water filtration system in order to meet the requirements of a voluntary Consent Order to come into compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds to reimburse local health departments throughout the state for their own local aid programs aimed at small systems.

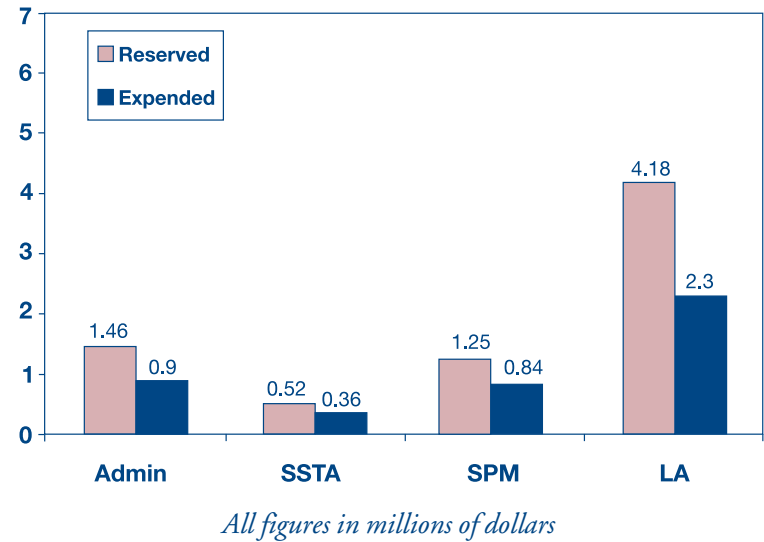
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to implement its operator certification and capacity development programs.
- Funds were used to assist the Operator Certification Board establish and administer an exam for the certification of very small system operators. Funds were also used to expand an existing contract to offer training classes for operators of very small systems.
- Funds from this set-aside were used to pay for a portion of the salary of the employee charged with developing the state's capacity development strategy.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set aside to develop and implement a source water protection program. A source water assessment plan was developed and funds were used to augment the state's wellhead protection efforts.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$7.4 million (20.3%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$4.4 million (59.5%)





**Lead Agency:**  
Environmental Protection Agency

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Provide a stable and perpetual financing source for eligible public water supply systems within the state.
- Utilize available set-aside funds to further the development and implementation of source water protection programs within the state.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program, but will be changing to a leveraged program.
- Interest rates are based on a 50% discount on the market interest rate. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.6% to 2.9% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers three categories: project need based on public health risk and/or the need to improve infrastructure to ensure compliance, population, and financial hardship.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$6.1 billion, \$2.5 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$514 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1997.
- The first loan was executed in December 1997. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 82 loans, ranging from \$69,000 to \$10 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 72% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 58% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The City of Dekalb received two loans totaling \$7.8 million for the construction of five new water treatment plants and the installation of over 16,000 feet of water mains with all necessary appurtenances to meet radium standards.
- The City of Chicago received a \$6.4 million loan for improvements to its drinking water treatment system. Without the installation of the new equipment, the city would have been in danger of failing to meet the new federal turbidity standards.
- The Village of Dieterich received a \$130,000 loan to replace its deteriorated and inadequately sized elevated storage tank. The replacement brought the Village into compliance with minimum state standards for finished water storage volume.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	3.07%, 3.48%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$143.2 million
Grants Received	\$143.2 million
State Contributions	\$27.9 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$171.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	82, \$132.8 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	59, \$49.3 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	39, 48%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state did not reserve any funds under this set-aside.

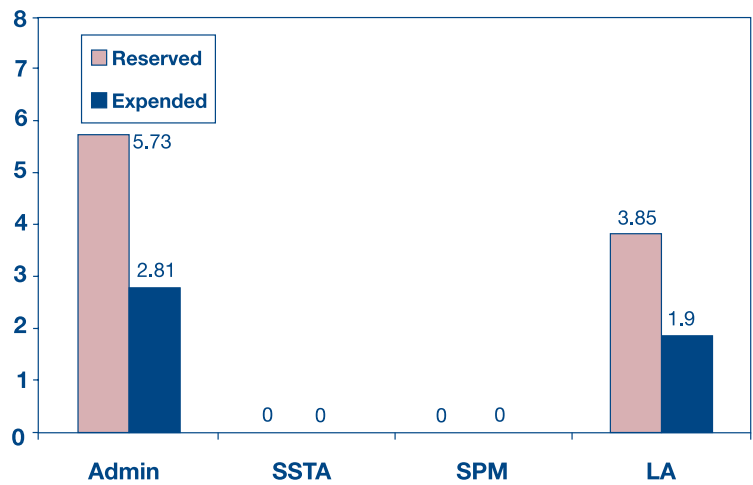
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state did not reserve any funds under this set-aside.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and to implement a source water and wellhead protection program.
- The state established a well recharge area delineation program focused on Illinois' Priority Groundwater Protection Planning Regions. This program will delineate the five year recharge areas for community water system wells which utilize unconfined aquifers within these regions. With the help of several public universities, the information gained will be included in the Illinois EPA Internet Geographical Information System (GIS) at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/groundwater/source-water-quality-program.html>.
- The state also established a watershed delineation and assessment program for intakes, watersheds, and sub-watershed boundaries for community water systems using surface water, as well as a non-community water system delineation and assessment program.
- The state entered into a contract with the Illinois Rural Water Association to conduct local source identifications and perform susceptibility analyses.
- To better organize and present the data being gathered, the state is enhancing and integrating the existing H2O Works, Water Body System, and Arc/Info GIS databases, and updating its website to make information available to the public.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$9.58 million (6.7%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$4.71 million (49.2%)



All figures in millions of dollars





**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Environmental Management

**Cooperating Agency:**  
State Budget Agency

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Decrease the percentage of public water systems serving water with acute and/or chronic contaminants to less than 5% statewide by the year 2002.
- Ensure that new and presently operating public water systems have the capacity to produce water safe in quality and adequate in quantity.
- Protect Indiana's ground and surface water resources.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a leveraged program. The state issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates are based on a three tier system developed by the Budget Agency which takes into account the median household income as well as average water rates of the area receiving assistance. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 3.0% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: public health protection, Safe Drinking Water Act compliance, affordability, and public water system management.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.6 billion, \$1.1 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$116 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in November 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 44 loans, ranging from \$255,000 to \$24.3 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 80% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 77% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The Town of Cromwell received a \$300,000 loan to build an iron removal treatment facility, drill a new well field, and upgrade old distribution lines which had been responsible for elevated levels of lead in the town's water.
- The City of Jasper received a \$15 million loan to remove atrazine and simazine from the city's drinking water. The project involves the construction of a new treatment facility, storage tank, and pump system.
- The City of South Bend will use its \$2.6 million loan to upgrade current treatment facilities to ensure removal of volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), synthetic organic chemicals (SOCs), and tetrachloroethane from the city's drinking water supply.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	2.05%, 1.22%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$62.5 million
Grants Received	\$62 million
State Contributions	\$12.6 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$70 million
Total Funds Available	\$142.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	44, \$126.8 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	35, \$55.5 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	9, 20%

**Structure of Set-aside Program**

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on providing technical assistance to small systems and promoting source water protection.

**Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)**

- The state will use funds from this set-aside to provide on-site technical, financial, and management assistance through a series of contracts.
- Small systems will benefit from a toll-free assistance service line and technical assistance workshops conducted throughout the state by the Indiana Section of the American Water Works Association and the Rural Water Association.

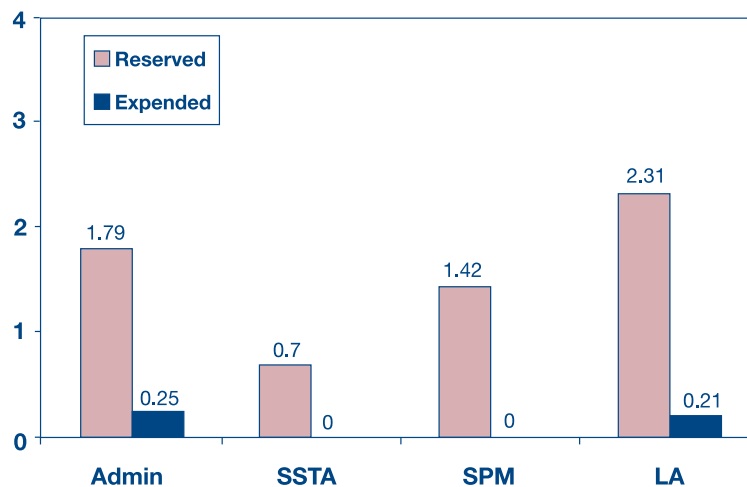
**State Program Management (SPM)**

- The state intends to use this set-aside to enhance its capacity development program and to make improvements to its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program in the areas of inspection (sanitary surveys) and compliance monitoring.

**Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)**

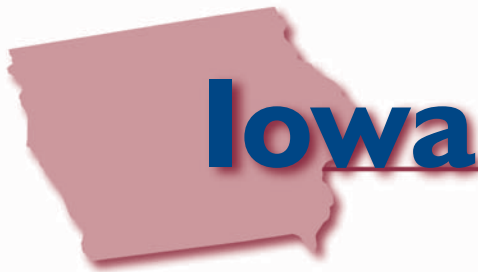
- The state reserved funds under this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and to implement a source water and wellhead protection program.
- Source water assessment pilot projects have been initiated through contracts with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Indiana Geological Survey, and Bruce Carter Associates. These pilot projects consist of field data collection, source water delineations, source inventories, and susceptibility analyses.

<b>Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)</b>	<b>\$6.23 million (10%)</b>
<b>Set-asides expended (% of reserved)</b>	<b>\$0.46 million (7.4%)</b>



*All figures in millions of dollars*





**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Natural Resources  
**Cooperating Agency:**  
Finance Authority

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Improve the quality of drinking water to comply with primary drinking water standards.
- Ensure the long-term viability of existing and proposed water systems.
- Maintain the fiscal integrity of the fund and maintain the fund in perpetuity.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a leveraged program. The state issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates will be set at a fixed rate of 3.0%. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 3.5% to 3.7% over the last two years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: water quality and human health-related criteria, infrastructure and engineering-related improvement criteria, special category improvements for systems with wellhead or source protection plans or water conservation measures, affordability, and population.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2.8 billion, \$1.1 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$80 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in December 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 30 loans, ranging from \$144,000 to \$6.9 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 93% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 79% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- Radionuclides such as radium are man-made or natural elements that emit radiation. Mount Pleasant Municipal Utilities received a \$5.9 million loan to bring its water system into compliance with radium standards. The project involved the installation of a treatment system designed to remove high levels of radium.
- The community of Janesville had elevated levels of nitrate in its drinking water supply. A \$225,000 DWSRF loan was awarded for the drilling of a new well to help correct this problem.
- The community of Norwalk had burgeoning demand and low pressure problems throughout its system, increasing potential for drinking water contamination. A \$1.2 million loan was awarded for the construction of a new 1.2 million gallon elevated storage tank to meet Norwalk's quantity demand and alleviate its pressure problems.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.34%, 1.58%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$64.4 million
Grants Received	\$52.1 million
State Contributions	\$10.4 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$10.6 million
Total Funds Available	\$70.6 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	30, \$32.3 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	28, \$29.6 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	12, 40%



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on helping small systems and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds under this set-aside to provide technical assistance to small systems. The state entered into several contracts to develop a small system technical assistance directory and a peer review program and to provide laboratory analysis training, viability technical assistance, workshops on how to prepare a consumer confidence report, and value engineering for selected DWSRF projects.

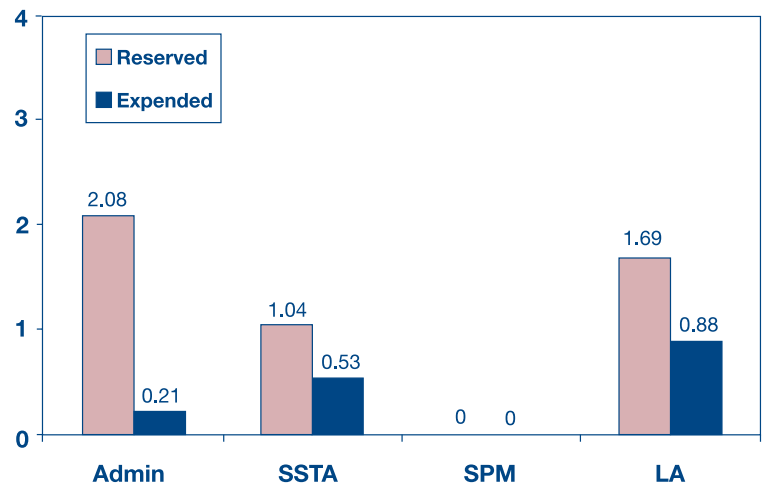
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state did not reserve any funds from this set-aside.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a wellhead protection program.
- Source water assessments for surface systems have been completed for Iowa City, the University of Iowa, Montezuma, and water systems in the Okoboji Lake area using these funds. Assessments for Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, and Ottumwa are forthcoming. An Department of Natural Resources sub-bureau has completed about 60% of the source water delineations and assessments for ground water systems.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$4.81 million (9.2%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$1.63 million (33.9%)



All figures in millions of dollars



# Kansas

**Lead Agency:**

Department of Health and Environment

**Cooperating Agencies:**

Department of Administration —

Development Finance Authority

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Address the current drinking water funding needs in the state and maintain a viable fund to assist in meeting the state's long-term funding needs.
- Provide technical assistance to water suppliers to assure necessary projects are identified as candidates for financial assistance.
- Use the program to build a comprehensive list of public water supply infrastructure needs in the state.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a leveraged program. The state issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates are set at 80% of the previous three months' average Bond Buyer's 20 Year Bond Index. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 3.7% to 4.1% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: water quality issues, consolidation, improvements to reliability, affordability, and special categories that include upgrades to meet future regulations, plant expansion, water treatment waste discharges, and extension of a system to an unserved area.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.12%, 1.41%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$56.4 million
Grants Received	\$56.4 million
State Contributions	\$11.3 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$69.6 million
Total Funds Available	\$137.4 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	62, \$121 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	53, \$76 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	19, 31%

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.6 billion, \$802 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$132 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in December 1997.
- The first loan was executed in November 1997. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 62 loans, ranging from \$74,270 to \$9.2 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 85% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 74% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- The City of Colwich, population 1,134, received a loan for \$3.8 million to finance a complete water system. Prior to construction of this water system, residences and businesses used individual wells, some of which were contaminated.
- The Town of Florence, population 678, received a \$200,000 loan and a Community Development Block Grant to incorporate slow sand filters to resolve compliance problems with the existing treatment plant.
- Logan, population 568, had high levels of selenium and nitrate in their water. Logan received a \$650,000 DWSRF loan and a \$400,000 Community Development Block Grant to improve water quality.

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program and helping small systems.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- Funding from this set-aside allowed the state to contract with the Kansas Rural Water Association to provide assistance to small systems in resolving compliance issues, management issues, operation and maintenance problems, and improving performance of surface water treatment plants.

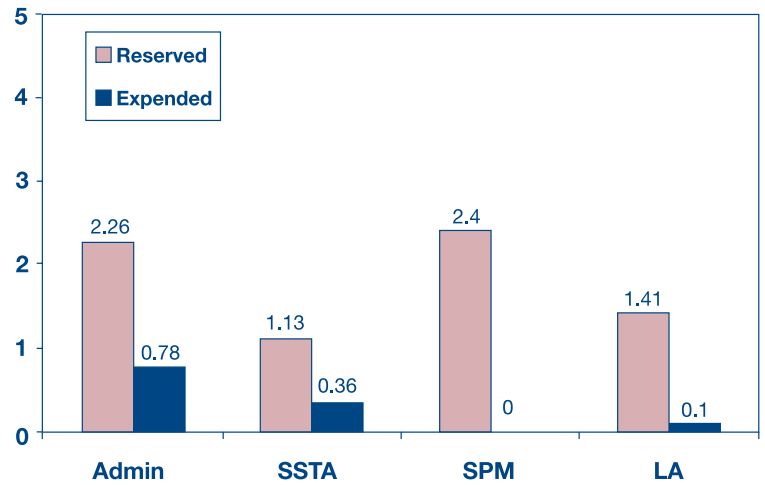
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state will use funds from this set-aside to implement its existing system capacity development strategy.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state will use funds from this set-aside to contract with a third party to complete source water assessments.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$7.2 million (12.8%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$1.25 million (17.3%)



*All figures in millions of dollars*





# Kentucky

**Lead Agency:**

Infrastructure Authority

**Cooperating Agencies:**Department of Natural Resources and  
Environmental Protection Cabinet**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Assist water systems in obtaining and maintaining compliance with federal and state drinking water requirements and furthering public health protection.
- Provide technical assistance to small systems in areas that are most in need.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- The interest rate is set annually by the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority based on current market conditions, availability of funds, and funding demand. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.1% to 3.8% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: resource development, water treatment, water distribution, extension of service, and financial need.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.8 billion, \$815 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$283 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in December 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 11 loans, ranging from \$32,000 to \$5.5 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 64% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 14% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- The City of Bowling Green, with a population of 92,300, received a \$3.3 million loan to construct a new clearwell, storage tanks, and water distribution lines.
- The communities of Hickman, Providence, and Grayson all received planning and design loans to help them prepare applications for assistance from the DWSRF for infrastructure projects.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.52%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$58.5 million
Grants Received	\$46.6 million
State Contributions	\$9.4 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$48.3 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	11, \$15.8 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	7, \$2.2 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	0, 0%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program and promoting water source protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state intends to use funds from this set-aside to provide technical assistance to small systems. Several contracts will be awarded as part of this effort.

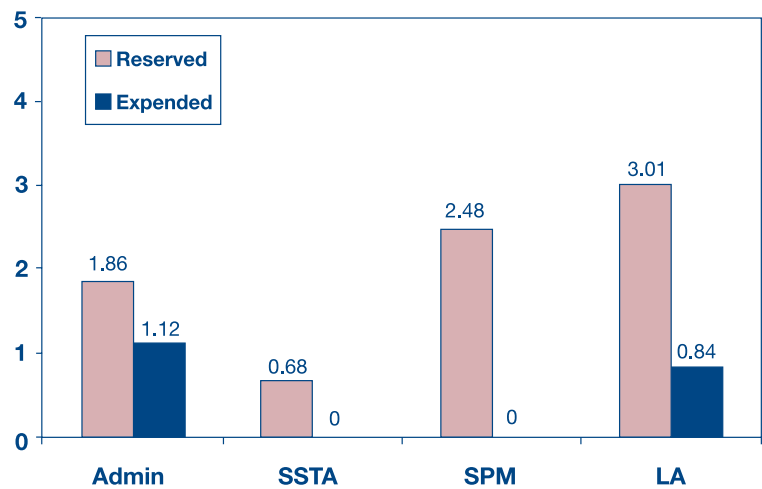
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state intends to use funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program, enhance its operator certification program, and develop and implement a capacity development strategy.
- The PWSS program will prepare and distribute water quality reports and consumer confidence reports.
- An operator training program will be developed with the Kentucky Rural Water Association (KRWA) covering subjects such as consumer confidence reports, treatment rules, and disinfection profiling.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments, develop a land acquisition program, and implement a wellhead protection program.
- The state entered into contracts with 12 local area districts to delineate and assess source water protection areas. Assessment reports include the delineation of watershed protection areas, an inventory of potential contaminants, and a discussion of the risk of contamination.
- A wellhead protection program has been developed with the KRWA to help local communities develop their own plans for wellhead protection and to assist them in the development of contingency plans for contamination.
- The state also developed a loan program for systems to purchase land and conservation easements to protect drinking water sources from contamination. The state made a \$360,000 loan to a system to acquire 180 acres for source water protection.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$8.04 million (17.3%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$1.96 million (24.3%)



All figures in millions of dollars





**Lead Agency:**  
 Department of Health and Hospitals

**Cooperating Agencies:**  
 Department of Environmental Quality

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Assist water systems throughout the state in achieving and maintaining the health and compliance objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act by providing financial assistance to meet infrastructure needs in a prioritized manner.
- Promote the benefits of the program to as many water systems as possible to assure equitable distribution of the available financing resources.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates that will result in below market rate loans are set by the secretary of the Department of Environmental Quality. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 3.5% over the last two years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state’s priority system considers four categories: public health effects, unacceptable physical condition, environmental criteria, and affordability criteria.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.3 billion, \$892 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$99.7 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in August 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 6 loans, ranging from \$1.5 million to \$9 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 83% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, none of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- The City of Oakdale received a loan of \$1.5 million to assist the city in improving its water quality and complying with federal drinking water requirements. The funds will be used to replace deteriorating water lines and make improvements to a water storage tank.
- The Town of Church Point will use loan funds to upgrade and expand its existing ground water treatment plant. The project includes two new filters, rehabilitation of the two existing filters, rehabilitation of the pipe gallery, a new aerator, a new clarifier, and other miscellaneous work.
- Ward Two Water District of Livingston Parish will use loan funds to construct 5 wells, 2 elevated tanks, 300,000 feet of line improvements, abandon existing wells no longer in service, and paint storage tanks.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.63%, 1.40%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$62.5 million
Grants Received	\$40.8 million
State Contributions	\$6.3 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$38.8 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	6, \$16.6 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	5, \$7.6 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	0, 0%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on capacity development, promoting source water protection, and providing technical assistance to small systems.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- Both state staff and a contracted circuit rider conducted on-site visits and provided technical assistance to small systems throughout the state. In one year, 835 site visits were made, averaging out to around 70 visits per month.
- The state also held a series of quarterly training sessions for small systems throughout the state.

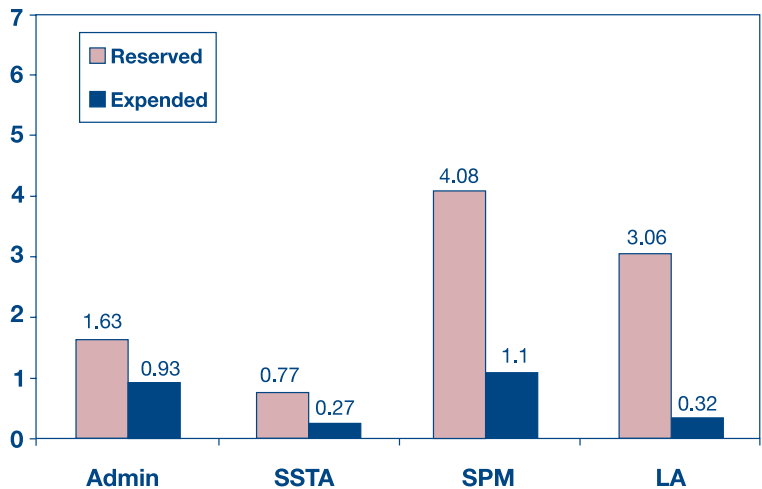
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program and implement its capacity development and operator certification programs.
- The state filled an engineer position for its PWSS program and intends to hire several more engineers and a geologist.
- The state hired personnel on a contract basis to support its operator certification program. Over 1,260 operators completed certification tests in one year. Many very small system operators sought certification voluntarily.
- Funds were also used to conduct capacity reviews for systems across the state.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside primarily to conduct source water assessments.
- The state entered into a contract to complete field assessments and to map source water assessment areas using Geographical Information System (GIS) software. A total of 400 assessments have been completed.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$9.54 million (23.4%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$2.62 million (27.5%)



All figures in millions of dollars





**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Human Services

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Municipal Bond Bank  
Department of Environmental Protection

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Maintain the fiscal integrity of funding programs for infrastructure projects and source water protection land acquisition in perpetuity.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program. The state also issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects when needed.
- Interest rates are based on a 2% discount on the cost of funds for similar tax-exempt debt as determined by the Maine Municipal Bond Bank. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 0.4% to 1.6% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as principal forgiveness and 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers seven categories in the following areas: public health, low pressure problems, aesthetics, construction for source protection, construction of redundant facilities, system compliance/enforcement status, affordability, population served, compliance history, co-funding, and public water system type.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.01%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.8 million
Grants Received	\$35 million
State Contributions	\$7 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$4.6 million
Total Funds Available	\$39.8 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	38, \$29.8 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	36, \$24.5 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	5, 33%

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$472 million, \$296 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for \$27 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in December 1997.
- The first loan was executed in March 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 38 loans, ranging from \$36,050 to \$3 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 95% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 89% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The Town of Ashland had a storage tank coated with lead-based paint and a collapsing roof. With a median household income (MHI) of only \$13,638 and water rates of \$320 per household per year, Ashland qualified for maximum disadvantaged assistance. The state developed a funding package which forgave \$73,541 of the principal of a \$98,865 DWSRF loan at 0% interest and included an additional \$25,000 from Maine's Rural Development Council. The assistance will allow the town to ensure safe storage of its drinking water and will reduce the water rates to the state's target rate (1.3% of MHI).



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, acquiring land for source water protection, and promoting wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide assistance to small systems through the Maine Rural Water Association (MRWA) and the Maine Water Utilities Association (MWUA). MRWA received funding for two circuit rider positions who made 789 on-site visits to systems on topics such as corrosion control, sampling, wellhead protection, and public notification. MWUA conducted 5 training sessions at various locations throughout the state.

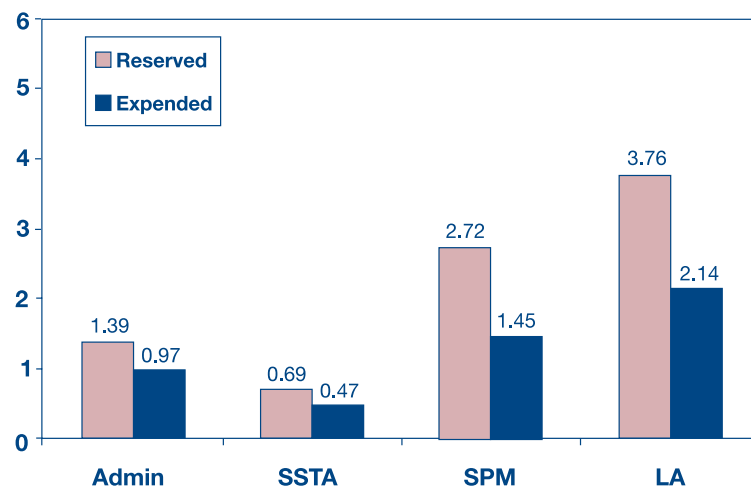
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to hire 13 additional staff in its Drinking Water Program. These new staff positions support the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS), source water protection, capacity development, and operator certification programs.
- The state also used funds to purchase computer hardware and software for its PWSS program.
- Funding also supported the development of a strategy to address capacity issues for existing systems and enhancement of the state's source water protection program.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments, implement a wellhead protection program, and acquire land for source water protection.
- The state entered into a contract to complete delineations and assessment of ground water sources. Approximately 85 sand and gravel and 5 bedrock aquifer sources have been delineated.
- The state used funds to develop a revolving loan program for systems to purchase land and conservation easements to protect vulnerable drinking water sources from contamination. The state has made over \$1.5 million in loans to 6 systems, including one loan that involved a joint easement with Lewiston-Auburn Water Commission and Androscoggin Land Trust.
- Funds were used to provide comprehensive system planning grants as part of the state's capacity development strategy and wellhead protection grants. Funds were also used to hire a full-time employee who reviews and approves new wellhead protection plans and works with systems to encourage participation in the state's voluntary wellhead protection program. The employee also evaluates and assesses applications for testing waivers from public water systems.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$8.56 million (24.5%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$5.02 million (58.6%)



All figures in millions of dollars



# Maryland

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Provide low interest rate loans and other subsidies for drinking water system capital improvements to protect public health and ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- Ensure that drinking water projects are constructed and maintained at a reasonable cost for the users of the system.

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program. The state also has a linked deposit program to reach small privately-owned systems that may wish to seek a subsidized interest rate loan through a local bank.
- The current interest rate is 40% of Market (Bond-Buyer 11-Bond Index), which over the past three years has been lowered down from 60% of Market. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 1.8% to 3.0% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as principal forgiveness and 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: public health benefits, compliance benefits, environmental and system reliability benefits, and affordability criteria scoring.
- Selected projects must be in compliance with the state's "Smart Growth" designated Priority Funding Areas or be approved through an exception process.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.40%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$47.8 million
Grants Received	\$37.9 million
State Contributions	\$8 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$52 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	22, \$37.7 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	12, \$14.3 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	12, 55%

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.6 billion, \$323 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$50 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in August 1997 (set-asides) and September 1997 (projects).
- The first loan was executed in August 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 22 loans, ranging from \$45,000 to \$6 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 55% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 83% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

## Project Examples

- The Town of Myersville received a \$467,842 loan to replace an aging and inadequate water treatment plant, serving approximately 1,000 customers, which was under a complaint and consent order by the Maryland Department of the Environment for noncompliance. The improvements will allow the plant to meet the Surface Water Treatment Rule.
- The Independence Village Water Cooperative, a privately-owned system serving 23 households, received a \$45,000 loan to replace a water storage tank and upgrade its aging water distribution system.

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on helping small systems, promoting source water protection, and supporting its drinking water program.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state uses a portion of this set-aside to fund an agreement with the Maryland Rural Water Administration to provide a circuit rider program to assist small systems.
- Funds are also used to staff two public health engineers to provide technical assistance to small systems.

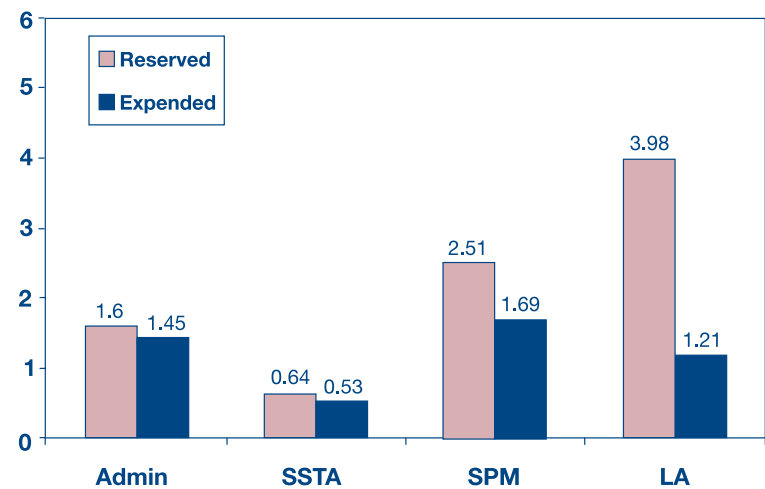
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state uses a portion of the funds from this set-aside to partially staff positions including public health engineers, sanitarians, and environmental specialists involved in state program management. New equipment and computer hardware was also purchased in order to continue to upgrade the state's Public Drinking Water Information System (PDWIS) as well as staff desktop applications.
- Funds were also used to support new state drinking water legislation, which included provisions on public notification, capacity development, administrative penalties, consumer confidence reports, as well as work on regulations related to federal changes since 1998 such as the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts Rule, and operator certification.
- This set-aside also supports a process aimed at formally delegating oversight of transient non-community water systems to Maryland's counties. Twenty-one counties have accepted this delegation and receive funds from this set-aside to help support them in this new responsibility.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state uses funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments, to acquire land and conservation easements for source water protection, to assist systems in achieving capacity development, and to implement a wellhead protection program.
- The state uses a portion of funds from this set-aside to partially staff positions including public health engineers, sanitarians, environmental specialists, and geologists involved in wellhead protection and capacity development assistance
- Completed source water assessments and public meetings assist in notifying the systems and the public about the availability of loans for land acquisition and conservation easements to protect vulnerable drinking water sources.
- Source water assessment projects which this set-aside supported include: the Gunpowder Watershed Assessment Project, the Potomac River Basin Selected Pathogens Study, the Ground Water Virus Study, Piney Reservoir Study, Patuxent River Reservoir Study, Susquehanna River Basin Assessment, Liberty Reservoir Assessment, Potomac River Assessment, and the Source Water Assessment Plan.
- Informational meetings were held to publicize the availability of funds for wellhead protection projects. Nine separate wellhead protection projects were also approved for funding, totaling over \$534,000.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$8.74 million (23.1%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$4.89 million (55.9%)



*All figures in millions of dollars*



**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Environmental Protection

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Water Pollution Abatement Trust

# Massachusetts

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Support the protection of public health by ensuring that all Massachusetts communities have safe drinking water.
- Develop and effectively manage a self-sustaining program to facilitate compliance by all public drinking water systems with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- Maintain a strong source water protection program as the first step in a multiple barrier approach to maintaining excellent water quality.

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a leveraged program. The state issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates are based on a discount on the state's market rates. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 0% since the program's inception.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program due to the high rate of subsidy already provided and the need to preserve fund equity.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: public health criteria, compliance criteria, affordability, and program structure and implementation criteria such as consolidation or restructuring and consistency with watershed management plans.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.14%, 3.85%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$130.3 million
Grants Received	\$124.6 million
State Contributions	\$24.9 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$98.3 million
Total Funds Available	\$242.8 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	35, \$161 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	18, \$31.7 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	21, 60%

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$5.9 billion, \$797 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$373 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in July 1998 (set-asides) and September 1998 (projects).
- The first loan was executed in July 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 35 loans, ranging from \$165,000 to approximately \$12 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 37% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 31% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

## Project Examples

- The City of Leominster received a \$4.5 million loan for a new design-build-operate multimedia filtration plant. The city's original slow sand filtration plant, built in 1934, treated water drawn from three surface water reservoirs. Since the new system went online, filtered water turbidity has decreased, chlorine demand has diminished, and the water system has received positive feedback from customers noticing improvements in the taste of their water. As a result of using the DWSRF as a funding source, the city realized a savings of 10% on user rates.
- Seekonk received a \$5.9 million loan for a new membrane filtration plant and the construction of a new well to ensure compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, developing capacity, and promoting source water and wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to hire a circuit rider in each of its four regional offices to provide technical assistance to small systems on treatment, distribution, and regulatory obligations. Circuit riders have also provided support in completing DWSRF loan applications. An additional staff person assists small systems with system classification and operator certification training.
- The state also entered into a contract with Massachusetts Coalition for Small Systems Assistance to provide group training for hard to reach small systems on aspects of financial and managerial capacity, sampling, source water protection, and operator training.

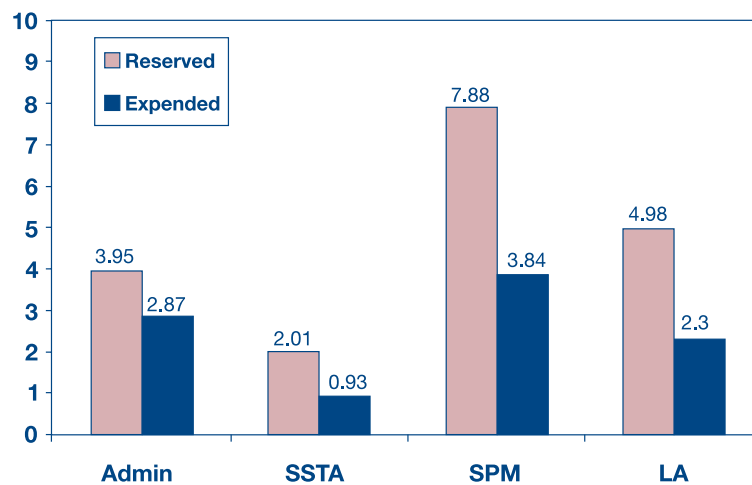
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state continues to use funds from this set-aside to support 29 staff in its Drinking Water Program. These staff support the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS), source water protection, capacity development, and operator certification programs.
- The state provided training classes for small systems on preparing consumer confidence reports and on the managerial and financial aspects of operating a water system. The state also initiated a self-audit survey for transient noncommunity water systems which captures technical, financial, and managerial information.
- The state developed a technical assistance program to assist water suppliers in protecting local and regional drinking water supplies. Eligible projects include prioritizing land for protection and control, planning riparian buffer zones, and addressing management of existing protected lands.
- The state provided regulatory reviews and technical assistance as part of its source water protection program. Approximately 75% of the state's community water systems have approved source water protection plans in place. The Massachusetts Geographic Information Systems (GIS) program digitized data layers relating to public water supply sources and their protection areas, land use, and potential contaminant sources.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water and wellhead protection program.
- The state developed a wellhead protection grant program to encourage entities such as water system suppliers, watershed groups, and regional planning agencies to conduct local drinking water protection projects. Eligible projects include developing wellhead protection plans, installing fencing around public wells, and implementing best management practices. The state has awarded a total of \$2.6 million in grants for 65 projects.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$18.83 million (15.1%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$9.95 million (52.8%)



All figures in millions of dollars



**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Environmental Quality

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Municipal Bond Authority

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Develop effective partnerships with other federal and state financing sources to promote efficiency in environmental review procedures and coordination of funding.
- Apply a capacity assessment program to new water suppliers and selected existing systems.
- Improve compliance status and reliability of public water systems.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a leveraged program. The state issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates are based on the state's current market conditions, demand for funds, and the cost of compliance. Weighted average interest rates have been about 2.5% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers principal forgiveness and 30 year loan terms as well as assistance in defraying the costs of planning documents using technical assistance set-aside funds.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: drinking water quality and public health, infrastructure improvement, population size, consolidation, wellhead protection, and financial need.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	4.75%, 2.94%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$148.3 million
Grants Received	\$145.6 million
State Contributions	\$30.6 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$80.9 million
Total Funds Available	\$245.8 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	57, \$144.1 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	38, \$67 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	36, 63%

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$6.4 billion, \$1.7 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$134 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in December 1997 (set-asides) and June 1998 (projects).
- The first loan was executed in June 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 57 loans, ranging from \$330,000 to \$8.4 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 67% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 42% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The Town of Colon received a \$2.1 million loan as part of an effort to solve its chronic pressure problems that, if left unchecked, could introduce contaminated water into the system through backsiphonage. A new elevated storage tank and well were built, the main distribution lines were replaced, and the town's water lines were looped.
- The Town of Breckenridge received a \$330,000 loan to construct a new well and connect it to the water system, allowing compliance with state rules regarding source reliability.

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, improving its operator certification program, promoting wellhead protection, and increasing public awareness of drinking water issues.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to assist small systems with operator training, on-site assistance, and source water assessments.
- The state has also awarded assistance to three disadvantaged communities to cover the planning costs associated with applying for loans from the DWSRF.

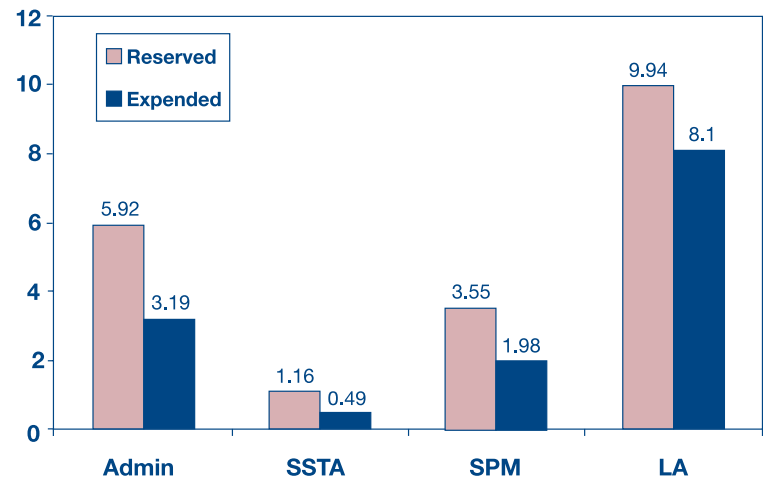
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to add staff to implement a capacity development program.
- The existing operator certification program was also expanded through the addition of three staff to improve the structure and administration of the program.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state reserved funds to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water and wellhead protection program.
- The state has developed an extensive source water assessment and protection program, coordinating with Michigan State University, the Groundwater Education in Michigan Center, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and local health departments. This program will identify contaminant sources, assess susceptibility, and inform the public about source water protection. Locally, 20 surface water programs, 100 individual wellhead protection programs, and 32 ground water programs have also been created through these efforts.
- The state has developed a comprehensive program to manage abandoned wells located inside delineated wellhead protection areas. The program couples a statewide education program with demonstration projects to promote this new program that will make grants from a state bond program to communities to locate and plug abandoned wells. The state has also used funds to address approximately 210 improperly plugged abandoned wells.
- The state also intends to develop a loan program for systems to purchase land and conservation easements to protect source water.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$20.56 million (14.1%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$13.76 million (67%)



*All figures in millions of dollars*





**Lead Agency:**  
Public Facilities Authority—Department  
of Trade and Economic Development

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Department of Health

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Provide financial and other assistance to public water systems in order to protect public health and achieve and maintain compliance.
- Maintain the perpetuity of the fund while providing the greatest possible number of loans through leveraging of capitalization grants.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a leveraged loan program. The state issues bonds as necessary to increase the amount of loan funds available for medium to high priority projects.
- Interest rates are based on a top rate set at 0.5% below market rate with up to 3.5% in additional discounts possible based on demographic criteria. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 3.0% to 3.5% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers principal forgiveness.
- The state’s priority system considers three categories: public health criteria, infrastructure improvement criteria, and financial need.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	3.35%, 1.66%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$92.3 million
Grants Received	\$79.3 million
State Contributions	\$18.5 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$19.3 million
Total Funds Available	\$112 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	71, \$106.9 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	69, \$80.4 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	66, 70%

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2.9 billion, \$1.2 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$124 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in April 1998.
- The first loan was executed in August 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 71 loans, ranging from \$29,000 to \$16.5 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 97% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 74% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- Clara City, a town of 1,300, was subject to an enforcement action by the state drinking water program due to elevated nitrate/nitrite levels that were first detected in 1998. The city received a \$3.1 million loan, including \$500,000 in disadvantaged community principal forgiveness, for a new well, reverse osmosis treatment plant, storage tower, and water main.
- The City of Hawley’s aging water tank was leaking, and, in the winter, developed large icicles that were dangerous. The City received a \$660,000 loan to construct a new 250,000 gallon water tower to replace the older one.



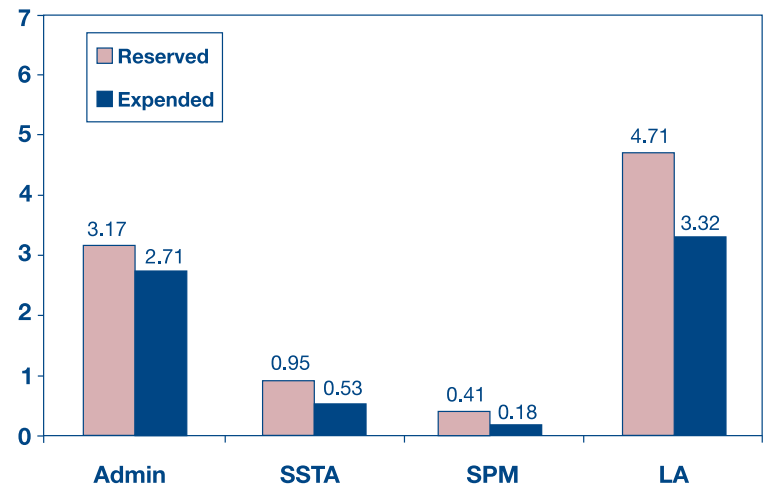
### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its operator certification program, helping small systems, and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide non-regulatory assistance to water system operators to help them effectively manage their public water systems and identify potential sources of contamination.
- Two positions within Minnesota Rural Water Association (MRWA) were funded from this set-aside. A ground water technician assisted municipal community water systems with establishing wellhead protection programs. A circuit rider provided non-municipal community water supplier operator training and on-site technical assistance, emphasizing overall system operation, consumer confidence reports, and operator certification.

<b>Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)</b>	<b>\$9.25 million (11.7%)</b>
<b>Set-asides expended (% of reserved)</b>	<b>\$6.75 million (73%)</b>



*All figures in millions of dollars*

### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state is using funds from this set-aside to expand its operator certification program and to address public water system program expenses. Water operator exam preparation training is being offered at American Water Works Association conferences.
- The state also placed a high priority on contacting systems that did not have certified operators. The state sent warning letters to 77 municipal and 45 non-municipal community water systems and teamed with MRWA to provide targeted certification assistance to systems with no certified operator. As a result of these efforts, compliance with certification requirements has improved from 87% to 95%.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and to implement a source water and wellhead protection program.
- The source water protection program provided communities with procedures, technical information, and guidance in delineating source water protection areas, identifying contaminant sources, and implementing source water protection plans.
- The state entered into contracts with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture to obtain significant contaminant source information for vulnerable water wells.
- The state also entered into a contract to identify potential spill sites and critical assessment areas in the Upper Mississippi watershed incorporating EPA spill data and Army Corps of Engineers flow data.
- The state filled 8 of 9 full-time positions to work with community and non-community water systems on their wellhead protection programs. The wellhead protection program was actively involved in approving plans for new municipal wells, with approximately 50 plans being approved in one year. Program staff also helped communities develop and implement these plans prior to review.





**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Health  
**Cooperating Agency:**  
Department of Environmental Quality

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Develop partnerships with the Community Development Block Grant program, the Appalachian Regional Commission, and the Rural Utilities Service.
- Ensure the long-term life of the fund, meet state drinking water needs, obtain a satisfactory compliance rate, and protect the public's health.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a discount on the state's market interest rates. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 3.0% to 3.4% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers seven categories: primary drinking water standards, pressure deficiencies, capacity expansion, back up water supply source projects, existing facilities upgrades, secondary drinking water regulations, and consolidation.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.4 billion, \$1.1 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$22.5 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1997.
- The first loan was executed in September 1997. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 61 loans, ranging from \$5,649 to \$1.5 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 72% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 61% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The City of Olive Branch received two DWSRF loans totaling \$2.4 million to implement a system-wide improvement program aimed at improving pressure deficiencies, which, if left unchecked, could introduce contaminated water into the system through backsiphonage.
- The Hilldale Water District had a history of noncompliance with Primary Drinking Water Standards relating to storage deficiencies in its system. The water district received a \$374,365 loan to fund a project designed to bring the system, which serves 4,812 customers, into full compliance.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.31%, 1.16%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$51.5 million
Grants Received	\$42.4 million
State Contributions	\$15 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$57.8 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	61, \$37.5 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	44, \$22.7 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	40, 66%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on helping small systems and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- Using funds from this set-aside, the state created a program to provide technical support to deficient systems and management training for water system officials. Over 67 separate management training sessions with 1,800 participants were held throughout the state.
- An on-site technical assistance and volunteer system was also created by the Mississippi Rural Water Association with funds from this set-aside. A total of 427 visits have been conducted to assist with matters involving water conservation, violation and compliance issues, operation and maintenance, management, water treatment, and training.

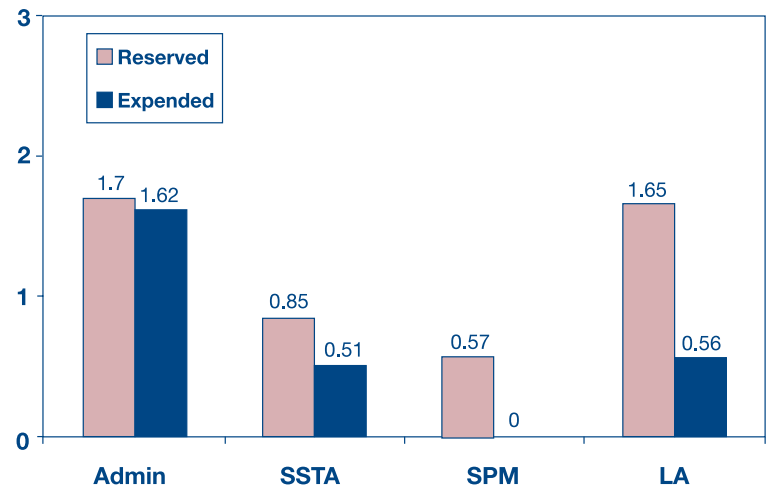
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state intends to use funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement its source water protection program.
- The state's Delineation and Source Water Assessment Program has worked to verify the confinement of aquifers for public water supply in 51 counties (62% of the counties). All the information collected was mapped using Geographic Information System (GIS) software to ensure the continued protection of the studied areas.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$4.76 million (11.2%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$2.69 million (56.5%)



All figures in millions of dollars





### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Support the state's goal of ensuring that all citizens will have water that is safe to drink all of the time.
- Protect public health, minimize waterborne diseases, and avoid waterborne disease outbreaks.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a leveraged loan program. The state issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates are based on a baseline of two-thirds of the state's market rates. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 3.2% to 4.5% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: Safe Drinking Water Act compliance, public health, affordability, disaster recovery, and consolidation.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2.2 billion, \$1.2 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$193.8 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in November 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 17 loans, ranging from \$365,514 to \$25.1 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 76% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 46% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The community of Marceline was facing serious non-compliance and public health risks because of inadequate treatment. Marceline received a \$4.1 million loan to improve treatment facilities, storage methods, and distribution lines for the system's 2,645 customers.
- The Camden County PWS #2 received a \$702,625 loan to correct public health problems facing the system. The loan provided funds for the construction of new wells, storage facilities, and distribution lines for the system's 1,690 customers.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.74%, 1.34%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$62.4 million
Grants Received	\$41.5 million
State Contributions	\$125 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$56 million
Total Funds Available	\$95.4 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	17, \$64.1 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	13, \$30.6 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	3, 18%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on helping small systems and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide small systems with technical assistance aimed at improving their technical, managerial, and financial capacity.
- The state also provided engineering service grants aimed at very small systems. These grants fund up to 90% of the cost of preparing an engineering report (up to \$10,000), which then are used to determine if the system is eligible for DWSRF loans or other sources of funding. All options are evaluated including consolidation, regionalization, and resource sharing.

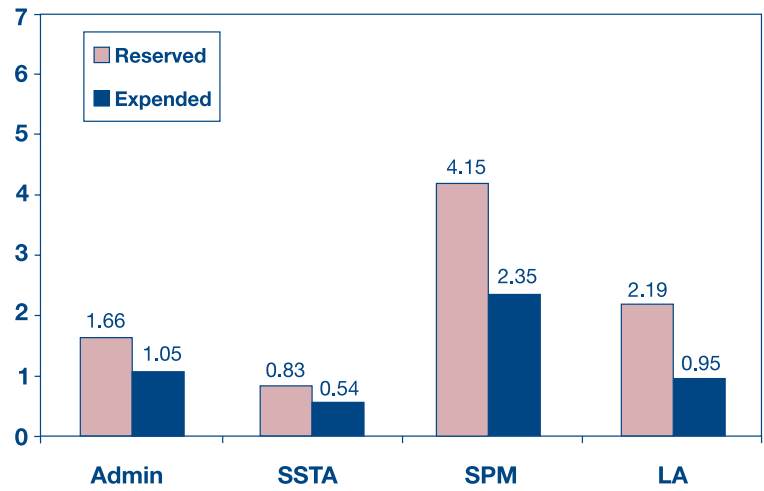
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program by adding personnel and contracting for services. Activities funded have included permitting and enforcement, operator certification, capacity development, the creation of a drinking water information management system, and the implementation of a consumer reporting initiative.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds under this set-aside to conduct source water assessments. Assessments are underway for every public drinking water source in the state. Source water areas have been delineated using the watersheds for surface water intakes and estimating the recharge areas for public wells based on local geology, well construction, and pumping characteristics. Potential drinking water contaminants in these source water areas have been identified by searching existing databases and are being verified by contract staff in the field. Department geologists are compiling existing information to assess the susceptibility of each public well. All of this information is stored in a geographic information system (GIS) where it can easily be used by program staff and the general public.
- The state also intends to develop a loan program for systems to purchase land and conservation easements to protect source water once sufficient data has been gathered through the assessment program.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$8.82 million (21.3%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$4.89 million (55.5%)



All figures in millions of dollars



# Montana

**Lead Agency:**

Department of Environmental Quality

**Cooperating Agency:**

Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- To continue building and maintaining a permanent, self-sustaining state revolving fund program that will serve as a cost-effective, convenient source of financing for drinking water projects.
- To provide a financing and technical assistance program to help public water supplies achieve and maintain compliance with federal and state drinking water laws.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a discount on the state's market interest rates. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 2.3% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: documented health risks, proactive compliance measures, potential health risks, consolidation, and affordability.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$833 million, \$488 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$345 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in June 1998.
- The first loan was executed in August 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 32 loans, ranging from \$45,000 to \$8.4 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 88% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 68% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- The Town of Phillipsburg, population 900, received a \$200,000 loan to finance a pumping station and transmission main to connect a new well. The purpose of the well is to provide a source of ground water to blend with surface water from a mountain lake in an effort to reduce corrosivity and get the system into compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule.
- The Seeley Lake Water District received a \$1.3 million loan for the construction of a new packaged rapid rate surface water treatment plant and raw water intake. The District's water system was in significant noncompliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule since the early 1990s and was under an Administrative Order since 1994. The completion of the new facility, serving 1,900 residents, ensured compliance and the Administrative Order was closed out.
- Virginia City received a \$66,000 loan to fund the construction of a new steel storage tank to replace a substandard wooden storage tank. With a reduced interest rate loan, this small community of 160 residents was able to improve substandard elements of its water system.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.18%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$45 million
Grants Received	\$45 million
State Contributions	\$9.2 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$60.5 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	32, \$43.2 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	28, \$30.4 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	22, 69%

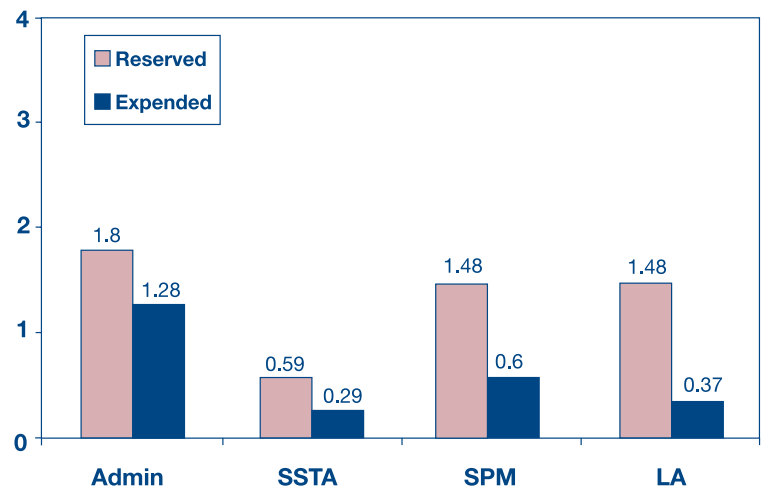
### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, providing assistance to small systems, and promoting source water and wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state provided outreach and technical support through a contract with the Midwest Assistance Program. Approximately 88 systems have received on-site assistance in identifying physical problems with water system equipment, record keeping, and acquiring and training operators.
- Other services provided to water systems and facilities included: helping operators to identify and prioritize water system needs; helping operators in discussions with boards, councils and other administrators; and discussing capacity development, cross-connections, source water protection, water conservation, and operator certification requirements.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$5.34 million (11.9%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$2.53 million (47.3%)



*All figures in millions of dollars*

### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program and to develop and implement its capacity development and operator certification programs.
- As part of its PWSS program, the state entered into a contract with the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology to search its Groundwater Information Center (GWIC) database so as to correlate well logs with existing water system sources; to enter existing well log information into GWIC; to sample vulnerable wells; and to collect latitude/longitude information for existing water system sources.
- The state also entered into a contract with the Natural Resources Information System to create a geographical information system (GIS) database of water system sources using existing latitude/longitude information and to train PWSS staff in the use of Internet interactive mapping applications.
- One new full-time certification technician was hired for the state's operator certification program, helping the operator certification program to certify over 1,300 water system operators in one year.
- The state also developed an interactive CD-ROM training video on source water assessment and delineation procedures that has been distributed to a wide audience.
- The state intends to hire a contractor to provide capacity development services including on-site visits to water systems.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state reserved funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water protection program.
- The state has entered into contracts to collect source water information and to make this information available to the public. A web-based source water protection program query tool was developed that allows the user to identify and map selected contaminant sources within a specified distance of public water systems.



# Nebraska

**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Health and Human Services

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Department of Environmental Quality

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- To assist public water systems in protecting the health and welfare of state residents by helping to assure safe, adequate, and reliable drinking water.

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates for standard loans are set at between 3% and the state market rate, with adjustments based on the median household income of the community served by the system. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 3.2% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as 30 year loan terms and partial principal forgiveness (if a system qualifies).
- The state's priority system considers three categories: the public health benefit provided by the project, the financial impacts of the project, and enforcement actions for non-compliance.

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$820 million, \$454 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$223 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in July 1998.
- The first loan was executed in September 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 49 loans, ranging from \$60,000 to \$6.8 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 92% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 84% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

## Project Examples

- The Village of Kennard received a \$460,000 DWSRF loan plus \$20,000 of loan principal forgiveness to fund water system improvements aimed at correcting inadequate water pressure and low water quality. As part of this project, the village will cease to make use of two wells that are responsible for high levels of iron and manganese in their water and will instead connect to the Town of Blair's water system. A new storage tower and booster pumps were also installed to address the village's water pressure problems.
- The Village of Bruning received a \$570,000 DWSRF loan plus \$249,000 in loan principal forgiveness to fund water system improvements that resolved a Department of Health and Human Services Administrative Order for nitrate MCL violations. A new well and transmission main was constructed for the community providing a safe drinking water supply. Water meters were also installed which encouraged water conservation by the citizens.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.02%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$43 million
Grants Received	\$43 million
State Contributions	\$9.7 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$45.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	49, \$44.8 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	45, \$35.6 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	15, 31%



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on providing technical assistance to small systems and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to enter into contracts with five technical assistance providers aimed at the needs of small systems. These providers make up an alliance called the “Two-Percent Team” which meets monthly to identify systems that need assistance.
- The League of Nebraska Municipalities provides training to water boards and councils on their responsibilities.
- The Midwest Assistance Program prioritized the needs of small systems and helped those most in need apply for the assistance best suited to their situation.
- The Nebraska Environmental Training Center conducted workshops on water treatment operations, chlorination, and fluoridation.
- The Nebraska American Water Works Association provided educational manuals at no cost to small systems and has also implemented a series of mentoring programs.
- The Nebraska Rural Water Association provided technical assistance through a minimum of 20 on-site visits to systems per month.

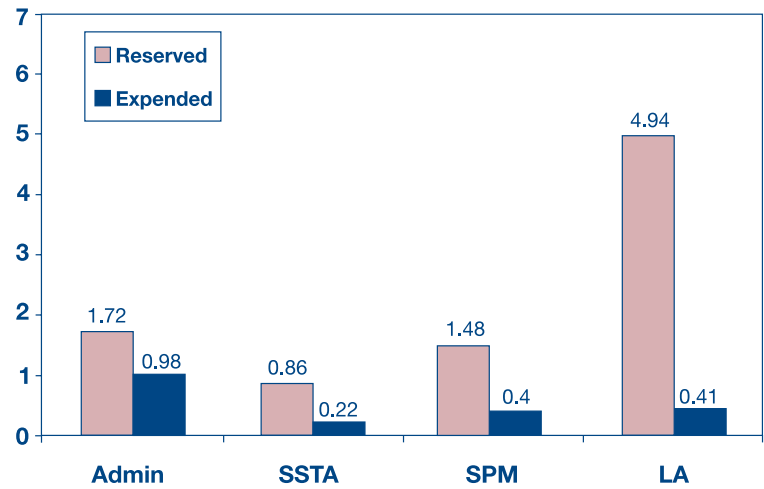
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to develop and implement a capacity development program and to modify its operator certification program.
- Assistance from the Environmental Finance Center at Boise State University was sought to develop the capacity development program. The Environmental Finance Center helped facilitate stakeholder meetings and developed the findings report describing the stakeholder views on the various required aspects of capacity development. From these findings, the state developed its capacity development strategy for existing systems that is currently being implemented.
- Set-aside funds also provided for stakeholder meetings to gather input on the state’s new operator certification rules. The operator certification program is currently being implemented.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a wellhead protection program.
- The state hired additional staff to delineate wellhead protection areas, update state maps, ensure public awareness, and aid local water suppliers in developing local protection actions.
- The state also developed a land acquisition program to control land use and manage agricultural operations to minimize impacts on well fields.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$8.99 million (20.9%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$2 million (22.3%)



All figures in millions of dollars



### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Support the state goal of ensuring that all Nevada public water systems provide their customers with water that is safe and pleasant to drink all of the time.
- Develop and effectively manage a self-sustaining program to facilitate compliance by all public water systems with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on the state's prevailing taxable or tax-exempt bond rates, with adjustments to address the financial status of the applicant. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 3.6% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers principal forgiveness as well as 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: acute health problems, chronic health problems, refinancing of debt, and deteriorated, substandard, or inadequate conditions.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$592 million, \$180 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$131.5 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in May 1998.
- The first loan was executed in September 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 7 loans, ranging from \$50,752 to \$12.3 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 57% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 75% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) received a \$12.3 million loan to assist in an ongoing \$2.1 billion capital improvement program, which includes the construction of a second raw water intake on Lake Mead and several water treatment facilities. SNWA is a wholesale water supplier that provides water to retail water systems serving over 1.3 million total customers throughout southern Nevada.
- Indian Hills General Improvement District (IHGID) received a \$643,500 loan to replace inadequate storage and upgrade and replace portions of its water system distribution and transmission system.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.7 million
Grants Received	\$34.9 million
State Contributions	\$7 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$35.5 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	7, \$31.8 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	4, \$4.1 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	3, 43%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, and developing source water and wellhead protection programs.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to enter into contracts with two assistance providers, the Nevada Rural Water Association (NVRWA), which provided a “circuit rider” approach to technical assistance, and the Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC), which provided a “targeted” approach focused on specific water systems.
- Approximately 50 water systems received assistance in the preparation of environmental documents; the development of operating manuals, emergency plans, consumer confidence reports and other operating documents; and the development of wellhead and source water protection programs.

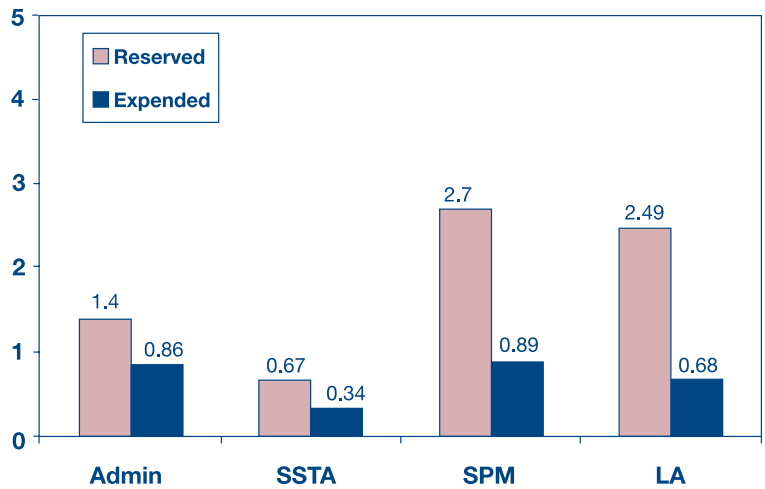
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to continue the development of an information management system for its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program. The state hired an expert to manage this effort and provide training to the database administrator.
- The state is also working with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) to develop a state-wide inventory of shallow (Class V) underground injection wells which can negatively impact underground sources of drinking water.
- With the help of third party contractors, the state is implementing both its capacity development strategy and operator certification training.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide assistance to water systems in developing and enhancing their technical, managerial, and financial capabilities. Three editions of a quarterly newsletter were published containing training information, seminar and class schedules, and other information useful to water system operators.
- The state also used funds to begin to organize a “Water Fair” where workshops and training will be provided to owners, operators, and customers of public water systems.
- Approximately 50 community wellhead protection programs have received assistance through a contract with NDEP and the state has also entered into a contract to gather field data so that staff can perform assessments of source waters for public water systems.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$7.25 million (20.8%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$2.77 million (38.3%)



All figures in millions of dollars





# New Hampshire

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Ensure that all New Hampshire communities will have water that is safe to drink all of the time.
- Develop and effectively manage a self-sustaining program to facilitate compliance by all public drinking water systems with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on the established market rate (as published in the 11 GO Bond Index) and the loan repayment period. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 3.5 to 4.0% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers principal forgiveness.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: violations of national drinking water standards, quantity deficiencies or insufficient storage, treatment or design deficiencies, affordability, and additional factors such as consolidation, source water protection, water conservation, backflow prevention, and emergency plans.

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$452 million, \$349 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$13.7 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1997 (set-asides) and July 1998 (projects).
- The first loan was executed in September 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 37 loans, ranging from \$28,170 to \$4 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 68% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 92% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

## Project Examples

- A \$153,356 loan to the Bristol Water Works, serving approximately 2,800, was combined with grant funding from the Community Development Block Grant program for a project that installed a new well and associated piping. The use of alternative technology—horizontal directional drilling to install a water main under the Fowler River—allowed the water system to avoid negative environmental impacts to the river and adjacent wetlands.
- After funding major improvements to its water system in 1997 using private financing, the Tilton and Northfield Aqueduct Company found that cement-tin water mains (dating from the late 1800's) located throughout the distribution system could not withstand increased water pressures resulting from system improvements. Using a \$1.4 million disadvantaged loan, the system replaced the pipe and has seen a drastic reduction in water main breaks.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.10%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$43.9 million
Grants Received	\$36.1 million
State Contributions	\$8 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$39.3 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	37, \$30.2 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	25, \$16.6 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	12, 33%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, and promoting source water and wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide technical assistance to over 100 small systems through contracts with the Northeast Rural Water Association (NERWA), the Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP), and the North Country Council.
- A circuit rider from NERWA provided on-site assistance to systems with compliance problems.
- RCAP identified needs and deficiencies of small systems, prepared income surveys, and provided information on funding sources.
- The North Country Council provided on-site technical assistance in preparing applications for the DWSRF and other funding sources.

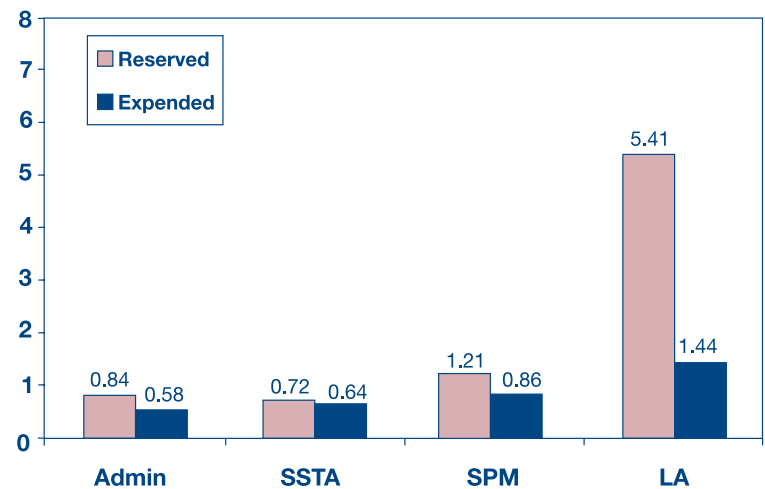
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to implement its source water protection program.
- The state completed an inventory of land uses in source water protection areas and conducted extensive outreach to municipalities using maps that showed all water resources in each municipality as well as potential threats to those resources.
- The state also trained local officials on source water protection inspections and developed rules to address ground water withdrawal and ground water protection.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments, develop a land acquisition program, and implement a source and wellhead protection program.
- Using its own staff, and through grants to localities, the state has conducted assessments and is compiling a detailed database of water sources.
- The state entered into a contract with the U.S. Geological Survey to determine travel time of contaminant spills in large water supply rivers in the state.
- A loan program was established for systems to purchase land and conservation easements to protect vulnerable drinking water sources from contamination. Applications received by the state identify a demand for more than \$1.5 million in projects. A contract with the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire's Forests provides technical assistance to water systems in prioritizing projects for land acquisition and facilitating purchases.
- The state entered into a contract with the New Hampshire Association of Conservation to provide grants for agricultural improvements in source water areas. The state also provides grants for wellhead protection projects.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$8.18 million (22.7%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$3.51 million (42.9%)



All figures in millions of dollars





**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Environmental Protection

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Environmental Infrastructure Trust

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Achieve and maintain drinking water quality and eliminate Safe Drinking Water Act violations to ensure public health.
- Make the DWSRF program a self-sustaining loan program.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program. The state also issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates are based on one half of the state's prevailing revenue bond rate. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.3% to 2.7% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: compliance and public health, drinking water infrastructure planning, state development/redevelopment planning, and affordability.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$3.5 billion, \$859 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$612 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in November 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 39 loans, ranging from \$287,500 to \$18.5 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 23% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 11% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The Mount Holly Water Company of Burlington County received a \$12.3 million loan for the construction of four wells, a treatment plant, a storage tank, and water mains.
- Waldwick Borough received a \$1.65 million loan for the construction of a finished water storage tank.
- The North Jersey District Water System received a \$2.4 million loan to remove filter media, demolish vitrified clay tiles, and remove rusted reinforced steel within its treatment plant and to construct three booster stations with feed systems for sodium hypochlorite.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	2.23%, 2.44%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$101.4 million
Grants Received	\$82.4 million
State Contributions	\$12.7 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$57.8 million
Total Funds Available	\$170.3 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	39, \$124.7 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	9, \$11.5 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	9, 16%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, providing technical assistance to small systems, and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide outreach and support for small systems through a series of contracts. New Jersey Water Association (NJWA) conducted site visits and training courses for small systems across the state. NJWA will also develop and maintain a website which will provide further technical assistance and outreach services to small systems.

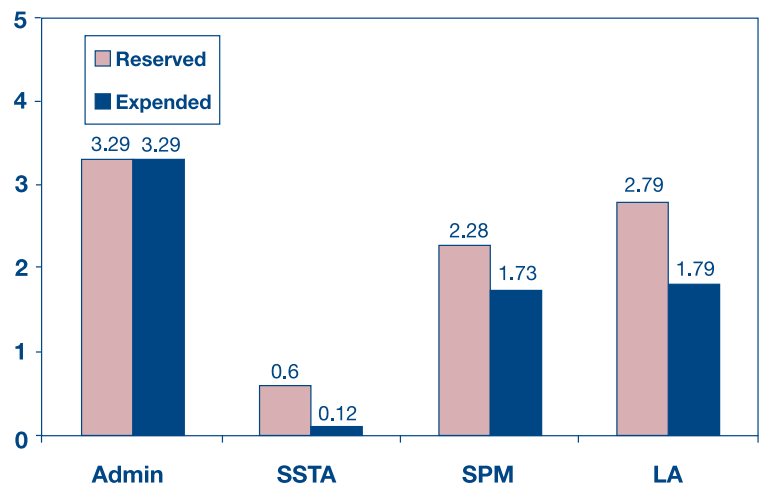
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to develop a source water protection program and to implement its capacity development and operator certification programs.
- The state tracked cases of noncompliance and worked to improve systems through compliance inspections, identification of inadequacies, and legislation as part of its capacity development program.
- The state also developed a reduced-cost training program for water system operators with Rutgers University.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments.
- Approximately 2,500 community wells have been mapped using GPS. The state has collected sufficient data to delineate a source water protection area for over 90% of these wells.
- In addition, over 2,800 non-community wells have been mapped using GPS. The state has entered into a contract with NJWA and the County Environmental Health Act Agencies to complete the work. The U.S. Geological Survey has also been contracted to develop susceptibility models for surface water and ground water.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$8.97 million (10.9%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$6.94 million (77.3%)



*All figures in millions of dollars*



# New Mexico

**Lead Agency:**  
Finance Authority

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Environment Department

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Provide technical, financial, and managerial assistance to public water systems.
- Ensure that the needs of all water systems are addressed, particularly small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people.

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are 3% for the first \$2 million of the project amount, and leveraged with state funds for any amount over \$2 million. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.0% to 2.6% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers 0% interest rates as well as 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: protection of public health, compliance assurance, environmental criteria, capacity development criteria, and affordability criteria.

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.03 billion, \$562 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$141 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in April 1998.
- The first loan was executed in December 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 5 loans, ranging from \$12,654 to \$1.2 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 60% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 67% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300.

## Project Examples

- The City of Santa Fe received approximately \$1.2 million in DWSRF assistance to bring two exploratory wells on-line as back-up water supplies during drought conditions.
- The City of Tucumcari received approximately \$479,000 in DWSRF assistance to replace existing water lines on two major streets that service the community.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.02%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.9 million
Grants Received	\$27.3 million
State Contributions	\$7 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$26.5 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	5, \$3.9 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	3, \$0.7 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	3, 60%



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on providing technical assistance to small systems, promoting source water protection, and developing system capacity.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to enter into two contracts with assistance providers to help 15 to 20 small systems a year that are deficient in capacity (primarily those on the DWSRF priority list).
- Specialized technical assistance was also provided to systems such as the Tajique system, which received help from field personnel in locating and eliminating bacteriological contamination in the water system, and the City of Alamogordo, which received assistance in developing plans for the installation of a new pilot project treatment facility.

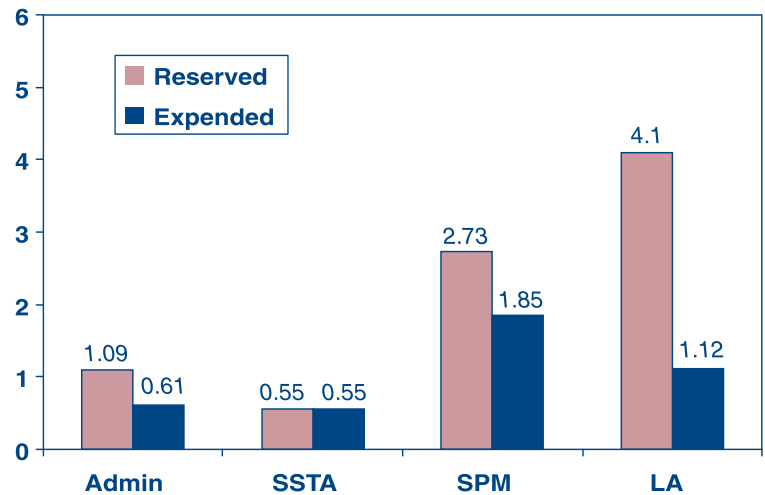
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used a portion of the funds from this set-aside to help administer its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program.
- The state developed a Statewide Drinking Water Assessment planning process to identify and provide information on the needs of the state's public water systems through sanitary surveys and other sources of information.
- Funds were also used to support the state's operator certification program, which includes utility operator courses, certificate examinations, and the surveillance of systems to assure compliance with operator certification requirements.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state filled four positions in the source water assessment and protection program with funds from this set-aside. Staff worked to develop new protocols and documents to help implement the program.
- Funds were also used to support the state's capacity development program. Activities included the development of a set of capacity assessment tools and the creation of a program to assist existing water systems in obtaining the desired level of capacity.
- The state also developed a program to assist small and disadvantaged communities in preparing engineering reports, plans, and specifications so that they are ready to apply for assistance from the DWSRF and other funding sources for infrastructure improvements.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$8.48 million (31%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$4.22 million (49.8%)



All figures in millions of dollars





**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Health

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Environmental Facilities Corporation

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Protect and enhance New York’s public drinking water supplies.
- Assist public water systems in improving drinking water quality, quantity, and dependability.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program. The state also issues bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- Interest rates are based on the terms of the bonds issued for the program. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.7% to 3.1% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as principal forgiveness and 30 year loan terms.
- The state’s priority system considers five categories: MCL/ treatment technique violations, other sanitary code violations, system reliability/dependability issues, government needs, and financial needs.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	4.71%, 6.33%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$249.8 million
Grants Received	\$249.8 million
State Contributions	\$120 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$419.4 million
Total Funds Available	\$862.7 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	207, \$722.3 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	166, \$312.6 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	141, 68%

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$13.1 billion, \$2.4 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$4.6 billion in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in February 1998.
- The first loan was executed in March 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 207 loans, ranging from \$71,311 to \$158.5 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 80% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 78% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- In conjunction with a \$1.4 million state assistance grant from the Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act, the DWSRF provided a \$668,268 loan at a 0% interest rate to the Town of LeRay to extend the town’s distribution service to homes that had previously received their water from unsafe private wells, as well as to an area that was previously supplied by an abandoned private water system.
- The City of Newburgh, population 27,000, received a \$4.3 million loan to rehabilitate its drinking water system that dates from the early 1900’s. The project will ensure that disinfection residuals are maintained. It also will improve water pressure and flow, minimize turbidity, and control corrosion, thereby reducing lead and copper levels in the system.

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, providing assistance to small systems, and training water system operators.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state provided outreach and support for small systems through a series of contracts and a Small Water Systems Program. Hundreds of systems have received assistance through the programs financed by this set-aside.
- Small systems have benefited from an innovative Small Water System Program that includes meetings with local officials and water system operators and assistance in self-evaluation, consolidation with other systems, and the funding application process.
- Funds were also used to support the state's Comprehensive Performance Evaluation program, which resulted in 20 detailed assessments of water filtration plants in one year. As part of this program, on-site MCL, performance, and other compliance criteria were checked and advice was given on how to achieve and maintain compliance.

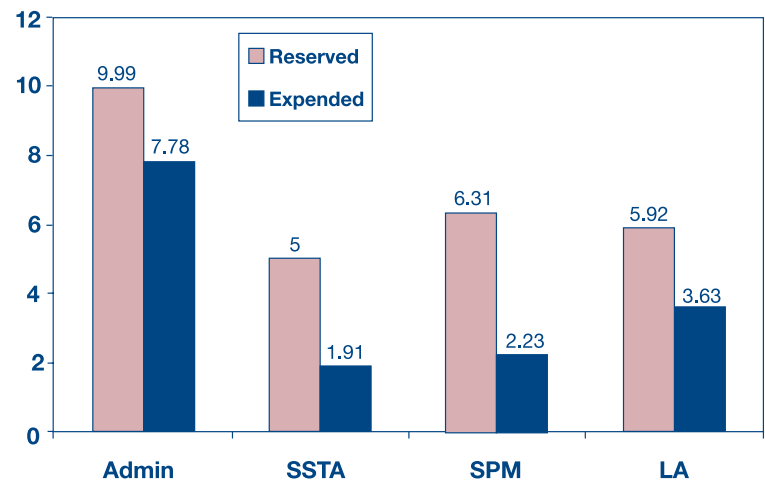
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to develop and implement its capacity development and operator certification programs.
- The state prioritized water systems in terms of need, identified institutional, regulatory, financial, tax, and legal factors which impair capacity within the state, and held workshops and meetings to solicit public comment on its plans.
- Funds were also used to fill a full-time position in the operator certification program, address the training needs of approximately 1,700 additional operators requiring certification, and develop a training module to upgrade the skills of operators already certified.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water protection program.
- The state intends to map all of the 14,000 raw water sources in the state, delineate boundaries for their assessment areas, identify point and non-point contaminants within those boundaries, and inform the public about potential risks in each area.
- The state entered into an agreement with the Department of Environmental Conservation to compile existing state databases relevant to source water protection.
- The state assisted EPA in a contract to conduct a source water assessment pilot study in the Upper Susquehanna River Basin with the goal of implementing an integrated watershed management plan. The study was initiated by the Upper Susquehanna River Coalition and the Water Resources Institute of Cornell University. Source water assessments were completed in four study areas and a workshop was held on the results of the source water protection efforts.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$27.22 million (10.9%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$15.54 million (57.1%)



All figures in millions of dollars



# North Carolina

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Support the state's goal of assuring safe drinking water for state residents and visitors served by public water systems.
- Increase the percentage of the population served by safe water systems.

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- The interest rate is based on the lesser of 4% or one half of The Bond Buyer 20-Year Bond Index. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 2.6% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: public health and compliance, consolidation, reliability, affordability, and source protection and management.

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2.4 billion, \$1.4 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$272 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in March 1998 (set-asides) and August 1998 (projects).
- The first loan was executed in January 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 38 loans, ranging from \$200,400 to \$3 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 74% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 57% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

## Project Examples

- The Town of Seven Devils, with a population of 470, received a \$475,000 loan from the DWSRF for waterline replacement.
- Albertson Water and Sewer, serving a population of 965, received a \$543,490 loan to extend its service to a series of homes that had previously been served by contaminated wells.
- The Town of Andrews, with a population of 4,400, receive a \$200,400 loan to install clearwell baffling to meet CT requirements and install an altitude valve in order to reactivate an elevated storage tank.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	3.67%, 1.81%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$100.5 million
Grants Received	\$72.5 million
State Contributions	\$14.5 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$74.6 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	38, \$48.4 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	28, \$23.9 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	18, 47%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, providing technical assistance to small systems, and promoting source water and wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide technical assistance to small systems. Environmental technicians from the state regional offices and a circuit rider from the North Carolina Rural Water Association (NCRWA) provided technical assistance to over 2,000 systems in the areas of compliance and treatment, operation and maintenance, and management techniques such as rate studies and long-range financial plans for infrastructure improvements.

### State Program Management (SPM)

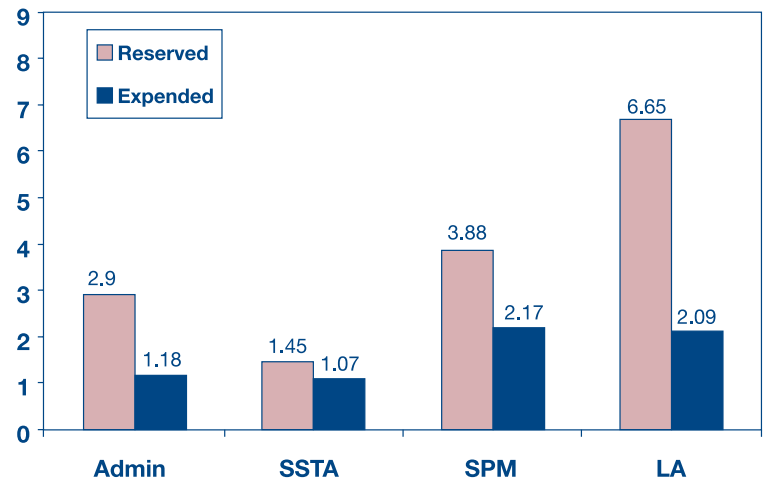
- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program and implement its operator certification and capacity development programs. The state hired 8 field and administrative employees to ensure adequate implementation of the drinking water program.
- The state entered into a contract with the North Carolina Waterworks Operator Association to provide for a registrar position to coordinate operator training activities.
- The state developed guidance documents and rules for its capacity development strategy and held day-long capacity development workshops with assistance from the North Carolina American Water Works Association and NCRWA.
- The state also used funds to support a transient noncommunity water system program to maintain an updated inventory and oversee regulation of these systems.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water and wellhead protection program.
- The state mapped locations of water sources and contract programmers have been hired to help automate the assessment process. The state is also in the process of conducting delineations and assessments of ground water sources.
- To address the fact that more than half of the state's population relies on ground water, the state used funds to increase public knowledge of the benefits of wellhead protection. One-day seminars on wellhead protection were conducted across the state and NCRWA provided training to local community leaders on the importance of wellhead protection and the methods available for use within wellhead protection plans. The state also entered into a contract with NCRWA to provide two ground water technicians to assist and guide communities through the process for developing and implementing wellhead protection plans.
- The state provided incentives to get wellhead protection plans approved by awarding priority points to DWSRF applicants with approved plans.

**Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards) \$14.88 million (20.5%)**

**Set-asides expended (% of reserved) \$6.5 million (43.7%)**



*All figures in millions of dollars*



# North Dakota

**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Health

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Municipal Bond Bank

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Assist public water systems in improving drinking water quality, quantity, and dependability by providing reduced interest rate, long-term financial assistance for infrastructure improvements.

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program. The state also has issued bonds to increase the amount available for funding projects.
- The state presently offers two different interest rates depending on whether a system qualifies for tax-exempt financing. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 2.5% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers nine categories: water quality, water quantity, affordability, consolidation and regionalization, infrastructure adequacy, project financial considerations, operator safety, prevention initiatives, and water conservation.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.7 million
Grants Received	\$34.9 million
State Contributions	\$2.5 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	\$11.5 million
Total Funds Available	\$45.4 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	20, \$40.8 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	16, \$12.5 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	13, 65%

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$486 million, \$293 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$258.8 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in August 1998.
- The first loan was executed in March 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 20 loans, ranging from \$44,004 to \$13.2 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 80% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 88% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

## Project Examples

- Grand Forks received two loans through the DWSRF to address Safe Drinking Water Act compliance issues and damage incurred by major flooding along the Red River in 1997. The first loan (\$13.2 million) will be used to build a clearwell, pump station, and transmission to satisfy the Surface Water Treatment Rule. The second loan (\$10.0 million) will be used to construct new raw water intake facilities.

**Structure of Set-aside Program**

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on helping small systems and promoting source water protection.

**Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)**

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide capacity development and source water protection assistance to targeted water systems through technical assistance contracts with the Midwest Assistance Program (MAP) and the North Dakota Rural Water Systems Association (NDRWSA).

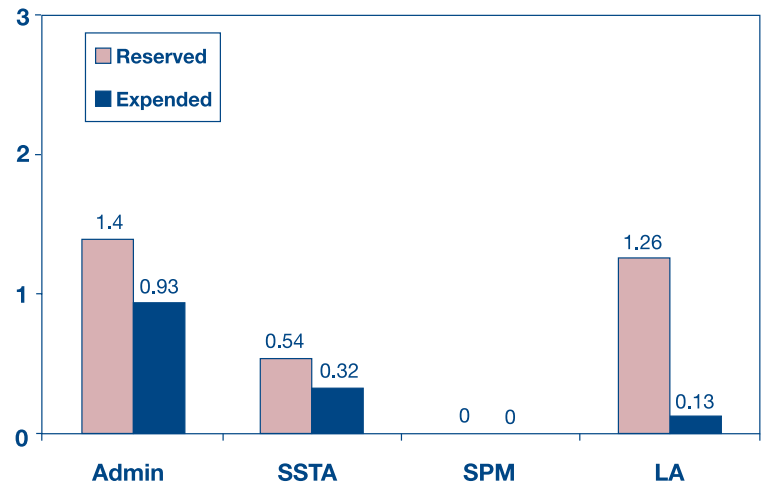
**State Program Management (SPM)**

- The state did not reserve any funds from this set-aside.

**Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)**

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water delineations, contaminant source inventories, and susceptibility analyses for all of its water systems.
- The state also entered into a contract with MAP to complete contaminant source inventories for ground water systems that use surface water.

<b>Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)</b>	<b>\$3.19 million (9.2%)</b>
<b>Set-asides expended (% of reserved)</b>	<b>\$1.39 million (43.5%)</b>



*All figures in millions of dollars*





**Lead Agency:**  
Environmental Protection Agency

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Water Development Authority

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Maximize below-market rate loans to eligible public water systems to fund improvements to ensure compliance with federal and state drinking water laws and regulations.
- Encourage the consolidation and/or regionalization of small water systems to allow them to take advantage of the economies of scale available to larger systems.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on the term of loan, size of service area, and the affordability needs of the service area. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 3.9% to 4.2% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers six categories: human health risks, compliance with federal and state Safe Drinking Water Act requirements, affordability, population or service area, regionalization/ consolidation, and effective management.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$4.7 billion, of which \$1.7 billion was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$527 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in August 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 48 loans, ranging from \$7,270 to \$21.2 million to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 58% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 64% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- Ottawa County received a \$21.2 million loan for the consolidation and replacement of seven public surface water treatment plants and more than 115 privately-owned ground water systems that had significant problems with contamination. The new Ottawa County Regional Water System consists of a 6 million gallon per day surface water treatment plant and two new 500,000 gallon elevated storage tanks that provide water to approximately 23,000 people.
- Several public and noncommunity water systems in Geauga County consistently demonstrated difficulty in meeting Ohio EPA guidelines. With the help of three different project loans totaling \$1.4 million, Geauga County was able to install a 300,000 gallon storage tower to aid in the replacement of eight non-community water systems and consolidate and eliminate seven public water systems.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	3.43%, 3.20%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$139.6 million
Grants Received	\$114.6 million
State Contributions	\$28.2 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$132.3 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	48, \$120.5 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	28, \$12.5 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	34, 71%



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on helping small systems and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside for technical assistance teams to provide operational, financial, and managerial support to small systems. More than 2,600 systems received assistance through the program.
- Operational technical support included providing professional on-site assistance to systems to maintain system compliance and capacity and training water system personnel and boards on maintenance, operation, and managerial matters. Contact is maintained with system operators who have been assisted.
- Financial and managerial support included providing assistance in preparing loan applications, determining ability to pay, and assisting in finding the most cost-effective method to address problems.
- The state also used funds to offer workshops around the state to enhance system operators' skills and maintain certification levels by offering continuing education credits.

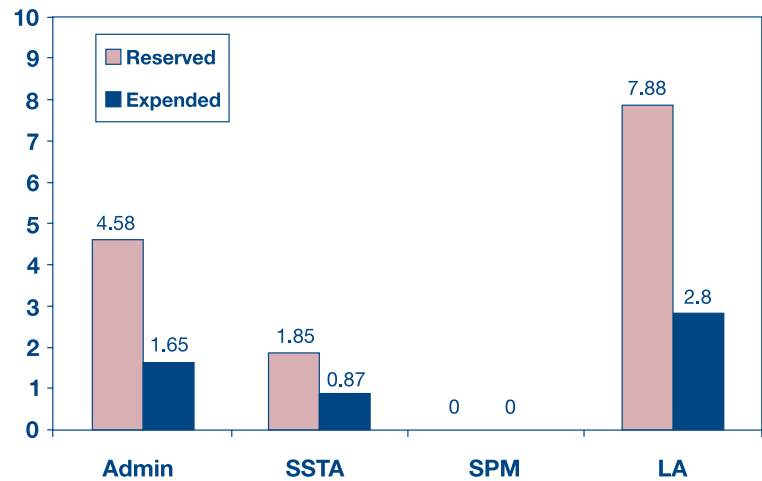
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state did not reserve any funds under this set-aside.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water and wellhead protection program.
- The state has developed an extensive source water assessment and protection program through a series of contracts with the U.S. Geological Survey, Woolpert Consultants, and Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Water. This program involves conducting resource characterizations, delineations of source water protection areas, and inventories and susceptibility analyses for ground water and surface water sources. For ground water systems, assessment work was initiated and completed in five pilot counties. For surface water systems, assessment work was initiated and largely completed at one pilot system.
- The state also entered into a contract with the Great Lakes Rural Community Assistance Program to pilot a regional source water assessment program designed for areas underlain by karst geology.
- The state also worked with water systems on their wellhead protection programs. Approximately 50 delineations and more than 50 separate elements of management plans were reviewed in the last two years.

<b>Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)</b>	<b>\$14.32 million (12.5%)</b>
<b>Set-asides expended (% of reserved)</b>	<b>\$5.31 million (37.1%)</b>



*All figures in millions of dollars*





**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Environmental Quality

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Water Resources Board

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- To install or upgrade treatment that improves the capability of public water systems to comply with primary or secondary drinking water standards.
- To rehabilitate or replace contaminated drinking water sources.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a discount on the state’s market interest rates. Weighted annual average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.8% to 4.0% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state’s priority system considers nine categories: violations of primary standards, quantity deficiencies, design deficiencies, vulnerability to potential pollution, violations of secondary standards, consolidation, compliance orders, source water protection, and affordability.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2.3 billion, \$1.3 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$67 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1997 (set-asides) and January 1998 (projects).
- The first loan was executed in August 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 10 loans, ranging from \$575,675 to \$8.5 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 70% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 43% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- Trihalomethanes (THMs) are byproducts of the process used to disinfect drinking water. They form when disinfectants react with natural organic and inorganic matter in source water and the distribution system. The Stillwater Utilities Authority received an \$8.5 million loan which allowed it to upgrade its water treatment plant and to install new treatment options aimed at correcting THM violations.
- High nitrate levels in ground water is a common problem for many small towns in the western part of the state. The Mangum Utility Authority received a \$2.1 million loan to drill new water wells in an area having lower nitrate levels and to upgrade their distribution system to alleviate pressure problems.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.40%, 1.44%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$60.8 million
Grants Received	\$49.6 million
State Contributions	\$12.2 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$52 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	10, \$31.5 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	7, \$17.7 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	3, 30%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on providing technical assistance to small systems and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to assist small systems in preparing applications for DWSRF project loans and in developing needed operational controls.
- The state also provided technical assistance to systems through a contract with the Oklahoma Rural Water Association. More than 125 water systems have received assistance through this program. The small systems benefited from assistance on how to improve compliance with drinking water standards, quality of service to customers, and water system management. The systems also received evaluations of raw water quality and of filtration and disinfection practices.

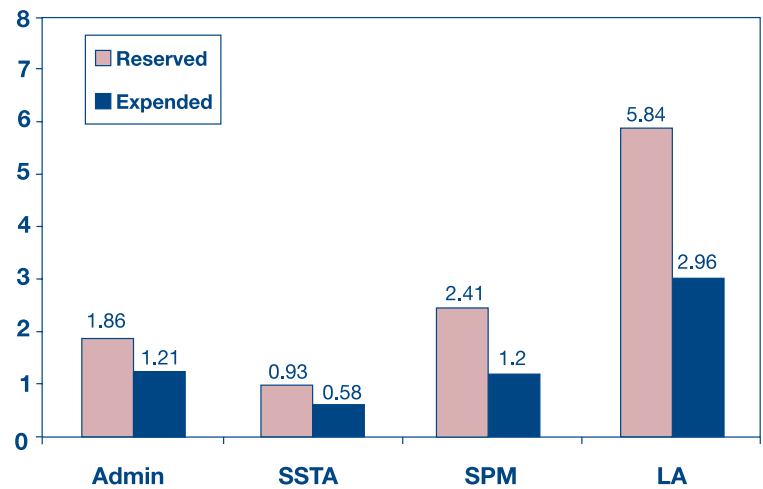
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state primarily used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program with an emphasis on providing technical assistance and conducting other non-enforcement activities.
- The state has increased tracking of volatile organic chemicals, nitrate violations, and disinfectant byproducts and completed a statewide update of its surface water intake database. Funds have also been used to train local water system operators on how to prepare consumer confidence reports.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state reserved funds from this set-aside to support its program for the delineation of watershed protection areas for surface water sources of drinking water. Over the next several years, all surface water areas will be delineated and maps produced of the water source, surrounding drainage, and nearby land use. A similar delineation project is underway for wellhead protection areas for ground water sources.
- The state has also begun to conduct an inventory of sources of contamination of water supplies. In some cases, local contingency plans have also been developed.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$11.04 million (22.2%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$5.95 million (53.9%)



All figures in millions of dollars





**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Human Services

**Cooperating Agency:**  
Economic and Community Development  
Department

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Support the goal of ensuring Oregon’s water supplies provide safe water to drink by helping to finance needed water system improvements.
- Increase water system compliance with state and federal drinking water requirements through technical assistance, capacity development, and assessment of source water.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a discount of state and municipal bond rates. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.3% to 3.3% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as principal forgiveness and 30 year loan terms.
- The state’s priority system considers five categories: risk to human health, compliance, community affordability, cost effectiveness, and innovation.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2.7 billion, \$929 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$62 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in June 1998.
- The first loan was executed in July 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 28 loans, ranging from \$36,165 to \$4 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 96% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 89% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The City of Talent’s drinking water sources were once described as “the worst in Oregon” due in part to a serious *cryptosporidiosis* outbreak in 1992. With a \$2 million loan that included disadvantaged assistance, the city was able to begin purchasing treated water from the Medford Water Commission.
- Mitchell received a \$36,165 loan to make improvements to its drinking water system. The system had experienced violations of maximum contaminant levels for Coliform bacteria due to inadequate treatment. An upgrade of the chlorination system provided a consistent disinfection system to eliminate violations and more effectively protect customers.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.51%, 1.45%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$63.6 million
Grants Received	\$63.6 million
State Contributions	\$5.9 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$60.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	28, \$29.4 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	27, \$25.4 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	2, 7%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on providing technical assistance to small systems, promoting source water protection, and expanding oversight of public water systems by using County Health Departments as partners.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide technical assistance to community ground water and surface water systems through a series of contracts.
- Resolution Plans were prepared for systems throughout the state. These plans identify any current deficiency with the water system's infrastructure or operation, outline detailed plans for resolving deficiencies, and complete a cost estimate for the solutions.
- Water system operator training programs were developed and over 300 hours of on-site technical assistance to small systems was provided.
- The state also provided engineering service grants aimed at small systems. These grants fund the cost of preparing an engineering report (up to \$10,000), which then are used to determine if the system is eligible for DWSRF loans or other sources of funding.

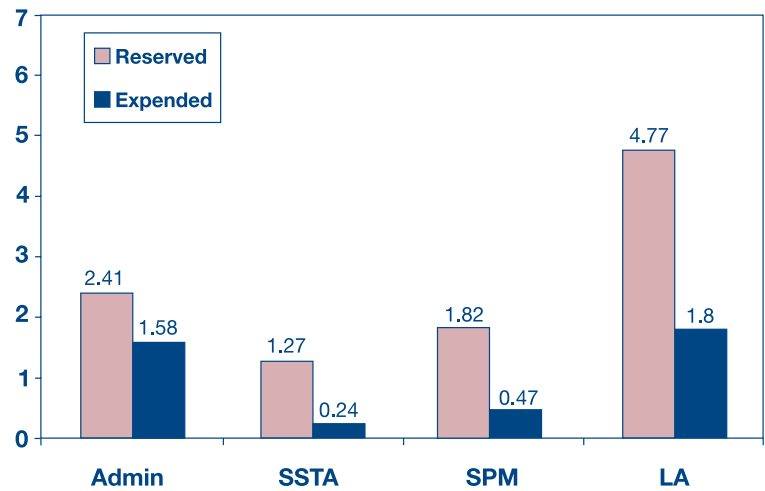
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program through contracts with County Health Departments, which help public water suppliers with water quality problems, reporting, sanitary surveys, and regulatory consultation.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water protection and capacity development program.
- The Department of Environmental Quality intends to provide early technical assistance at the community level as part of the state's source water assessment process and to encourage community involvement in areas where land-use planning issues involve ground water resources or high priority contamination sources. The state plans to increase community awareness through meetings, education programs, and public forums.
- The state developed a loan program for systems to purchase land and conservation easements to protect vulnerable drinking water sources from contamination.
- The state also established a three-phase capacity development plan that includes the assessment of loan applicants, a capacity implementation program for new public water systems, and a capacity development program for existing public water systems.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$10.27 million (16.1%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$4.09 million (39.8%)



All figures in millions of dollars



# Pennsylvania

**Lead Agency:**

Infrastructure Investment Authority  
(Pennvest)

**Cooperating Agency:**

Department of Environmental Protection

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Ensure that all public drinking water systems in Pennsylvania achieve compliance with drinking water standards.
- Protect and enhance the quality of life of present and future Pennsylvanians by providing safe and adequate supplies of potable water.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a comparison of the unemployment rate of the county in which the project will take place with the statewide average unemployment rate. Weighted annual average interest rates for the program have been about 2.0% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers six categories: benefits to public health, improvement in the ability to comply, affordability, environmental and social impacts, improvement in adequacy and efficiency, and benefits to public safety.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$5.0 billion, \$2.3 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$201 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in May 1997 (projects) and July 1998 (set-asides).
- The first loan was executed in May 1997. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 97 loans, ranging from \$69,791 to \$8.6 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 76% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 68% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- Blacklick Valley received a \$1.3 million disadvantaged assistance loan with a 1% interest rate and 26 year repayment period to construct a waterline to supply residents of two communities with water from an existing drinking water system. The project eliminated the use of two reservoirs and numerous private drinking water wells contaminated with *Giardia* and Coliform bacteria.
- The Sandy Run Water Association received a \$85,587 loan to construct a 10,000 gallon storage tank and chlorination facilities to eliminate contamination from surface-water runoff into the existing facilities that had required residents to boil water for five years.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	4.24%, 3.15%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$148.1 million
Grants Received	\$148.1 million
State Contributions	\$29.6 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$140.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	97, \$149 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	74, \$99.6 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	30, 31%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on capacity development, promoting source water protection, and facilitating partnerships between drinking water systems.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to hire four additional full-time staff for its capability enhancement program.
- The state entered into a contract with the Pennsylvania Rural Water Association (PRWA) for circuit riders to provide leak detection and water conservation training for small, rural water systems. A complete water audit is done for each system identifying the location of any leaks, how much is being lost, and cost savings to the system if leaks are fixed.
- The state also contracted with the Northeast Rural Community Assistance Program to help water suppliers address their financial and managerial problems.

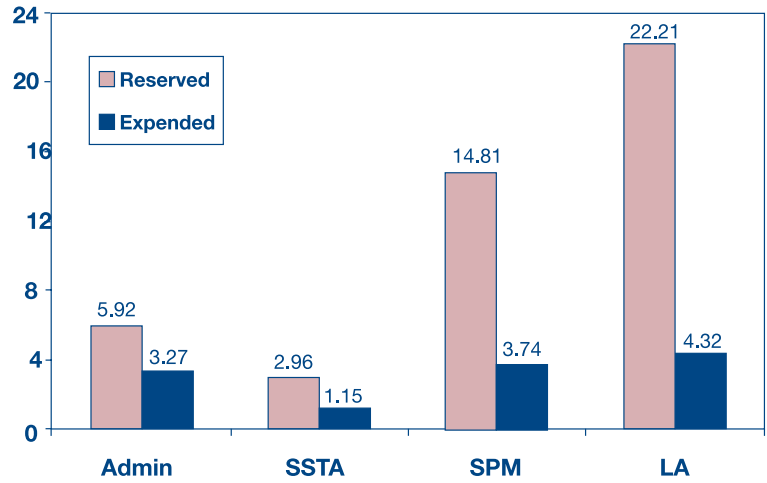
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to implement its source water protection and operator certification programs.
- The state added 15 additional full-time staff to provide technical assistance to localities in the development of source water protection programs, increase public awareness, and provide geographic information support. Several local communities and water suppliers received grants to implement local watershed protection programs involving land use planning, zoning ordinances, and incentives for landowners.
- The state entered into a contract to enhance its capability to develop and deliver quality classroom and web-based training for operators.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement its capability enhancement program.
- The Environmental Resource Research Institute at Penn State University was contracted to conduct source water assessments of ground water sources for all water systems in the state serving less than 3,300 customers. The state also entered into a contract to conduct surface water source assessments in watersheds with areas greater than 100 square miles.
- The state also established a grant program to assist communities in implementing local wellhead protection programs aimed at addressing actual or potential causes of contamination in their ground water.
- The state hired 9 additional full-time staff to coordinate and facilitate water system participation in the national Partnership for Safe Water Program.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$45.9 million (31%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$12.48 million (27.2%)



All figures in millions of dollars

# Puerto Rico

**Lead Agency:**

Department of Health

**Cooperating Agencies:**

Infrastructure Finance Authority

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico

Environmental Quality Board

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Assist public water systems in improving drinking water quality and dependability.
- Consolidate and/or eliminate existing non-viable public water systems.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on economic and financial analysis conducted by the Infrastructure Finance Authority. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 2.0% over the last year.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers six categories: compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), public health risk, reliability and dependability, governmental needs, special priorities, and affordability.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2 billion, \$451 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$97.3 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in September 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 2 loans for 7 projects, ranging from \$585,000 to \$18 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- A total of \$5.8 million went to 3 projects for small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people.

**Project Examples**

- The water system serving the Carite and Guyama Wards in Guayama were in noncompliance with the SDWA and inadequate for the area's demand. The system received a \$2.9 million loan to build two new distribution tanks with pumping stations and new distribution lines to ensure adequate supply and compliance.
- The Municipality of Rio Grande's El Yunque Filter Plant was overloaded and thus in noncompliance with the turbidity standard. An \$18 million loan was agreed to by the DWSRF to update and improve the filter plant to correct the problem.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.44%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$55.8 million
Grants Received	\$44.6 million
State Contributions	\$8.9 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$49.4 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	2, \$36.7 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	0, \$5.8 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	0, 0%



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on providing technical assistance to small systems and supporting its drinking water program.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide assistance to 234 community water systems in preparing consumer confidence reports by developing guidance, providing assessment, and working with systems to make their reports more accessible to the public.

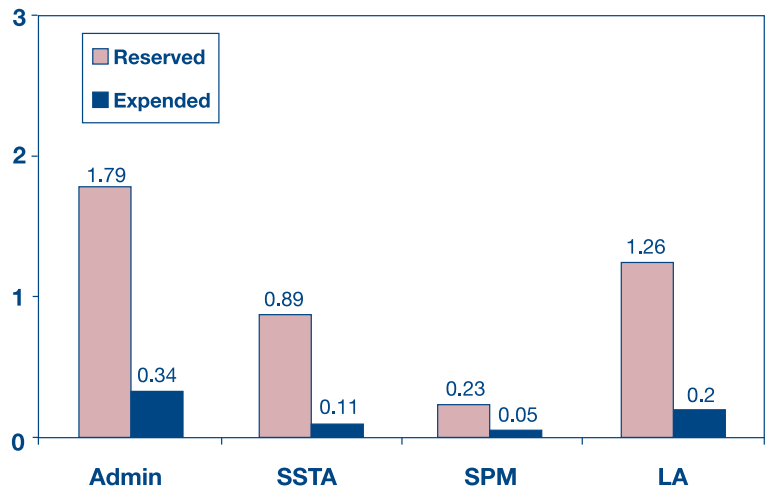
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) program and implement its capacity development and operator certification programs.
- The state developed guidance and provided orientation to help systems comply with the SDWA when preparing consumer confidence reports.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct its source water assessment program.
- The state has worked to develop a plan of action, assemble all existing information, and begin implementation. Public outreach efforts are also underway to encourage self-implementation by systems through orientation, guidance, incentives, and enforcement.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$4.16 million (9.3%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$0.69 million (16.7%)



All figures in millions of dollars





# Rhode Island

**Lead Agency:**

Clean Water Finance Agency

**Cooperating Agency:**

Department of Health

Department of Environmental Management

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Maintain the fiscal integrity of the DWSRF and comply with generally accepted governmental accounting principles to assure continuance of loan funds for future generations.
- Coordinate DWSRF activities with other state and federal activities relating to public drinking water.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a baseline of three-quarters of the market interest rate. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.8% to 3.1% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: acute health risks, chronic health risks, compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, infrastructure needs, and affordability.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$565 million, \$63 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$279 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in December 1997 (set-asides) and June 1998 (projects).
- The first loan was executed in June 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 4 loans, ranging from \$10,000 to \$5 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 50% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 50% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- Shady Acres Nursing Home, a private corporation in West Kingston, provides services to 77 patients. The state provided a loan of \$10,000 for well reactivation and storage enhancement.
- The City of Providence received a \$5 million loan to fund three rehabilitation projects including aqueduct rehabilitation, reservoir rehabilitation, and clearwell and effluent yard rehabilitation.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.7 million
Grants Received	\$27.1 million
State Contributions	\$5.4 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$29.6 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	4, \$10.2 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	2, \$0.2 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	5, 56%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program and helping small systems.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to enter into contracts with the New England Water Works Association and Maine Rural Water to provide assistance to small systems in system operations training and consumer confidence report preparation.
- The state also entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Rhode Island Water Resources Board to provide matching funds.

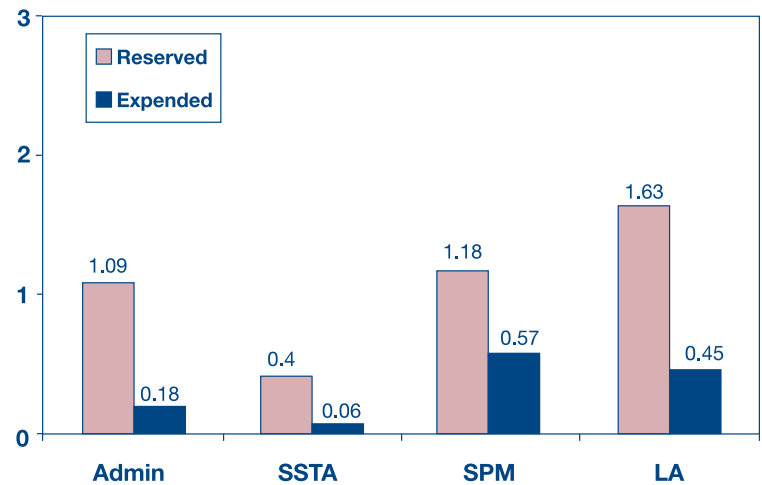
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support additional staff in its drinking water program.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

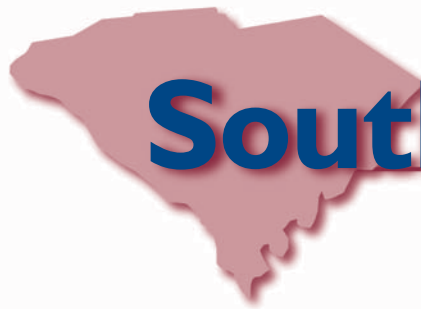
- The state used funds from this set-aside primarily to conduct source water assessments.
- The state entered into a contract with U.S. Geological Survey to determine the vulnerability of wells by category of contamination.
- The state intends to conduct delineations and inventories of all of its water systems.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$4.3 million (15.8%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$1.27 million (29.4%)



*All figures in millions of dollars*





# South Carolina

**Lead Agency:**

Department of Health and Environmental Control

**Cooperating Agency:**

Budget and Control Board

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Maintain the fiscal integrity of the fund to ensure continued growth of funding in perpetuity.
- Enhance the viability of public water systems through continued implementation of the state's capacity development authority.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a baseline approximately 33% below the Bond-Buyer 25 Index. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 3.5% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: public health risks- acute and chronic, exceedance or expected exceedance of primary drinking water standards, non-compliance with a secondary maximum contaminant level(s), and compliance with the State Safe Drinking Water Act and the State Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$808 million, \$385 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$70 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1997.
- The first loan was executed in June 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 9 loans, ranging from \$344,882 to \$6 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 11% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 100% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- BJ WSA Chelsea received a \$5.8 million loan to expand its water treatment plant to reduce Hilton Head ground water withdrawal rates.
- SJWD Water District received a \$4.1 million loan to replace lines and close open loops to improve flow and water system pressure. A pump station and treatment plant upgrade were also planned.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.18%, 1.08%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$47.3 million
Grants Received	\$38.9 million
State Contributions	\$7.8 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$45.1 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	9, \$26 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	1, \$0.3 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	3, 33%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on providing technical assistance to small systems and promoting wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to enter into a contract to provide assistance to systems via telephone, e-mail, standard mail, and field visits.
- Encouraging, and in some cases, requiring water systems to develop a “business plan” is a major component of the state’s capacity development plan. The state has used technical assistance to help small systems complete self-assessments and develop standard operating procedures and detailed business plans.

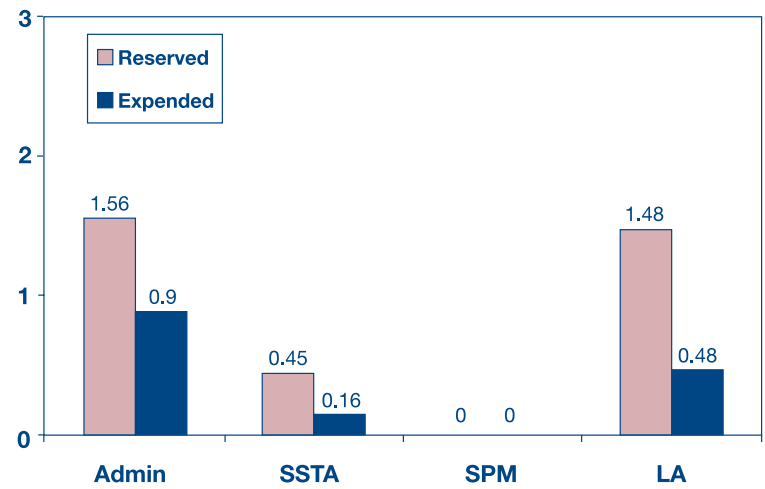
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state did not reserve any funds under this set-aside through fiscal year 2001. During fiscal year 2002, the state intends to use funds under this set-aside for capacity development and source water protection.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a wellhead protection program.
- The state contracted with the U.S. Geological Survey to delineate source water protection areas for 83 surface water intakes used by public water systems.
- The state also developed an extensive wellhead protection program that includes the delineation of wellhead protection areas. The state has completed delineations of wellhead protection areas for all existing water systems.
- The state entered into a contract to complete an inventory of potential contaminant sources within each delineated source water protection area. The contractor has completed inventories for 22% of the delineated source water protection areas.
- The state intends to create a geographical information system (GIS) database of all ground water and surface water delineations.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$3.49 million (9%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$1.54 million (44.2%)



All figures in millions of dollars



# South Dakota

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Ensure that the state's drinking water systems remain safe and affordable.
- Protect public health and promote the economic well-being of the citizens of the state.

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on the current market rates, rates secured on state issued matching funds, and current demand for DWSRF funds. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.4% to 3.6% over the last three years. Interest rates have been lowered to 3.5% starting in fiscal year 2002.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers eleven categories: primary drinking water contaminants, affordability, consolidation and regionalization, secondary drinking water contaminants, total coliform, rehabilitation, inadequate supply, wellhead/source water protection, replacement of transmission lines, storage, and population.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.7 million
Grants Received	\$42.7 million
State Contributions	\$7.1 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$48.9 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	28, \$31.6 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	24, \$15 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	15, 56%

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$436 million, \$277 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$53.4 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1997.
- The first loan was executed in January 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 28 loans, ranging from \$142,000 to \$7 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 86% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 71% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

## Project Examples

- The Kingbrook Rural Water System received a loan of \$475,000 to connect the town of Carthage to the rural water system. Carthage is a rural community with a population of 187 and a median household income (MHI) at 53% of the statewide MHI. The loan was used to rehabilitate the town's water distribution system and install the mainline. Because of Carthage's MHI, the loan was provided at 0% interest rate with a 30 year repayment term.
- The City of Mobridge is located along the Missouri River in northern South Dakota. The Missouri River supplies the city's 3,574 residents with drinking water, but the 50-year-old water treatment plant was in need of renovation. The plant had inadequate backwash facilities, sedimentation capability, and control equipment. The city received two loans totaling \$1.32 million to upgrade its water treatment facility.

**Structure of Set-aside Program**

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, and promoting water source protection.

**Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)**

- The state used funds from this set-aside to assist in bringing non-complying small systems into compliance, improve operations of small water systems, and facilitate small systems’ access to the DWSRF program.
- The state contracted with five planning districts and the South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems to provide technical assistance.
- To encourage more proactive planning within small communities, the state is proposing to use funds to initiate a planning grants program, which will reimburse 80% of the cost of an engineering study.

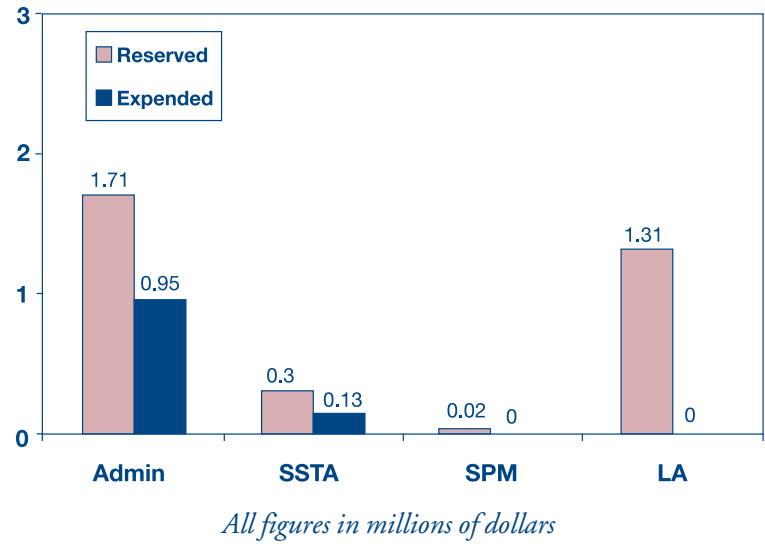
**State Program Management (SPM)**

- A contract was awarded to South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems to provide supplemental training to assist operators that are having difficulty becoming certified.

**Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)**

- The state used other funds to hold nine local community meetings and conferences across the state to present information on source water protection. The meetings included members of the South Dakota Engineering Society, the Black Hills Council of Local Governments, the South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems, the Butte County Commission, the Fall River County Conservation District, and the Edgemont Chamber of Commerce.
- The state used other funds to complete preliminary source water delineations for approximately 374 systems and 898 sources. A database has been developed to store information collected from the source water assessments.

<b>Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)</b>	<b>\$3.33 million (7.8%)</b>
<b>Set-asides expended (% of reserved)</b>	<b>\$1.08 million (32.5%)</b>



# Tennessee

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Maintain a self-sustaining revolving loan program to provide low-cost financial assistance for projects to assure affordable drinking water that complies with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- Protect and enhance the water quality in Tennessee by ensuring the technical integrity of funded projects.

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on The Bond Buyer's 20-Year Bond Index and then multiplied by the entities Ability To Pay Index (ATPI). This ATPI uses a broad definition of fiscal capacity that includes per capita income, per capita property tax base, and per capita sales and is intended to measure fiscal capacity in terms of the available resources for paying taxes or paying for services. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 1.9% to 2.5% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers principal forgiveness as well as 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers seven categories: water quality problems, source/capacity issues, water storage, leakage problems, pressure problems, replacement/rehabilitation projects, and water line extensions.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.02%, 1.34%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$53.2 million
Grants Received	\$53.2 million
State Contributions	\$10.6 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$53.8 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	25, \$28.3 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	19, \$21.8 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	10, 40%

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$1.4 billion, \$828 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$83 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1997.
- The first loan was executed in March 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 25 loans, ranging from \$71,300 to \$7.5 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 76% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 42% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

## Project Examples

- The Town of Troy received a \$805,000 loan with a 2.58% interest rate to install two new wells, convert existing abandoned structures to clearwells, and renovate existing equipment and the water treatment plant building. The new wells replaced older wells that produced water with unacceptable high iron levels. The project provided safe and reliable drinking water to approximately 1,050 citizens of the town and the surrounding community.
- The City of Crossville, with approximately 8,600 residents, received a \$7.5 million loan with a 1.77% interest rate to build a new 3.5 million gallon per day treatment plant. The existing plant was constructed in 1937 and has outlived its useful life. The deteriorated conditions at the plant have made further rehabilitation and expansion impractical and water rationing is expected in the short-term if the new water plant is not built.



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused its use of set-asides on helping small systems, supporting its drinking water program, and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide technical assistance to small systems through a contract with the Fleming Training Center (which is a part of the Division of Community Assistance).
- More than 500 small system water treatment plant operators have received hands-on assistance with technical problems. Numerous operations classes have also been offered to help small systems improve their operations by increasing their technical, managerial, and financial abilities. Over 1,250 student days of instruction have been provided per year.

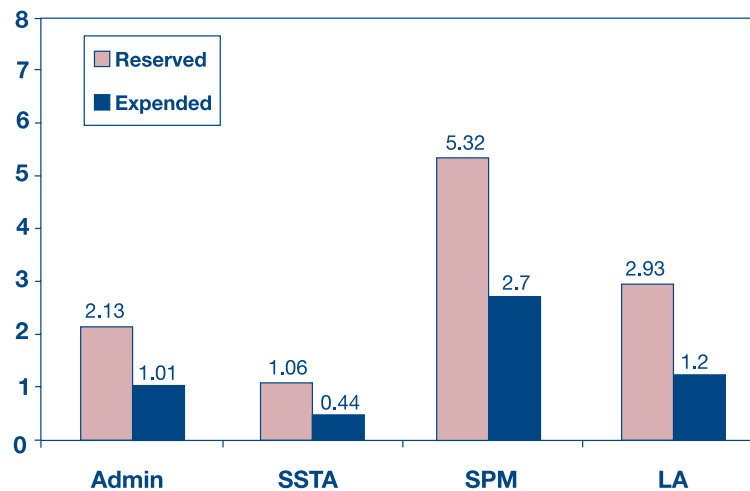
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state has used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program and enhance its capacity development and operator certification programs.
- As part of its PWSS program, the state has made a special effort to ensure a high consumer confidence report compliance rate by conducting outreach activities to inform water system operators about the importance of these reports. Funds have also been used to support the enforcement of federal drinking water regulations such as the Disinfection Byproducts Rule and the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.
- The University of Tennessee and the Tennessee Association of Utility Districts have been contracted to help develop and implement the state's capacity development program to ensure that all loan applicants meet a base-line standard with respect to capacity.
- The state also used funds to track and enforce compliance with the operator certification program.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and assist in wellhead protection program elements.
- The state conducted delineations and assessments of surface water sources with the assistance of the Tennessee Association of Utility Districts. A total of 51 of the 180 surface source water assessments have been completed.
- The state also performed additional wellhead protection work with the help of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the U.S. Geological Survey. Activities within this program have included underground discharge contamination source inventories and hydro-geological runoff investigations. In addition, the Ground Water Institute (GWI) has completed more than 80 community wellhead digitizations. The GWI is also performing susceptibility analyses for public water systems under the source water assessment program.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$11.45 million (21.5%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$5.35 million (46.7%)



All figures in millions of dollars



**Lead Agency:**

Water Development Board

**Cooperating Agencies:**

Natural Resources Conservation Commission

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Improve and maintain the chemical, biological, and physical integrity of the state’s drinking water by developing a financial and technical program capable of funding all projects annually that pose the most serious risk to public health and meet compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a discount on the state’s market interest rates, combined with the adjusted median household income of the area receiving assistance. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 1.9% to 3.8% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as 30 year loan terms and principal forgiveness.
- The state’s priority system considers four categories: health and compliance factors, physical deficiency factors, consolidation, and population.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$13 billion, \$4.3 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$600.3 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1997.
- The first loan was executed in May 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 24 loans, ranging from \$930,000 to \$9.4 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 54% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 customers, 54% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- The City of Sweetwater received a \$7.3 million loan in combination with a \$3.5 million loan from the Texas Water Development Fund to construct a new treatment plant. The new treatment plant will correct secondary contaminant levels for sulphates and improve the disinfection process.
- The City of Brady received a \$9.4 million loan to construct a surface water treatment plant and a storage tank to correct radiochem violations in their ground water source. Since the city qualified as a disadvantaged community, 35% of the loan was forgiven and the remaining loan amount was offered at a 0% interest rate and a 30 year loan term.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	5.59%, 7.58%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$298.7 million
Grants Received	\$239.6 million
State Contributions	\$30 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$237.6 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	24, \$163.5 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	13, \$36 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	0, 0%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on program support, promoting source water protection, and capacity development.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state did not reserve any funds from this set-aside.

### State Program Management (SPM)

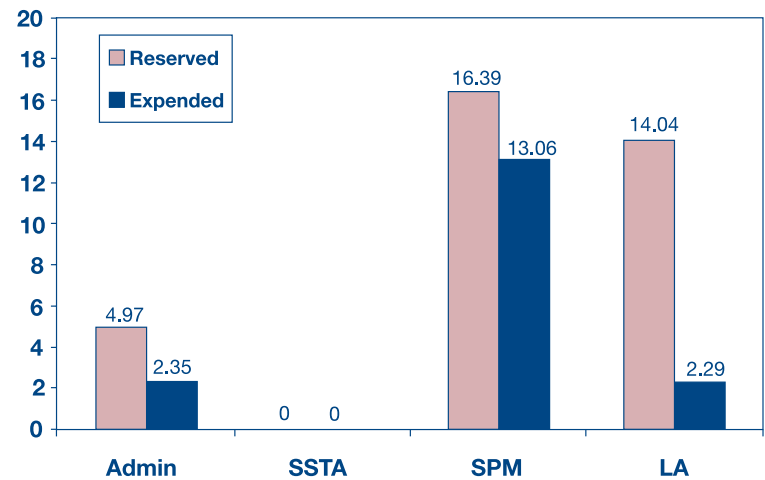
- The state used funds from this set-aside to help administer its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program. As part of this program, an integrated data applications package was developed to give the PWSS program the capacity to satisfy the data and tracking needs of both the state and EPA.
- A contractor was hired to collect water samples of chemical quality from public water system entry points. TNRCC staff conducted treatment plant inspections and sanitary surveys.
- Funds were also used to develop a capacity development strategy. TNRCC prioritized water systems for financial, managerial, and technical assessments and assistance. Since 1998, TNRCC has made over 950 referrals to a contractor for system assessments and 980 referrals for assistance. In addition, 113 water systems have been assessed for potential consolidation.
- Additional funds were used to implement an operator certification program. A contractor was hired to determine the knowledge, skills, and abilities of operators of surface water systems that serve more than 14 million people in the state. The certification exams for these operators were also revised.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- In addition to using funds to conduct required source water assessments, the state used funds from this set-aside to conduct two source water protection projects. For these two projects, contractors were hired to evaluate source water assessment and protection reports and make on-site visits with the aim of providing the systems technical assistance in how to direct source water protection efforts.
- The state implemented a financial, managerial, and technical review process along with a business plan review process to assure the abilities of new water systems and new utility owners to be viable and maintain compliance.
- The state also developed a loan program for systems to implement best management practices to protect their drinking water sources. The types of projects eligible for funding include: land acquisition, implementation of land use ordinances, hazardous waste collection programs, and public outreach activities.

**Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards) \$35.4 million (14.8%)**

**Set-asides expended (% of reserved) \$17.7 million (50%)**



*All figures in millions of dollars*





### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Help public water supplies achieve and maintain compliance with federal and state drinking water standards and help historical significant noncompliers (SNCs) achieve compliance.
- Build a permanent, self-sustaining state revolving fund for financing drinking water projects.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on the state's bond market interest rate, which is calculated weekly using George K. Baum & Company's 20-year A bond municipal bond yields report. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 0% for the last 2 years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as principal forgiveness.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: water source quality and quantity, treatment, storage, and distribution.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$504 million, \$287 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$72 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in February 1998.
- The first loan was executed in November 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 8 loans, ranging from \$230,000 to \$3.4 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 63% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 80% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- In Manila, a publicly-owned community water system received a \$750,000 loan for waterlines and other system upgrades.
- In Wendover, a publicly-owned community water system received a \$3.4 million loan for treatment, storage, and distribution of water from a spring source that was identified as being under the direct influence of surface water.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1%, 1%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.7 million
Grants Received	\$34.9 million
State Contributions	\$7 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$35.3 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	8, \$20.4 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	5, \$9.3 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	2, 25%

**Structure of Set-aside Program**

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, and promoting source water protection.

**Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)**

- The state used funds from this set-aside to enter into a contract with the Rural Water Association for a circuit rider to provide technical assistance to rural drinking water systems. In addition, targeted systems receive tri-annual financial and management audits.
- In one year, over 900 systems received assistance to resolve operational problems and address compliance issues.

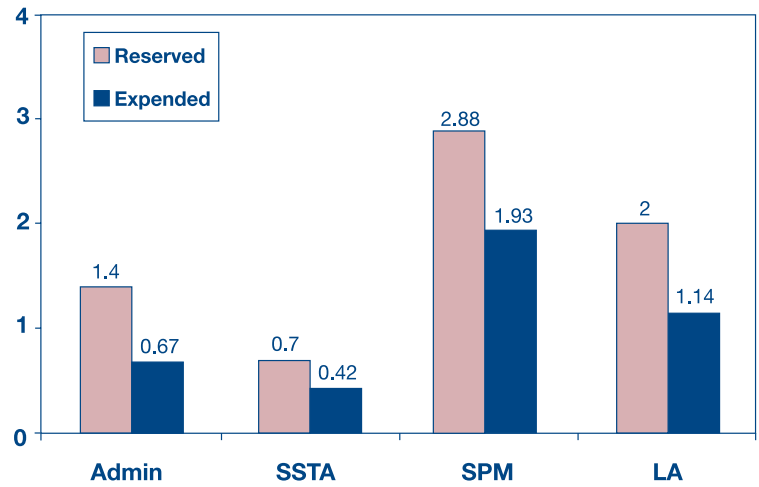
**State Program Management (SPM)**

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program and implement its source water protection, capacity development, and operator certification programs.
- The state used funds to continue to perform core functions of the PWSS program such as sanitary surveys, plan reviews, and ground water source protection. The state also awarded \$75,000 in grants to 12 local health departments to conduct sanitary surveys.
- The state entered into a contract to consolidate its drinking water data into one user-friendly database.
- The state hired a full-time employee to develop and implement a source water protection program for surface water sources.
- The state issued 24 contracts aimed at implementing regional planning for small systems on a county-wide basis. As part of the regional planning process, recommendations were made to small systems to regionalize operations or to consolidate with neighboring systems.

**Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)**

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement a source water protection program.
- The state intends to conduct source water assessments for transient noncommunity systems with ground water sources.
- The state established a program to partially reimburse (up to \$2,500) small water systems serving fewer than 3,300 for costs incurred in preparing source water protection plans. Reimbursement was provided for 34 small water systems for 100 drinking water sources.

<b>Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)</b>	<b>\$6.98 million (20%)</b>
<b>Set-asides expended (% of reserved)</b>	<b>\$4.16 million (59.6%)</b>



*All figures in millions of dollars*





**Lead Agency:**  
 Department of Environmental Conservation

**Cooperating Agency:**  
 Municipal Bond Bank  
 Economic Development Authority

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Provide a self-sustaining funding program that will assist public water systems in ensuring that the public has safe drinking water.
- Maintain the fiscal integrity of the fund and comply with generally accepted government accounting standards to assure continuance of loan funds for future generations.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a determination by the State Treasurer and Secretary of the Department. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.0% to 2.4% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers principal forgiveness (via negative interest rates) and 30 year loan terms.
- The state’s priority system considers five categories: water quality deficiencies, system facility improvements, system reliability criteria, population, and affordability.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$307 million, \$293 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$25 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1997.
- The first loan was executed in December 1997. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 60 loans, ranging from \$13,518 to \$2.6 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 100% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 95% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- Starksboro Village water system, which serves 80 people, received a loan of \$14,657 for a new spring box. The old, poorly constructed spring box was suspected of allowing surface water infiltration into the existing spring source. Residents of the village are pleased with the resulting water quality improvement.
- The ground water well serving as the source for the 85 residents of the Hillside Manor Mobile Home Park was under the influence of a small stream. A \$330,000 loan with a -3% interest rate and 30 year repayment period funded the consolidation of the system with the nearby Lazy Brook Mobile Home Park as well as a new water storage tank, pumping station, and distribution mains. The water system operator indicated that the use of DWSRF funds was the only way the project could be completed.

Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)	
Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.0%, 1.0%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.7 million
Grants Received	\$34.9 million
State Contributions	\$6.6 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$35.5 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	60, \$25.3 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	60, \$25.3 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	28, 43%

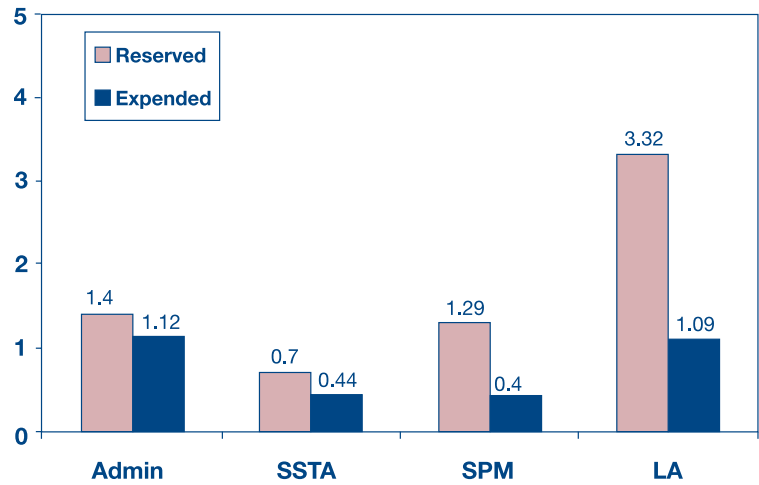
### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide a grant to the Northeast Rural Water Association and support a project development specialist in the Drinking Water Program to provide technical assistance to small systems.
- Over 350 water systems received assistance with applying for DWSRF loans and other funding sources, meeting historic preservation requirements, on-site management assistance, water audits and leak detection, and consumer confidence reporting.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$6.71 million (19.2%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$3.05 million (45.5%)



All figures in millions of dollars

### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support 3 additional full-time staff in its Drinking Water Program. The employees work on capacity development, adoption and implementation of new regulations, and consumer confidence reports. One employee works to approve source protection plans and help water systems with assessments and delineations.
- The state provided a grant to the Northeast Rural Water Association to conduct annual operator training courses. In one year, approximately 36 training courses were held and attended by over 500 water system operators.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and implement its capacity development strategy and source water protection program.
- The state established a program to provide loans to municipally owned systems for the purchase of land or conservation easements to protect vulnerable drinking water sources from contamination. The state has made a total of \$200,000 in loans to 3 systems. One loan, to the Town of Bradford, purchased a tract of farmland within Zone I of the system's source protection area. The purchase was a high priority because the Town's source protection plan identified high risk land use activity on the property.
- As part of its capacity development strategy, the state also established a program to provide loans to small municipalities to prepare feasibility studies. Approximately 18 loans have been executed. In addition, the state entered into contracts with firms to complete facility improvement plans for 79 small water systems serving less than 500 people. These plans include a site visit, replacement schedule, cost estimates, and an evaluation of consolidation options.





# Virginia

**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Health

**Cooperating Agencies:**  
Virginia Resources Authority

## Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Help assure that Virginians will be the healthiest people in the nation with regards to drinking water.
- Promote consolidation and regionalization of water supplies through programmatic and construction assistance.
- Assist and encourage waterworks owners to develop strategies to develop and maintain the capacity to provide safe drinking water for the long-term.

## Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on, at most, the municipal AA revenue bond rate minus 1%. Weighted annual average interest rates for the program have ranged from 1.2% to 3.0% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as principal forgiveness and 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers three categories: health and compliance criteria, affordability criteria, and additional factors such as regionalization and coordinated funding.

## Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2 billion, \$796 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$21.4 million in projects.

## Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1997 (projects) and March 1998 (set-asides).
- The first loan was executed in November 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 39 loans, ranging from \$250,000 to \$2.9 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 97% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 84% of which went to systems serving less than 3,300 people.

## Project Examples

- The Town of Luray's water source, a ground water well, was found to be under the influence of surface water and thus susceptible to contamination. The town received an \$860,000 loan for the construction of a new treatment plant and waterlines to correct this problem.
- Before the Dickenson County-Road Branch waterline extension project was completed in December 2000, residents used drinking water wells that were contaminated with bacteria, sulfur, and iron. For many years, residents hauled potable water to their homes, a hardship to those who were elderly or disabled. The extension has made a safe, affordable, and reliable water supply available to 41 families and has improved their quality of life.

## Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	2.34%, 1.95%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$88.2 million
Grants Received	\$87.5 million
State Contributions	\$7.5 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$81.1 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	39, \$51.7 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	38, \$50.4 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	20, 51%



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on helping small systems, developing system capacity, and promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to complement a state-wide program of technical assistance for all systems through a contracting with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. The program offered free seminars to small system owners, managers, and operators on topics such as comprehensive business plans, bookkeeping, and recordkeeping.
- The state also awarded 26 planning and design grants, aimed primarily at helping develop preliminary engineering reports, design plans, and carry out water quality and quantity testing.
- The state entered into three contracts to: provide assistance to systems which were significant non-compliers; provide hands-on assistance to more than 200 systems with such matters as pressure storage, chemical application in water treatment, and sampling methods; and work with 129 water systems to develop and implement source water protection programs.

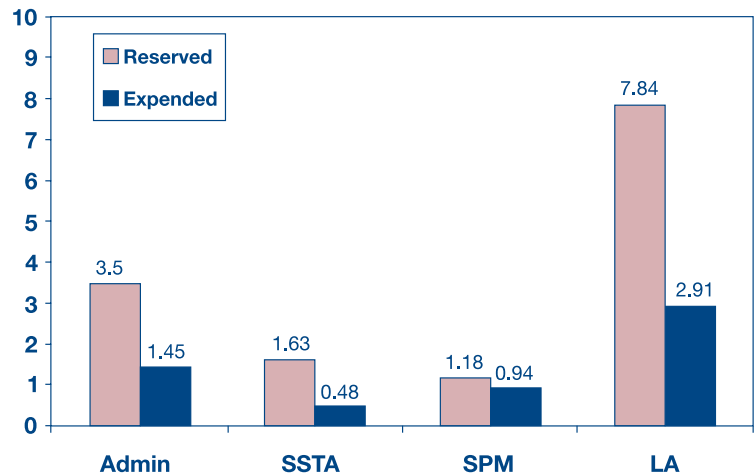
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) and operator certification programs.
- Funds were used to make improvements to the Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services, which performs the vast majority of the analysis required by the drinking water program. Improvements in both technology and training greatly improved the quality and response time of the lab's work.
- Funds were also used to create a comprehensive operator certification training program, including scholarships for distance learning available to operators across the state.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and to implement a capacity development strategy.
- The state continued to provide hands-on assistance to existing systems in developing comprehensive business plans through a contract with the Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project, Inc.
- The state also developed a loan program for systems to purchase land and conservation easements and to implement measures to protect vulnerable drinking water sources from contamination.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$14.15 million (16.2%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$5.78 million (40.8%)



All figures in millions of dollars





# Washington

**Lead Agency:**

Department of Health

**Cooperating Agencies:**

Public Works Board

Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Provide loans and technical assistance to community and nonprofit, noncommunity water systems to facilitate effective planning, design, financing, and infrastructure improvements aimed at increasing public health protection and compliance with primary drinking water regulations.
- Provide assistance to communities in strengthening their local capacity.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program. The state also has an innovative financing approach to reach privately owned utilities.
- Interest rates are based on the income level of the water system’s customers. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.7% to 3.0% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as 30 year loan terms.
- The state’s priority system considers five categories: public health, compliance, regionalization, restructuring, and per household need.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$3.9 billion, \$1.5 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$75 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in July 1997 (set-asides) and May 1998 (projects).
- The first loan was executed in December 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 91 loans, ranging from \$58,000 to \$4 million, to publicly-owned and privately-owned systems.
- 81% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 89% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- The Cities of White Salmon and Bingen (Klickitat County) received a \$4 million loan to switch from surface water to ground water sources, improvements that are significant public health priorities for those communities. These improvements allowed these cities to end a boil water order that had been in effect for over a year.
- Camp Zanika Lache (the North Central Washington Council of Camp Fire) received unfiltered water directly from a small creek. The camp was subject to an “agreed” order with the state to bring its water back into compliance with the Surface Water Treatment Rule. The camp received \$85,000 to partially finance a \$93,000 project to bring a new well online and make improvements associated with the new well.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	2.48%, 2.69%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$112.3 million
Grants Received	\$97.8 million
State Contributions	\$18.3 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$88.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	91, \$61.7 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	74, \$43.1 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	10, 11%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on supporting its drinking water program, helping small systems, and promoting source water and wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide technical assistance to small systems in the areas of source water and wellhead protection.
- The state entered into a contract with the Evergreen Rural Water Association to send a circuit rider around the state to help systems develop wellhead protection plans.

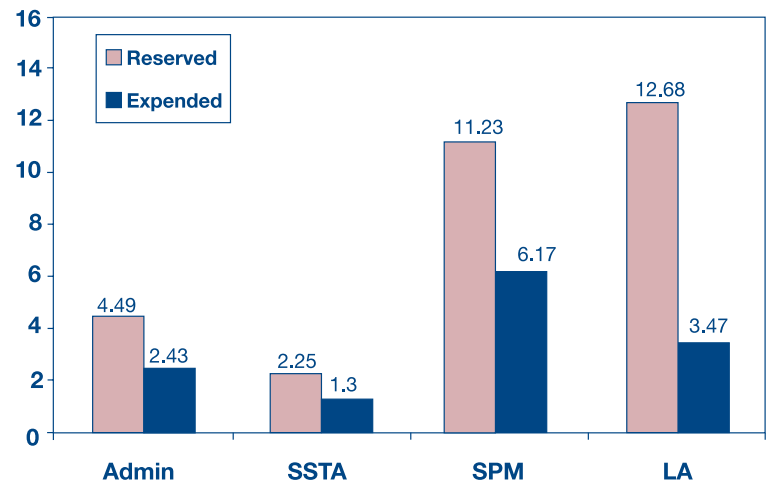
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program and to enhance its operator certification and capacity development programs.
- Funds were used to support increased local health training, a noncommunity water systems project, increased coliform monitoring, the consumer confidence report program, improved data management, and increased enforcement of Safe Drinking Water Act regulations.
- Funds were also used to assist small, rural communities with developing their system capacity to achieve and maintain compliance with drinking water regulations.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments, enhance the capacity of systems, and implement a source water protection program.
- The state used funds to assist systems in water system improvement planning, loan application processes, and other aspects of system development as part of the state's capacity development strategy.
- Funds were also used to enhance the state's technical investigations program via sanitary surveys and special purpose investigations.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$30.65 million (31.3%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$13.37 million (43.6%)



*All figures in millions of dollars*



# West Virginia

**Lead Agency:**

Bureau for Public Health

**Cooperating Agencies:**

Water Development Authority

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- Provide West Virginia with the infrastructure replacements and upgrades necessary to achieve a goal of upgrading water quality for public water customers and providing water to private customers whose water is not in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on a 2% rate and adjusted as needed to address affordability. Weighted annual average interest rates for the program have ranged from 0.3% to 1.4% over the last two years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates as well as 30 year loan terms.
- The state's priority system considers three categories: public health, regulatory compliance, and affordability.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$983 million, \$779 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$263 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in November 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 13 loans, ranging from \$305,000 to \$7.6 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 54% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 71% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- In cooperation with the Appalachian Regional Commission and the West Virginia Development Office, the DWSRF program provided a \$1.79 million disadvantaged assistance loan to the City of Gary to make improvements to its existing water treatment plant and to install new water mains. The project will ensure the delivery of safe drinking water to approximately 674 customers and will allow the city to sell water to the City of Anawalt and the McDowell County Public Service District, which serves customers in unincorporated areas.
- The Town of Marlinton, population 1,375, received a \$705,400 disadvantaged assistance loan for a project that included the takeover of operations of the Campbelltown water system that was under an EPA Administrative Order. The Campbelltown system had been under continual boil water advisories for no disinfection and no monitoring.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.7 million
Grants Received	\$27.1 million
State Contributions	\$5.4 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$28.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	13, \$22 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	7, \$7.2 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	8, 62%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on capacity development, promoting source water protection, and providing technical assistance to small systems.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to establish a Training and Technical Assistance program through a contract with the West Virginia Rural Water Association (WVRWA). The program provides technical, financial, and managerial training to small water systems throughout the state.
- A Capacity Development Conference was organized for small systems that highlighted all of the aspects of the state's capacity development program.

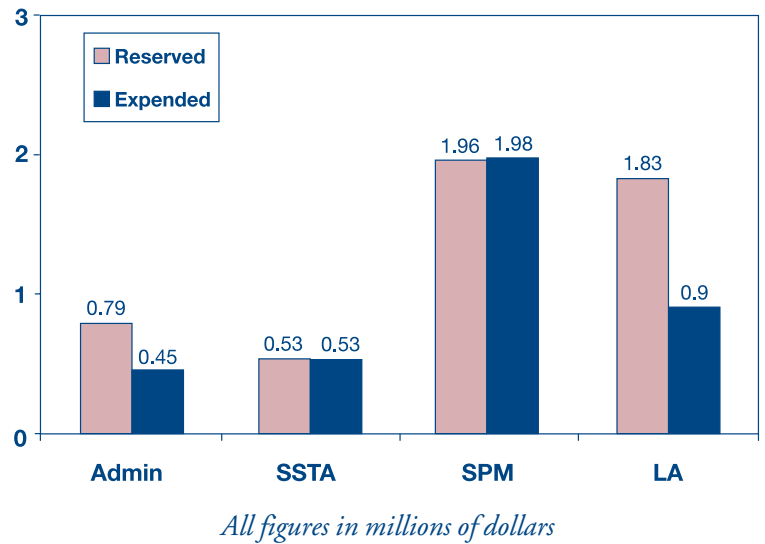
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to support its Public Water System Supervision (PWSS), operator certification, and capacity development programs and to make enhancements to its data management system.
- Funding has allowed the PWSS program to provide on-site technical assistance for any system that requests it. Funds have also been used to provide increased training opportunities for operators, including regulatory updates and hands-on applications.
- Funds supporting the state's capacity development program have been used to target the technical, financial, and managerial needs of small systems and help them address those needs through assistance programs and partnerships with state agencies and professional and trade organizations.
- Hardware and software improvements were made to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), which will make information more readily accessible and user-friendly.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state reserved funds from this set-aside to delineate and assess source water protection areas and to implement a wellhead protection program.
- Many systems are in the preliminary stage of implementing programs to protect ground water that is used as a source of drinking water. The state has used funds to expand existing programs for those systems involved in the wellhead protection program.
- The state is in the process of developing a source water assessment report for every public water supply. Reports will include a map showing the source water protection area and the locations of source water intakes; a list of significant contamination sources; and a brief narrative describing the state's findings.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$5.1 million (18.8%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$3.85 million (75.5%)





**Lead Agency:**  
Department of Natural Resources

**Cooperating Agencies:**  
Department of Administration

### Primary Goals of DWSRF Program

- Maintain a program for ensuring that all public water systems are operated properly.
- Manage the fund to protect its long-term integrity and maintain it in perpetuity.

### Structure of Loan Program

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are based on 55% of the state's market rate. Weighted average interest rates for the program have ranged from 2.4% to 2.9% over the last three years.
- The state has a disadvantaged assistance program that offers lower interest rates.
- The state's priority system considers five categories: acute public health risks, chronic public health risks, secondary contaminants and system compliance, system capacity, and affordability.

### Project Needs and Demand

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$2.7 billion, \$1.2 billion of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$167 million in projects.

### Funding for Projects

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in December 1998. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 15 loans, ranging from \$229,742 to \$19.4 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 60% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 67% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

### Project Examples

- The City of Oshkosh had a 100-year-old water system that was vulnerable to microbial contaminants. To alleviate this threat, a new water treatment plant was built with DWSRF loans totaling \$25.6 million to ensure a safe water supply for the city's 55,000 residents.
- The Village of Matton, a disadvantaged community with a population of 431, was served by a system that experienced violations of maximum contaminant levels for nitrate. A water main extension, new well, and new telemetry system were constructed with a DWSRF loan of \$230,000 to bring the system back into compliance.

### Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	3.31%, 1.34%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$81.9 million
Grants Received	\$71.5 million
State Contributions	\$14.3 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$98.9 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	15, \$72.8 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	9, \$12.5 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	14, 93%

### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on providing technical assistance to small systems and promoting source water and wellhead protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to provide technical assistance to small systems in operator education and certification, non-compliance tracking, and communication between local systems.
- Non-municipal systems benefited from the development of one-on-one assistance programs. These programs, provided by the Wisconsin Rural Water Association, involved training on consumer confidence reports, operator certification, and capacity development.
- The University of Wisconsin also provided education and training sessions statewide on new water system regulations.
- The American Water Works Association was contracted to create a statewide coalition of small systems as a means of sharing information that promotes compliance.

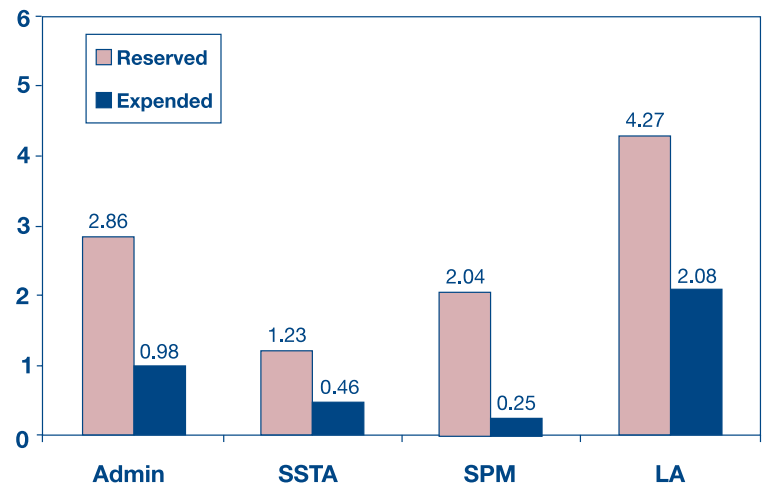
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to implement its capacity development and operator certification programs.
- The state used funds to extend existing programs that support the capacity of systems. Efforts focused on educating system operators about capacity development and on working to eliminate statewide factors that diminish capacity.
- The state also revised its operator certification training program and held public meetings on operator certification.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to conduct source water assessments and to implement programs for source water and wellhead protection.
- The state's source water assessment activities included hydrogeologic flow modeling for 15 counties; contaminant source inventorying; the creation of maps of system sources, delineation areas, and possible contaminant sources; and the implementation of the Great Lakes Surface Assessment Water Protocol.
- The state's entered into a contract with the U.S. Geological Survey to delineate wellhead protection areas for public water systems. The state also produced a public education video entitled "An Ounce of Prevention" which promotes the need for wellhead protection and describes how to prepare a wellhead protection plan.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$10.4 million (14.6%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$3.77 million (36.2%)



*All figures in millions of dollars*



# Wyoming

**Lead Agency:**

State Loan Investment Board

**Cooperating Agencies:**

Department of Environmental Quality

Office of State Lands and Investments

**Primary Goals of DWSRF Program**

- To build and maintain a permanent, self-sustaining state revolving fund program that will serve as a cost-effective and convenient source of financing for drinking water projects in the state.

**Structure of Loan Program**

- The state operates a direct loan program.
- Interest rates are set in the enabling legislation at 4.0%. Weighted average interest rates for the program have been about 4.0% over the last three years.
- The state has not developed a disadvantaged assistance program.
- The state's priority system considers four categories: public health issues, compliance issues, system deficiencies, and affordability.

**Project Needs and Demand**

- The 1999 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey identified a total need of \$433 million, \$277 million of which was for small systems.
- The most recent Intended Use Plan identified a demand for more than \$148 million in projects.

**Funding for Projects**

- The state received its first grant in September 1998.
- The first loan was executed in March 1999. Through June 30, 2001, the state had executed 12 loans, ranging from \$111,500 to \$9.6 million, to publicly-owned systems.
- 58% of the loans executed went to small systems serving fewer than 10,000 people, 57% of which went to systems serving fewer than 3,300 people.

**Project Examples**

- The City of Torrington received a \$435,000 loan to install an additional reverse osmosis unit. This unit will help to ensure that the city provides safe water to its 5,651 residents.
- The City of Evanston received a \$9.6 million loan to expand their water treatment plant. The new plant will serve approximately 12,000 people.

**Program at a Glance (through June 30, 2001)**

Allotment Percent (FY97, FY98-01)	1.00%, 1.00%
Funds Appropriated (FY97-FY01)	\$42.7 million
Grants Received	\$42.7 million
State Contributions	\$8.5 million
Net Leveraged Bond Proceeds	NA
Total Funds Available	\$49.2 million
Total Loans Executed (#, \$)	12, \$29.2 million
Loans to Small Systems (#, \$)	7, \$7.8 million
Projects Completed (#, %)	3, 25%



### Structure of Set-aside Program

- The state has focused use of its set-asides on promoting source water protection.

### Small System Technical Assistance (SSTA)

- The state has reserved funds to pay for training small system operators on water system operations, management, and finance.

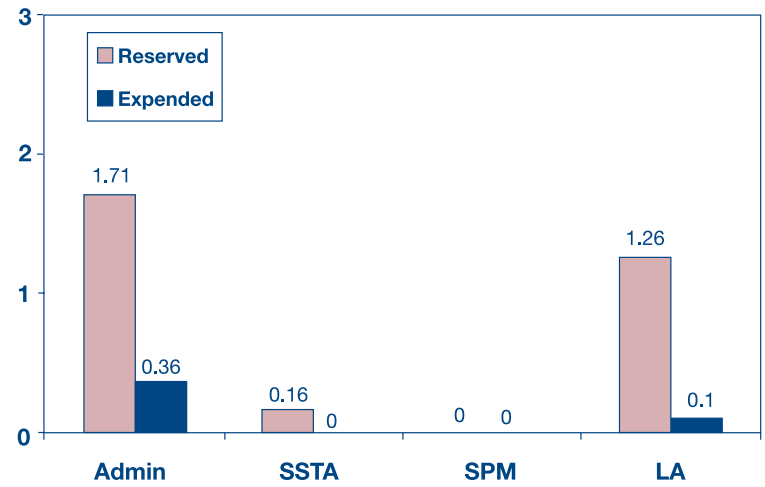
### State Program Management (SPM)

- The state did not reserve any funds under this set-aside.

### Local Assistance and Other State Programs (LA)

- The state used funds from this set-aside to develop and implement a source water assessment and protection (SWAP) program.
- The state entered into contracts to determine the Global Positioning System location of drinking water sources and to perform well information research, completing the preliminary work necessary prior to delineation. Approximately 300 ground water sources have been delineated.
- Funds were also used to conduct outreach activities to encourage public water systems to participate in the SWAP.

Set-asides reserved (% of grant awards)	\$3.12 million (7.3%)
Set-asides expended (% of reserved)	\$0.46 million (14.7%)



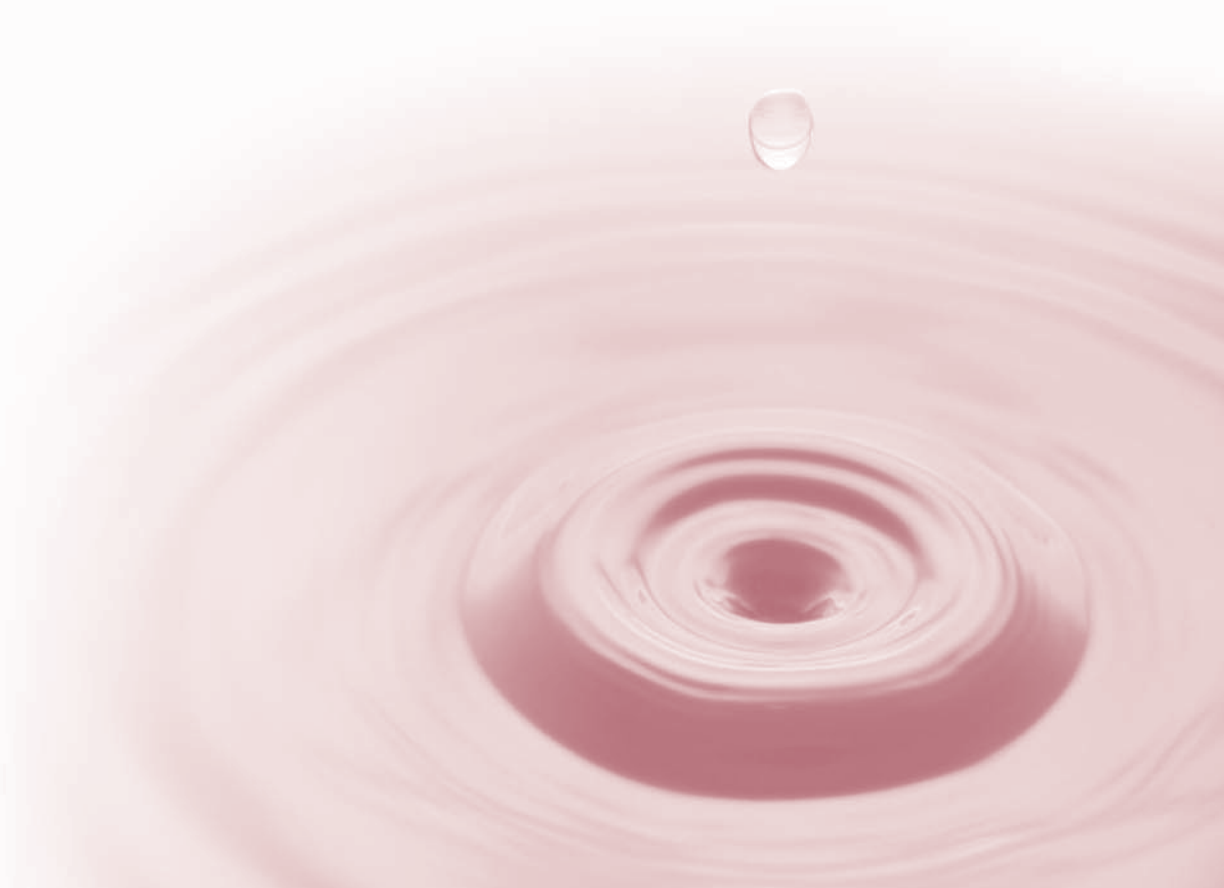
All figures in millions of dollars



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**Appendix B**

# **Drinking Water NIMS Reports**



## **Appendix B: DWNIMS Reports**

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Appendix B contains selected summary reports from the DWSRF National Information Management System (DWNIMS). The reports reflect cumulative data from the inception of the program through June 30, 2001 (state fiscal year 2001). Each report shows the national total and a state by state accounting of the data. The quality of the data is assessed through two primary review mechanisms. First, a data quality report that checks for data entry and logical errors is generated automatically for each data submission by states. Second, the data files are reviewed by EPA Headquarters and Regional staff to identify potential reporting errors. Comments are provided to states who are asked to verify and correct errors or omissions.

The full suite of DWNIMS reports, which include annual and cumulative summary reports for the national program, reports sorted by EPA region, data element definitions and formulas, and state agency contact information are posted on the DWSRF website at [www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf/dwnims.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf/dwnims.html). The website is updated annually in late November to reflect data collected through June 30 of each year.

The reports listed on the following page are included in the appendix. The data in the reports reflect the state fiscal year 2001 data set frozen on January 11, 2002.

# List of DWNIMS Reports

<b>Fund Activities</b>	
B-1	DWSRF Investment
B-2	DWSRF State Contributions
B-3	DWSRF Funds Available for Projects (Net Sources)
B-4	Comparison of DWSRF Funds Available for Projects and Assistance Provided to Projects
B-5	Comparison of DWSRF Funds Available for Projects and Assistance Provided to Projects for States Which Have Leveraged
B-6	Comparison of DWSRF Funds Available for Projects and Assistance Provided to Projects for States Which Have Not Leveraged
B-7	Comparison of the DWSRF Program Milestones and Funds Available for Projects
B-8	Comparison of the National DWSRF Program Milestones and Assistance Provided to Projects
B-9	DWSRF Assistance Agreement and Project Starts
B-10	DWSRF Assistance for Refinancing Local Debt Obligations
B-11	Interest Rates for DWSRF Assistance
B-12	Fees Charged on DWSRF Assistance
B-13	DWSRF System Project Assistance by Category (e.g., treatment, source, storage)
B-14	DWSRF Assistance Provided by Selected Category (e.g., disadvantaged, private)
B-15	DWSRF Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities
B-16	DWSRF Assistance by Community Size Category
B-17	Annual U.S. DWSRF Population Served
B-18	DWSRF Coordinated Funding
<b>Set-Aside Activities</b>	
B-19	DWSRF Net Set-Asides Awarded
B-20	DWSRF Set-Aside Expenses
B-21	DWSRF Administrative Expense Set-Aside
B-22	DWSRF Set-Aside for Small System Technical Assistance
B-23	DWSRF Set-Aside for Program Management
B-24	DWSRF Set-Aside for Local Assistance and Other State Programs (1452(k) Activities)
<b>National Summary</b>	
B-25	DWSRF Program Information - National Summary

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**Appendix B-1: Drinking Water SRF Investment, by State**  
 July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001  
 (Millions of Dollars)

State	Federal Capitalization Grants	State Contributions	Net Transfers with CWSRF	Leveraged Bonds <sup>1</sup>	Total	Debt Service Reserve	SRF Investment Net of Debt Service Reserve
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>3,648.4</b>	<b>773.4</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>1,484.7</b>	<b>6,053.7</b>	<b>434.4</b>	<b>5,619.3</b>
Alabama	48.4	9.1	12.9	62.0	132.4	14.3	118.0
Alaska	49.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	59.3	0.0	59.3
Arizona	47.6	9.5	0.0	7.9	65.0	2.5	62.5
Arkansas	44.3	9.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	0.0	53.3
California	317.6	63.5	0.0	0.0	381.1	0.0	381.1
Colorado	57.3	11.6	8.0	121.3	198.2	35.3	162.9
Connecticut	43.8	8.8	0.0	29.6	82.1	16.3	65.8
Delaware	27.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	29.7	0.0	29.7
Florida	132.5	28.0	0.0	0.0	160.5	0.0	160.5
Georgia	57.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	65.2	0.0	65.2
Hawaii	34.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0	42.5
Idaho	36.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	43.8	0.0	43.8
Illinois	143.2	27.9	5.4	0.0	176.6	0.0	176.6
Indiana	62.0	12.6	0.0	70.0	144.7	0.0	144.7
Iowa	52.1	10.4	0.0	24.5	87.0	13.9	73.1
Kansas	56.4	11.3	0.0	123.9	191.6	54.2	137.4
Kentucky	46.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	56.0
Louisiana	40.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	47.1	0.0	47.1
Maine	35.0	7.0	0.0	4.7	46.7	0.0	46.6
Maryland	37.9	8.0	10.6	0.0	56.5	0.0	56.5
Massachusetts	124.6	24.9	0.0	160.9	310.4	62.6	247.8
Michigan	145.6	30.6	0.0	151.1	327.3	70.2	257.1
Minnesota	79.3	18.5	0.0	21.1	118.9	1.8	117.1
Mississippi	42.4	15.0	0.0	0.0	57.4	0.0	57.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes amounts used to fund debt service reserves

**Appendix B-1: Drinking Water SRF Investment, by State**  
 July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001  
 (Millions of Dollars)

State	Federal Capitalization Grants	State Contributions	Net Transfers with CWSRF	Leveraged Bonds <sup>1</sup>	Total	Debt Service Reserve	SRF Investment Net of Debt Service Reserve
Missouri	41.5	12.5	0.0	68.2	122.1	12.2	109.9
Montana	45.0	9.2	8.8	0.0	63.0	0.0	63.0
Nebraska	43.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	52.6	0.0	52.6
Nevada	34.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.0	41.9
New Hampshire	36.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	0.0	44.1
New Jersey	82.4	12.7	20.9	59.7	175.7	1.9	173.8
New Mexico	27.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	0.0	34.4
New York	249.8	120.0	66.2	568.1	1,004.1	148.7	855.4
North Carolina	72.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	86.9	0.0	86.9
North Dakota	34.9	2.5	0.0	11.8	49.2	0.4	48.9
Ohio	114.6	28.2	0.0	0.0	142.8	0.0	142.8
Oklahoma	49.6	12.2	0.0	0.0	61.8	0.0	61.8
Oregon	63.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	69.5	0.0	69.5
Pennsylvania	148.1	29.6	0.0	0.0	177.7	0.0	177.7
Puerto Rico	44.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	53.6	0.0	53.6
Rhode Island	27.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	32.6
South Carolina	38.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	46.7	0.0	46.7
South Dakota	42.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	49.8	0.0	49.8
Tennessee	53.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	63.9	0.0	63.9
Texas	239.6	30.0	0.0	0.0	269.6	0.0	269.6
Utah	34.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.0	41.9
Vermont	34.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	41.5	0.0	41.5
Virginia	87.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	95.0	0.0	95.0
Washington	97.8	18.3	0.0	0.0	116.1	0.0	116.1
West Virginia	27.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	32.6
Wisconsin	71.5	14.3	14.3	0.0	100.1	0.0	100.1
Wyoming	42.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	51.2	0.0	51.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes amounts used to fund debt service reserves



## Appendix B-2: Drinking Water SRF State Contributions, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

(Millions of Dollars)

State	Total State Contributions	Cash or Appropriations	Bonds Retired Outside DWSRF Fund	Bonds Retired From DWSRF Fund	Pre-existing Loans	Other Sources
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>773.4</b>	<b>546.4</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Alabama	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
Alaska	9.9	9.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Arizona	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	63.5	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	8.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	28.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	8.2	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	27.9	0.0	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	12.6	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0
Iowa	10.4	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0
Kansas	11.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	24.9	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	30.6	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	18.5	8.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## Appendix B-2: Drinking Water SRF State Contributions, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

(Millions of Dollars)

State	Total State Contributions	Cash or Appropriations	Bonds Retired Outside DWSRF Fund	Bonds Retired From DWSRF Fund	Pre-existing Loans	Other Sources
Missouri	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	9.7	2.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0
Nevada	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	12.7	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	120.0	120.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	14.5	9.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Ohio	28.2	13.2	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	12.2	5.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.1
Oregon	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	29.6	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	7.1	1.4	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	10.6	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	30.0	9.6	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0
Utah	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington	18.3	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Appendix B-3: Drinking Water SRF Funds Available for Projects, Net Sources, by State**  
 July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001  
 (Millions of Dollars)

State	Federal Capitalization Grants	State Contributions	Net Transfers with CWSRF	Less Net Reserved for Set-Asides	Net Leveraged Bonds <sup>1</sup>	Net Loan Principle Repayments <sup>2</sup>	Net Interest Earnings <sup>3</sup>	SRF Funds Available for Projects
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>3,648.4</b>	<b>773.4</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>-575.8</b>	<b>1,050.3</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>5,221.0</b>
Alabama	48.4	9.1	12.9	-6.7	47.6	0.4	4.5	116.3
Alaska	49.4	9.9	0.0	-5.1	0.0	6.1	1.3	61.6
Arizona	47.6	9.5	0.0	-8.0	5.3	0.7	2.0	57.2
Arkansas	44.3	9.0	0.0	-12.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	41.6
California	317.6	63.5	0.0	-30.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	350.6
Colorado	57.3	11.6	8.0	-9.4	86.0	4.5	3.5	161.5
Connecticut	43.8	8.8	0.0	-13.6	13.3	0.3	0.0	52.6
Delaware	27.1	2.5	0.0	-7.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.2
Florida	132.5	28.0	0.0	-16.3	0.0	0.3	2.8	147.2
Georgia	57.0	8.2	0.0	-13.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	52.4
Hawaii	34.9	7.6	0.0	-7.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	36.1
Idaho	36.5	7.3	0.0	-7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4
Illinois	143.2	27.9	5.4	-9.6	0.0	2.0	2.3	171.2
Indiana	62.0	12.6	0.0	-6.2	70.0	0.7	3.1	142.2
Iowa	52.1	10.4	0.0	-4.8	10.6	0.8	1.4	70.5
Kansas	56.4	11.3	0.0	-7.2	69.6	0.9	6.4	137.4
Kentucky	46.6	9.4	0.0	-8.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	48.3
Louisiana	40.8	6.3	0.0	-9.5	0.0	0.1	1.1	38.8
Maine	35.0	7.0	0.0	-8.6	4.6	1.1	0.6	39.8
Maryland	37.9	8.0	10.6	-8.7	0.0	0.8	3.4	52.0
Massachusetts	124.6	24.9	0.0	-18.8	98.3	0.0	13.7	242.8
Michigan	145.6	30.6	0.0	-20.6	80.9	4.9	4.4	245.8
Minnesota	79.3	18.5	0.0	-9.2	19.3	0.7	3.4	112.0
Mississippi	42.4	15.0	0.0	-4.8	0.0	1.2	3.9	57.8

<sup>1</sup> Net leveraged bonds is the amount of leveraged bond proceeds available to fund projects, less debt service reserves.

<sup>2</sup> Net loan principal repayments is the amount of loan principal repayments that remain in the DWSRF after payment of principal on leveraged bonds.

<sup>3</sup> Net interest earnings is the amount of interest earnings from loans and investments that remain in the DWSRF after payment of interest expense on all bonds (leveraged and state match) and principal on state match bonds.

**Appendix B-3: Drinking Water SRF Funds Available for Projects, Net Sources, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

(Millions of Dollars)

State	Federal Capitalization Grants	State Contributions	Net Transfers with CWSRF	Less Net Reserved for Set-Asides	Net Leveraged Bonds <sup>1</sup>	Net Loan Principle Repayments <sup>2</sup>	Net Interest Earnings <sup>3</sup>	SRF Funds Available for Projects
Missouri	41.5	12.5	0.0	-8.8	56.0	0.0	0.0	101.1
Montana	45.0	9.2	8.8	-5.3	0.0	1.9	1.0	60.5
Nebraska	43.0	9.7	0.0	-9.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	45.2
Nevada	34.9	7.0	0.0	-7.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	35.5
New Hampshire	36.1	8.0	0.0	-8.2	0.0	3.2	0.1	39.3
New Jersey	82.4	12.7	20.9	-9.0	57.8	1.3	4.2	170.3
New Mexico	27.3	7.0	0.0	-8.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	26.5
New York	249.8	120.0	66.2	-27.2	419.4	6.7	27.8	862.7
North Carolina	72.5	14.5	0.0	-14.9	0.0	0.6	1.9	74.6
North Dakota	34.9	2.5	0.0	-3.2	11.5	-0.6	0.4	45.4
Ohio	114.6	28.2	0.0	-14.3	0.0	1.1	2.8	132.3
Oklahoma	49.6	12.2	0.0	-11.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	52.0
Oregon	63.6	5.9	0.0	-10.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	60.2
Pennsylvania	148.1	29.6	0.0	-45.9	0.0	4.1	4.4	140.2
Puerto Rico	44.6	8.9	0.0	-4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.4
Rhode Island	27.1	5.4	0.0	-4.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	29.6
South Carolina	38.9	7.8	0.0	-3.5	0.0	0.8	1.1	45.1
South Dakota	42.7	7.1	0.0	-3.3	0.0	1.2	1.3	48.9
Tennessee	53.2	10.6	0.0	-11.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	53.8
Texas	239.6	30.0	0.0	-35.4	0.0	0.7	2.6	237.6
Utah	34.9	7.0	0.0	-7.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	35.3
Vermont	34.9	6.6	0.0	-6.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	35.5
Virginia	87.5	7.5	0.0	-14.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	81.1
Washington	97.8	18.3	0.0	-30.7	0.0	0.5	2.3	88.2
West Virginia	27.1	5.4	0.0	-5.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	28.2
Wisconsin	71.5	14.3	14.3	-10.4	0.0	5.6	3.5	98.9
Wyoming	42.7	8.5	0.0	-3.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	49.2

<sup>1</sup> Net leveraged bonds is the amount of leveraged bond proceeds available to fund projects, less debt service reserves.

<sup>2</sup> Net loan principal repayments is the amount of loan principal repayments that remain in the DWSRF after payment of principal on leveraged bonds.

<sup>3</sup> Net interest earnings is the amount of interest earnings from loans and investments that remain in the DWSRF after payment of interest expense on all bonds (leveraged and state match) and principal on state match bonds.

**Appendix B-4: Comparison of Drinking Water SRF Funds Available for Projects  
and SRF Assistance Provided to Projects, by State**  
July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars			Number of SRF Assistance Agreements	SRF Assistance as a Percent of Federal Capitalization Grants	SRF Assistance as a Percent of SRF Funds Available
	Federal Capitalization Grants <sup>1</sup>	SRF Funds Available for Projects	SRF Assistance Provided to Projects			
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>3,072.6</b>	<b>5,221.0</b>	<b>3,764.3</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>123%</b>	<b>72%</b>
Alabama	41.7	116.3	89.0	52	213	77
Alaska	44.3	61.6	55.0	34	124	89
Arizona	39.7	57.2	102.3	54	258	179
Arkansas	31.9	41.6	10.5	3	33	25
California	286.8	350.6	98.5	21	34	28
Colorado	48.0	161.5	137.0	26	286	85
Connecticut	30.2	52.6	31.3	15	104	60
Delaware	19.5	22.2	7.4	8	38	33
Florida	116.2	147.2	143.9	44	124	98
Georgia	44.0	52.4	37.0	28	84	71
Hawaii	27.4	36.1	7.8	1	29	22
Idaho	29.1	36.4	18.2	7	63	50
Illinois	133.7	171.2	132.8	82	99	78
Indiana	55.8	142.2	126.8	44	227	89
Iowa	47.3	70.5	32.3	30	68	46
Kansas	49.2	137.4	121.0	62	246	88
Kentucky	38.6	48.3	15.8	11	41	33
Louisiana	31.3	38.8	16.6	6	53	43
Maine	26.4	39.8	29.8	38	113	75
Maryland	29.2	52.0	37.7	22	129	72
Massachusetts	105.8	242.8	161.0	35	152	66
Michigan	125.1	245.8	144.1	57	115	59
Minnesota	70.0	112.0	106.9	71	153	95
Mississippi	37.7	57.8	37.5	61	100	65

<sup>1</sup> Federal capitalization grants adjusted for the net amount awarded for set-asides

**Appendix B-4: Comparison of Drinking Water SRF Funds Available for Projects  
and SRF Assistance Provided to Projects, by State**  
July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars			Number of SRF Assistance Agreements	SRF Assistance as a Percent of Federal Capitalization Grants	SRF Assistance as a Percent of SRF Funds Available
	Federal Capitalization Grants <sup>1</sup>	SRF Funds Available for Projects	SRF Assistance Provided to Projects			
Missouri	32.6	101.1	64.1	17	196	63
Montana	39.6	60.5	43.2	32	109	71
Nebraska	34.0	45.2	44.8	49	132	99
Nevada	27.7	35.5	31.8	7	115	90
New Hampshire	27.9	39.3	30.2	37	108	77
New Jersey	73.4	170.3	124.7	39	170	73
New Mexico	18.9	26.5	3.9	5	21	15
New York	222.6	862.7	722.3	207	324	84
North Carolina	57.6	74.6	48.4	38	84	65
North Dakota	31.7	45.4	40.8	20	129	90
Ohio	100.3	132.3	120.5	48	120	91
Oklahoma	38.6	52.0	31.5	10	82	61
Oregon	53.4	60.2	29.4	28	55	49
Pennsylvania	102.2	140.2	149.0	97	146	106
Puerto Rico	40.5	49.4	36.7	2	91	74
Rhode Island	22.8	29.6	10.2	4	45	34
South Carolina	35.4	45.1	26.0	9	74	58
South Dakota	39.4	48.9	31.6	28	80	65
Tennessee	41.8	53.8	28.3	25	68	53
Texas	204.2	237.6	163.5	24	80	69
Utah	27.9	35.3	20.4	8	73	58
Vermont	28.2	35.5	25.3	60	90	71
Virginia	73.4	81.1	51.7	39	70	64
Washington	67.1	88.2	61.7	91	92	70
West Virginia	22.0	28.2	22.0	13	100	78
Wisconsin	61.1	98.9	72.8	15	119	74
Wyoming	39.6	49.2	29.2	12	74	59

<sup>1</sup> Federal capitalization grants adjusted for the net amount awarded for set-asides

**Appendix B-5: Comparison of Drinking Water SRF Funds Available for Projects  
and SRF Assistance Provided to Projects for States Which Have Leveraged**  
July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars			SRF Assistance as a Percent of Federal Capitalization Grants	SRF Assistance as a Percent of SRF Funds Available	SRF Funds Available Without Leveraging (Millions of Dollars)	SRF Assistance as a Percent of SRF Funds Available Without Leveraging
	Federal Capitalization Grants <sup>1</sup>	SRF Funds Available for Projects	SRF Assistance Provided to Projects				
<b>Total</b>	<b>999.5</b>	<b>2,557.6</b>	<b>2,033.4</b>	<b>203%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>1,507.3</b>	<b>135%</b>
Alabama	41.7	116.3	89.0	213%	77%	68.6	130%
Arizona	39.7	57.2	102.3	258%	179%	51.9	197%
Colorado	48.0	161.5	137.0	286%	85%	75.5	181%
Connecticut	30.2	52.6	31.3	104%	60%	39.3	80%
Indiana	55.8	142.2	126.8	227%	89%	72.2	176%
Iowa	47.3	70.5	32.3	68%	46%	59.9	54%
Kansas	49.2	137.4	121.0	246%	88%	67.8	179%
Maine	26.4	39.8	29.8	113%	75%	35.1	85%
Massachusetts	105.8	242.8	161.0	152%	66%	144.5	111%
Michigan	125.1	245.8	144.1	115%	59%	165.0	87%
Minnesota	70.0	112.0	106.9	153%	95%	92.6	115%
Missouri	32.6	101.1	64.1	196%	63%	45.1	142%
New Jersey	73.4	170.3	124.7	170%	73%	112.5	111%
New York	222.6	862.7	722.3	324%	84%	443.3	163%
North Dakota	31.7	45.4	40.8	129%	90%	33.9	120%

<sup>1</sup> Federal capitalization grants adjusted for the net amount awarded for set-asides

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**Appendix B-6: Comparison of Drinking Water SRF Funds Available for Projects and SRF Assistance Provided to Projects for States Which Have Not Leveraged**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars			SRF Assistance as a Percent of Federal Capitalization Grants	SRF Assistance as a Percent of SRF Funds Available
	Federal Capitalization Grants <sup>1</sup>	SRF Funds Available for Projects	SRF Assistance Provided to Projects		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,073.0</b>	<b>2,663.4</b>	<b>1,730.8</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>65%</b>
Alaska	44.3	61.6	55.0	124%	89%
Arkansas	31.9	41.6	10.5	33%	25%
California	286.8	350.6	98.5	34%	28%
Delaware	19.5	22.2	7.4	38%	33%
Florida	116.2	147.2	143.9	124%	98%
Georgia	44.0	52.4	37.0	84%	71%
Hawaii	27.4	36.1	7.8	29%	22%
Idaho	29.1	36.4	18.2	63%	50%
Illinois	133.7	171.2	132.8	99%	78%
Kentucky	38.6	48.3	15.8	41%	33%
Louisiana	31.3	38.8	16.6	53%	43%
Maryland	29.2	52.0	37.7	129%	72%
Mississippi	37.7	57.8	37.5	100%	65%
Montana	39.6	60.5	43.2	109%	71%
Nebraska	34.0	45.2	44.8	132%	99%
Nevada	27.7	35.5	31.8	115%	90%
New Hampshire	27.9	39.3	30.2	108%	77%
New Mexico	18.9	26.5	3.9	21%	15%
North Carolina	57.6	74.6	48.4	84%	65%
Ohio	100.3	132.3	120.5	120%	91%
Oklahoma	38.6	52.0	31.5	82%	61%
Oregon	53.4	60.2	29.4	55%	49%
Pennsylvania	102.2	140.2	149.0	146%	106%
Puerto Rico	40.5	49.4	36.7	91%	74%
Rhode Island	22.8	29.6	10.2	45%	34%
South Carolina	35.4	45.1	26.0	74%	58%
South Dakota	39.4	48.9	31.6	80%	65%

<sup>1</sup> Federal capitalization grants adjusted for the net amount awarded for set-asides

**Appendix B-6: Comparison of Drinking Water SRF Funds Available for Projects and SRF Assistance Provided to Projects for States Which Have Not Leveraged**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars			SRF Assistance as a Percent of Federal Capitalization Grants	SRF Assistance as a Percent of SRF Funds Available
	Federal Capitalization Grants <sup>1</sup>	SRF Funds Available for Projects	SRF Assistance Provided to Projects		
Tennessee	41.8	53.8	28.3	68%	53%
Texas	204.2	237.6	163.5	80%	69%
Utah	27.9	35.3	20.4	73%	58%
Vermont	28.2	35.5	25.3	90%	71%
Virginia	73.4	81.1	51.7	70%	64%
Washington	67.1	88.2	61.7	92%	70%
West Virginia	22.0	28.2	22.0	100%	78%
Wisconsin	61.1	98.9	72.8	119%	74%
Wyoming	39.6	49.2	29.2	74%	59%

<sup>1</sup> Federal capitalization grants adjusted for the net amount awarded for set-asides

**Appendix B-7: Comparison of the Drinking Water SRF Program Milestones and SRF Funds Available for Projects, by State**  
July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars										As a Percent of SRF Funds Available for Projects					
	SRF Funds Available For Projects	SRF Assistance Provided	SRF Project Starts	SRF Project Disbursements	SRF Project Completed	SRF Loan Principal Repayments	SRF Assistance Provided	SRF Project Starts	SRF Project Disbursements	SRF Project Completed	SRF Loan Principal Repayments	72%	62%	42%	27%	2%
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>5,221.0</b>	<b>3,764.3</b>	<b>3,247.3</b>	<b>2,195.5</b>	<b>1,405.2</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>2%</b>					
Alabama	116.3	89.0	85.6	59.4	43.2	1.8	77	74	51	37	2					
Alaska	61.6	55.0	55.0	30.4	14.2	6.1	89	89	49	23	10					
Arizona	57.2	102.3	89.6	39.7	35.9	0.9	179	157	69	63	2					
Arkansas	41.6	10.5	10.5	6.3	2.5	0.0	25	25	15	6	*					
California	350.6	98.5	98.5	56.4	45.7	0.2	28	28	16	13	*					
Colorado	161.5	137.0	137.0	38.9	61.9	9.2	85	85	24	38	6					
Connecticut	52.6	31.3	31.3	19.0	5.2	0.3	60	60	36	10	1					
Delaware	22.2	7.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	33	7	2	2	*					
Florida	147.2	143.9	132.3	67.2	2.0	0.3	98	90	46	1	*					
Georgia	52.4	37.0	37.0	18.3	5.0	0.1	71	71	35	9	*					
Hawaii	36.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.3	22	22	22	22	1					
Idaho	36.4	18.2	10.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	50	28	19	*	*					
Illinois	171.2	132.8	119.5	81.8	37.0	2.0	78	70	48	22	1					
Indiana	142.2	126.8	126.8	57.0	14.2	1.1	89	89	40	10	1					
Iowa	70.5	32.3	32.3	21.2	12.0	0.8	46	46	30	17	1					
Kansas	137.4	121.0	84.2	65.7	37.7	2.8	88	61	48	27	2					
Kentucky	48.3	15.8	12.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	33	26	13	*	*					
Louisiana	38.8	16.6	16.6	10.0	0.0	0.1	43	43	26	*	*					
Maine	39.8	29.8	29.0	24.1	24.2	1.4	75	73	60	61	4					
Maryland	52.0	37.7	37.7	22.4	17.9	0.8	72	72	43	34	2					
Massachusetts	242.8	161.0	146.9	114.8	73.3	3.2	66	61	47	30	1					
Michigan	245.8	144.1	144.1	114.6	76.4	4.9	59	59	47	31	2					
Minnesota	112.0	106.9	106.9	88.6	77.7	1.6	95	95	79	69	1					
Mississippi	57.8	37.5	34.9	30.1	23.9	1.2	65	60	52	41	2					

\* Less than 0.5%

**Appendix B-7: Comparison of the Drinking Water SRF Program Milestones and SRF Funds Available for Projects, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars										As a Percent of SRF Funds Available for Projects					
	SRF Funds Available For Projects	SRF Assistance Provided	SRF Project Starts	SRF Project Disbursements	SRF Project Completed	SRF Loan Principal Repayments	SRF Assistance Provided	SRF Project Starts	SRF Project Disbursements	SRF Project Completed	SRF Loan Principal Repayments					
Missouri	101.1	64.1	64.1	12.7	5.4	1.4	63	63	13	5	1					
Montana	60.5	43.2	43.2	31.8	17.2	1.9	71	53	28	3	3					
Nebraska	45.2	44.8	44.8	28.0	6.5	1.1	99	62	14	2	2					
Nevada	35.5	31.8	31.8	25.0	22.4	0.4	90	70	63	1	1					
New Hampshire	39.3	30.2	27.1	13.7	5.6	3.2	77	69	35	14	8					
New Jersey	170.3	124.7	71.5	38.5	23.8	2.0	73	42	23	14	1					
New Mexico	26.5	3.9	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	15	7	1	5	*					
New York	862.7	722.3	501.1	567.2	401.8	37.6	84	58	66	47	4					
North Carolina	74.6	48.4	48.4	41.3	13.5	0.6	65	65	55	18	1					
North Dakota	45.4	40.8	14.0	9.2	9.1	0.1	90	31	20	20	*					
Ohio	132.3	120.5	120.5	61.7	70.9	1.1	91	91	47	54	1					
Oklahoma	52.0	31.5	25.1	23.1	1.8	0.4	61	48	44	4	1					
Oregon	60.2	29.4	11.0	9.3	1.0	0.0	49	18	15	2	*					
Pennsylvania	140.2	149.0	149.0	81.8	32.8	4.1	106	106	58	23	3					
Puerto Rico	49.4	36.7	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	74	58	*	*	*					
Rhode Island	29.6	10.2	10.2	7.4	5.2	0.9	34	34	25	18	3					
South Carolina	45.1	26.0	26.0	22.4	9.6	0.8	58	58	50	21	2					
South Dakota	48.9	31.6	30.0	20.0	19.7	1.2	65	61	41	40	2					
Tennessee	53.8	28.3	17.1	6.3	3.8	0.1	53	32	12	7	*					
Texas	237.6	163.5	163.5	37.8	0.0	0.7	69	69	16	*	*					
Utah	35.3	20.4	20.4	5.5	1.0	0.1	58	58	15	3	*					
Vermont	35.5	25.3	24.1	18.4	15.9	0.4	71	68	52	45	1					
Virginia	81.1	51.7	51.7	36.8	26.3	0.1	64	64	45	33	*					
Washington	88.2	61.7	27.8	21.4	7.0	0.5	70	32	24	8	1					
West Virginia	28.2	22.0	22.0	13.7	9.7	0.1	78	78	48	34	*					
Wisconsin	98.9	72.8	72.8	69.4	70.5	5.6	74	74	70	71	6					
Wyoming	49.2	29.2	11.5	5.3	5.0	0.4	59	23	11	10	1					

\* Less than 0.5%

**Appendix B-8: Comparison of the National Drinking Water SRF Program Milestones and SRF Assistance Provided to Projects by State**  
 July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars					As a Percent of SRF Assistance Provided to Projects				
	SRF Funds Available For Projects	SRF Assistance Provided	SRF Project Starts	SRF Project Disbursements	SRF Project Completions	SRF Loan Principal Repayments	SRF Project Starts	SRF Project Disbursements	SRF Project Completions	SRF Loan Principal Repayments
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>5,221.0</b>	<b>3,764.3</b>	<b>3,247.3</b>	<b>2,195.5</b>	<b>1,405.2</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Alabama	116.3	89.0	85.6	59.4	43.2	1.8	96	67	49	2
Alaska	61.6	55.0	55.0	30.4	14.2	6.1	100	55	26	11
Arizona	57.2	102.3	89.6	39.7	35.9	0.9	88	39	35	1
Arkansas	41.6	10.5	10.5	6.3	2.5	0.0	100	60	24	0
California	350.6	98.5	98.5	56.4	45.7	0.2	100	57	46	*
Colorado	161.5	137.0	137.0	38.9	61.9	9.2	100	28	45	7
Connecticut	52.6	31.3	31.3	19.0	5.2	0.3	100	61	17	1
Delaware	22.2	7.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	22	7	5	*
Florida	147.2	143.9	132.3	67.2	2.0	0.3	92	47	1	*
Georgia	52.4	37.0	37.0	18.3	5.0	0.1	100	49	13	*
Hawaii	36.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.3	100	100	100	4
Idaho	36.4	18.2	10.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	56	39	0	0
Illinois	171.2	132.8	119.5	81.8	37.0	2.0	90	62	28	1
Indiana	142.2	126.8	126.8	57.0	14.2	1.1	100	45	11	1
Iowa	70.5	32.3	32.3	21.2	12.0	0.8	100	66	37	2
Kansas	137.4	121.0	84.2	65.7	37.7	2.8	70	54	31	2
Kentucky	48.3	15.8	12.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	79	41	0	0
Louisiana	38.8	16.6	16.6	10.0	0.0	0.1	100	60	0	*
Maine	39.8	29.8	29.0	24.1	24.2	1.4	97	81	81	5
Maryland	52.0	37.7	37.7	22.4	17.9	0.8	100	59	48	2
Massachusetts	242.8	161.0	146.9	114.8	73.3	3.2	91	71	45	2
Michigan	245.8	144.1	144.1	114.6	76.4	4.9	100	80	53	3
Minnesota	112.0	106.9	106.9	88.6	77.7	1.6	100	83	73	1
Mississippi	57.8	37.5	34.9	30.1	23.9	1.2	93	80	64	3

\* Less than 0.5%

**Appendix B-8: Comparison of the National Drinking Water SRF Program Milestones and SRF Assistance Provided to Projects by State**  
July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars						As a Percent of SRF Assistance Provided to Projects					
	SRF Funds Available For Projects	SRF Assistance Provided	SRF Project Starts	SRF Project Disbursements	SRF Project Completions	SRF Loan Principal Repayments	SRF Project Starts	SRF Project Disbursements	SRF Project Completions	SRF Project Principal Repayments		
Missouri	101.1	64.1	64.1	12.7	5.4	1.4	100	20	8	2		
Montana	60.5	43.2	43.2	31.8	17.2	1.9	100	74	40	4		
Nebraska	45.2	44.8	44.8	28.0	6.5	1.1	100	62	14	2		
Nevada	35.5	31.8	31.8	25.0	22.4	0.4	100	79	70	1		
New Hampshire	39.3	30.2	27.1	13.7	5.6	3.2	90	45	19	11		
New Jersey	170.3	124.7	71.5	38.5	23.8	2.0	57	31	19	2		
New Mexico	26.5	3.9	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	48	5	36	*		
New York	862.7	722.3	501.1	567.2	401.8	37.6	69	79	56	5		
North Carolina	74.6	48.4	48.4	41.3	13.5	0.6	100	85	28	1		
North Dakota	45.4	40.8	14.0	9.2	9.1	0.1	34	22	22	*		
Ohio	132.3	120.5	120.5	61.7	70.9	1.1	100	51	59	1		
Oklahoma	52.0	31.5	25.1	23.1	1.8	0.4	80	73	6	1		
Oregon	60.2	29.4	11.0	9.3	1.0	0.0	37	32	3	*		
Pennsylvania	140.2	149.0	149.0	81.8	32.8	4.1	100	55	22	3		
Puerto Rico	49.4	36.7	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	78	*	0	0		
Rhode Island	29.6	10.2	10.2	7.4	5.2	0.9	100	72	51	9		
South Carolina	45.1	26.0	26.0	22.4	9.6	0.8	100	86	37	3		
South Dakota	48.9	31.6	30.0	20.0	19.7	1.2	95	63	62	4		
Tennessee	53.8	28.3	17.1	6.3	3.8	0.1	60	22	13	*		
Texas	237.6	163.5	163.5	37.8	0.0	0.7	100	23	0	*		
Utah	35.3	20.4	20.4	5.5	1.0	0.1	100	27	5	*		
Vermont	35.5	25.3	24.1	18.4	15.9	0.4	95	73	63	2		
Virginia	81.1	51.7	51.7	36.8	26.3	0.1	100	71	51	*		
Washington	88.2	61.7	27.8	21.4	7.0	0.5	45	35	11	1		
West Virginia	28.2	22.0	22.0	13.7	9.7	0.1	100	62	44	*		
Wisconsin	98.9	72.8	72.8	69.4	70.5	5.6	100	95	97	8		
Wyoming	49.2	29.2	11.5	5.3	5.0	0.4	39	18	17	1		

\* Less than 0.5%

## Appendix B-9: Drinking Water SRF Assistance Agreement and Project Starts, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Number of Assistance Agreements			Number of Projects			Initiating Principal Repayments
	Total	Starts	Completions	Total	Completions	Repayments	
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>856</b>	
Alabama	52	43	32	52	32	33	
Alaska	34	34	11	34	11	7	
Arizona	54	46	28	54	28	30	
Arkansas	3	3	1	3	1	0	
California	21	21	8	21	8	7	
Colorado	26	26	12	26	12	23	
Connecticut	15	15	5	15	5	5	
Delaware	8	4	1	8	1	2	
Florida	44	24	5	44	5	5	
Georgia	28	27	10	27	10	12	
Hawaii	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Idaho	7	6	0	7	0	0	
Illinois	82	81	39	82	39	45	
Indiana	44	44	9	44	9	10	
Iowa	30	30	12	30	12	18	
Kansas	62	44	19	62	19	26	
Kentucky	11	9	0	11	0	0	
Louisiana	6	6	0	4	0	1	
Maine	38	35	28	57	44	35	
Maryland	22	22	12	22	12	10	
Massachusetts	35	34	21	35	21	19	
Michigan	57	57	36	57	36	49	
Minnesota	71	71	51	94	66	51	
Mississippi	61	60	40	61	40	36	

## Appendix B-9: Drinking Water SRF Assistance Agreement and Project Starts, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Number of Assistance Agreements			Number of Projects		
	Total	Starts	Completions	Total	Completions	Initiating Principal Repayments
Missouri	17	17	3	17	3	3
Montana	32	32	22	32	22	23
Nebraska	49	49	15	49	15	21
Nevada	7	7	3	7	3	1
New Hampshire	37	36	12	36	12	13
New Jersey	39	17	9	58	9	13
New Mexico	5	4	3	5	3	3
New York	207	186	141	207	141	140
North Carolina	38	38	18	38	18	13
North Dakota	20	17	13	20	13	8
Ohio	48	48	34	48	34	17
Oklahoma	10	8	3	10	3	4
Oregon	28	9	2	28	2	2
Pennsylvania	97	97	30	96	30	71
Puerto Rico	2	1	0	7	0	0
Rhode Island	4	4	3	9	5	4
South Carolina	9	9	3	9	3	5
South Dakota	28	23	16	27	15	14
Tennessee	25	16	10	25	10	5
Texas	24	24	0	24	0	5
Utah	8	8	2	8	2	3
Vermont	60	47	32	65	28	9
Virginia	39	39	20	39	20	10
Washington	91	57	10	91	10	24
West Virginia	13	13	8	13	8	5
Wisconsin	15	15	14	15	14	12
Wyoming	12	8	3	12	3	3



**Appendix B-10: Drinking Water SRF Assistance for Refinancing Local Debt Obligations, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Amount of SRF Assistance (Millions of Dollars)				SRF Refinancing as a Percent of SRF Assistance Provided				Number of SRF Assistance Agreements				Number of SRF Refinancing Agreements as a Percent of Total SRF Assistance Agreements			
	Total SRF Assistance	Total Refinancing	Refinancing		Total Refin	ST	LT	Debt	Total SRF Assistance Agreements	Total Refin	ST	LT	Refin Debt	Total Refinancing	Short-term Debt	Long-term Debt
			Short-Term	Long-Term												
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>3,764.3</b>	<b>450.3</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>392.6</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	
Alabama	89.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Alaska	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Arizona	102.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	54	1	0	1	1	1.9	0.0	1.9	
Arkansas	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
California	98.5	40.8	0.0	40.8	41.4	0.0	41.4	21	3	0	3	3	14.3	0.0	14.3	
Colorado	137.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Connecticut	31.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	3.5	0.0	3.5	15	1	0	1	1	6.7	0.0	6.7	
Delaware	7.4	4.7	4.3	0.4	63.0	58.0	5.0	8	3	2	1	1	37.5	25.0	12.5	
Florida	143.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Georgia	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Hawaii	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Idaho	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Illinois	132.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Indiana	126.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Iowa	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Kansas	121.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Kentucky	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Louisiana	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maine	29.8	6.3	6.3	0.0	21.0	21.0	0.0	38	7	7	0	0	18.4	18.4	0.0	
Maryland	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Massachusetts	161.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Michigan	144.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Minnesota	106.9	7.4	7.4	0.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	71	4	4	0	0	5.6	5.6	0.0	
Mississippi	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

\* Less than 0.05%

**Appendix B-10: Drinking Water SRF Assistance for Refinancing Local Debt Obligations, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Amount of SRF Assistance (Millions of Dollars)				SRF Refinancing as a Percent of SRF Assistance Provided				Number of SRF Assistance Agreements				Number of SRF Refinancing Agreements as a Percent of Total SRF Assistance Agreements			
	Total SRF Assistance	Total Refinancing	Refinancing Short-Term Debt		Total Refin	ST Debt	LT Debt	Total Assistance Agreements	Total Refin	ST Debt	LT Debt	Total Refinancing	Refinancing Short-Term Debt	Refinancing Long-term Debt		
			Refinancing	Debt											Refin	LT
Missouri	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Montana	43.2	2.0	0.0	2.0	4.7	0.0	4.7	32	6	0	6	18.8	0.0	18.8		
Nebraska	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Nevada	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
New Hampshire	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
New Jersey	124.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
New Mexico	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
New York	722.3	336.2	0.0	336.2	46.5	0.0	46.5	207	60	0	60	29.0	0.0	29.0		
North Carolina	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
North Dakota	40.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	20	4	0	4	20.0	0.0	20.0		
Ohio	120.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Oklahoma	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Oregon	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Pennsylvania	149.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Puerto Rico	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Rhode Island	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
South Carolina	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
South Dakota	31.6	5.0	0.0	5.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	28	2	0	2	7.1	0.0	7.1		
Tennessee	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Texas	163.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Utah	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Vermont	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Virginia	51.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Washington	61.7	2.5	0.0	2.5	4.1	0.0	4.1	91	3	0	3	3.3	0.0	3.3		
West Virginia	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Wisconsin	72.8	42.7	39.1	3.6	58.7	53.7	4.9	15	8	7	1	53.3	46.7	6.7		
Wyoming	29.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	12	4	4	0	33.3	33.3	0.0		

\* Less than 0.05%

**Appendix B-11: Interest Rates for Drinking Water SRF Assistance, by State<sup>1</sup>**  
 Fiscal Year Ending June 30  
 (Percent)

State	Weighted Average Interest Rate				State Market Interest Rate				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>National DWSRF Average<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
Alabama	-	-	3.8	3.8	3.9	-	-	5.3	5.4
Alaska	-	3.8	3.6	4.2	2.5	-	3.8	3.6	2.5
Arizona	-	3.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	-	8.0	8.0	8.0
Arkansas	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	-	-	-	6.0
California	-	-	-	2.3	1.5	-	-	-	5.1
Colorado	-	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.1	-	5.2	4.7	5.0
Connecticut	-	-	2.6	2.7	2.7	-	-	5.2	5.4
Delaware	-	-	-	3.0	3.7	-	-	-	6.1
Florida	-	-	3.0	3.3	3.4	-	-	5.1	5.7
Georgia	-	3.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	-	4.2	4.7	5.2
Hawaii	-	-	-	4.8	1.6	-	-	-	5.6
Idaho	-	-	4.0	4.0	2.0	-	-	4.0	4.0
Illinois	-	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.9	-	5.8	5.2	5.8
Indiana	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.0	-	-	3.4	3.4
Iowa	-	-	-	3.5	3.7	-	-	-	5.8
Kansas	-	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.9	-	5.2	5.1	4.3
Kentucky	-	-	-	3.8	2.1	-	-	-	5.8
Louisiana	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	-	-	-	5.0
Maine	-	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.4	-	4.8	5.5	5.0
Maryland	-	-	3.0	3.0	1.8	-	-	5.8	5.3
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3
Michigan	-	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	5.2	5.2	6.0
Minnesota	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.5	-	-	4.8	5.5
Mississippi	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	-	-	5.2	4.9

<sup>1</sup> Based on dollar amount of SRF assistance provided to projects.

<sup>2</sup> National DWSRF Average for the Market Interest Rate is based on Bond Buyer index for 20 year general obligation (GO) bonds with a rating equivalent to Moody's Aa and Standard and Poor's AA-minus. Data is the average of the reported weekly Bond Buyer 20-bond GO index for each fiscal year ending June 30.

Note: A dash (-) indicates that no new loan or other assistance agreements were entered into during that fiscal year.

**Appendix B-11: Interest Rates for Drinking Water SRF Assistance, by State<sup>1</sup>**  
 Fiscal Year Ending June 30  
 (Percent)

State	Weighted Average Interest Rate				State Market Interest Rate					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Missouri	-	-	4.5	3.5	3.2	-	-	4.4	5.8	4.8
Montana	-	-	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	4.5	4.5	4.5
Nebraska	-	-	0.3	3.2	3.2	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0
Nevada	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	-	-	-	5.4	5.4
New Hampshire	-	-	3.5	4.0	3.5	-	-	4.8	5.7	5.6
New Jersey	-	-	2.3	2.7	2.6	-	-	4.7	5.7	5.2
New Mexico	-	-	-	2.6	2.0	-	-	-	6.0	6.1
New York	-	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.0	-	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.1
North Carolina	-	-	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	5.1	5.5	5.3
North Dakota	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	5.0	5.2	4.5
Ohio	-	-	4.3	4.2	3.9	-	-	5.1	5.7	5.5
Oklahoma	-	-	2.8	4.0	2.9	-	-	4.6	4.8	4.8
Oregon	-	-	2.3	2.5	3.3	-	-	5.1	5.7	5.3
Pennsylvania	-	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	5.0	4.8	5.4	4.8
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	6.6	7.4	5.1
Rhode Island	-	-	6.0	3.1	2.8	-	-	7.3	6.9	4.0
South Carolina	-	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	-	5.9	5.4	5.4	6.3
South Dakota	-	3.9	3.6	2.4	3.5	5.4	5.1	5.4	6.1	5.5
Tennessee	-	3.1	2.5	1.9	2.1	-	5.5	5.2	4.5	5.4
Texas	-	-	-	3.8	1.9	-	-	-	5.5	5.4
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	5.5
Vermont	-	-	0.2	2.0	2.4	-	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4
Virginia	-	-	3.0	1.3	1.2	-	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.6
Washington	-	-	2.7	3.0	2.7	-	-	4.8	5.5	4.9
West Virginia	-	-	-	0.3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	2.5	2.9	2.4	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.4
Wyoming	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on dollar amount of SRF assistance provided to projects.

<sup>2</sup> National DW SRF Average for the Market Interest Rate is based on Bond Buyer index for 20 year general obligation (GO) bonds with a rating equivalent to Moody's Aa and Standard and Poor's AA-minus. Data is the average of the reported weekly Bond Buyer 20-bond GO index for each fiscal year ending June 30.

Note: A dash (-) indicates that no new loan or other assistance agreements were entered into during that fiscal year.

## Appendix B-12: Fees Charged on Drinking Water SRF Assistance, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Fees Charged on DWSRF Assistance (Millions of Dollars)				Expenses Paid from Fee Accounts (Millions of Dollars)				Expenses as a Percent of Total Fee Income			
	Total Fee Income	Fees Included in Loans	Fees not Included in Loans	Interest Earnings from Account	Total Expenses from Fees	Administer the Fund	State Match	Other Eligible Purposes	Total Expenses	Administer the Fund	State Match	Other Eligible Purposes
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>\$20.98</b>	<b>\$12.14</b>	<b>\$7.94</b>	<b>\$0.90</b>	<b>\$8.12</b>	<b>\$8.01</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	<b>\$0.11</b>	<b>38.7%</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Alabama	0.19	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	44.7	44.7	0.0	0.0
Alaska	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Arizona	0.77	0.00	0.75	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0.33	0.32	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Colorado	2.11	0.00	2.07	0.04	1.29	1.29	0.00	0.00	61.1	61.1	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Delaware	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	0.62	0.52	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Illinois	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Indiana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Iowa	0.35	0.33	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0.80	0.79	0.00	0.01	0.66	0.56	0.00	0.10	82.5	69.5	0.0	13.0
Kentucky	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	0.17	0.00	0.03	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.27	0.18	0.08	0.01	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	84.6	84.6	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Michigan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	1.86	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.00	40.7	40.7	0.0	0.0

\* Less than 0.05%

## Appendix B-12: Fees Charged on Drinking Water SRF Assistance, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Fees Charged on DWSRF Assistance (Millions of Dollars)			Expenses Paid from Fee Accounts (Millions of Dollars)				Expenses as a Percent of Total Fee Income				
	Total Fee Income	Fees Included in Loans	Fees not Included in Loans	Interest Earnings from Account	Total Expenses from Fees	Administer the Fund	State Match	Other Eligible Purposes	Total Expenses	Administer the Fund	State Match	Other Eligible Purposes
Missouri	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0.74	0.68	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
New York	5.73	2.71	2.77	0.25	3.53	3.53	0.00	0.00	61.6	61.6	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	1.01	0.00	0.91	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.2
Oklahoma	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	51.7	51.7	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	0.40	0.28	0.10	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.39	0.36	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Texas	3.22	3.10	0.00	0.12	1.42	1.42	0.00	0.00	44.0	44.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Virginia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Washington	0.63	0.62	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

\* Less than 0.05%

**Appendix B-13: Drinking Water SRF System Project Assistance by Category, by State**  
 July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001  
 (Millions of Dollars)

State	Total	Planning and Design Only	Construction						Purchase of Systems	Restructuring	Land Acquisition	Other
			Treatment	Transmission and Distribution	Source	Storage	Restructuring	Land Acquisition				
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>\$3,764.3</b>	<b>\$20.5</b>	<b>\$1,611.8</b>	<b>\$1,184.4</b>	<b>\$199.1</b>	<b>\$355.3</b>	<b>\$59.5</b>	<b>\$24.0</b>	<b>\$12.2</b>	<b>\$297.5</b>		
Alabama	89.0	0.0	38.8	24.1	6.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Alaska	55.0	0.3	6.5	38.4	0.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Arizona	102.3	4.0	47.1	24.0	4.9	6.3	1.1	11.1	2.6	1.2		
Arkansas	10.5	0.0	3.8	2.9	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0		
California	98.5	0.1	59.9	26.0	5.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5		
Colorado	137.0	0.0	116.1	20.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Connecticut	31.3	0.0	3.9	19.2	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5		
Delaware	7.4	0.0	0.9	5.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Florida	143.9	2.2	68.0	56.0	12.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3		
Georgia	37.0	0.0	8.0	16.7	9.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		
Hawaii	7.8	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Idaho	18.2	0.0	8.7	5.6	0.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Illinois	132.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	132.8		
Indiana	126.8	0.0	46.6	25.6	20.7	14.0	0.9	11.3	0.1	7.5		
Iowa	32.3	0.0	18.3	6.8	2.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Kansas	121.0	0.0	43.2	47.1	3.4	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9		
Kentucky	15.8	0.3	12.1	2.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Louisiana	16.6	0.0	3.6	7.3	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5		
Maine	29.8	0.0	7.8	3.0	9.3	8.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0		
Maryland	37.7	0.0	21.9	12.8	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Massachusetts	161.0	0.0	121.6	23.7	5.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Michigan	144.1	0.0	51.3	70.1	13.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2		
Minnesota	106.9	0.0	63.5	15.8	8.7	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0		
Mississippi	37.5	0.4	7.8	16.3	5.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		

**Appendix B-13: Drinking Water SRF System Project Assistance by Category, by State**  
 July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001  
 (Millions of Dollars)

State	Total	Planning and Design Only	Construction					Purchase of Systems	Restructuring	Land Acquisition	Other
			Treatment	Transmission and Distribution	Source	Storage					
Missouri	64.1	0.0	42.4	13.6	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	
Montana	43.2	2.2	23.4	9.9	2.2	1.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Nebraska	44.8	0.0	15.6	14.0	2.8	11.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Nevada	31.8	0.0	27.8	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New Hampshire	30.2	3.2	7.5	10.7	5.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New Jersey	124.7	0.0	56.8	53.3	2.2	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New Mexico	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New York	722.3	0.0	237.6	298.7	24.6	58.4	48.6	0.0	3.2	51.2	
North Carolina	48.4	0.0	18.2	22.4	2.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
North Dakota	40.8	0.0	5.8	9.2	10.2	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ohio	120.5	4.8	65.8	24.6	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Oklahoma	31.5	0.0	17.2	8.2	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Oregon	29.4	0.4	16.1	7.1	0.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Pennsylvania	149.0	0.0	10.8	51.5	5.2	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.4	
Puerto Rico	36.7	0.0	28.0	5.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Rhode Island	10.2	0.0	5.9	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	
South Carolina	26.0	0.0	11.2	10.6	0.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
South Dakota	31.6	0.0	10.7	16.2	0.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Tennessee	28.3	0.3	18.5	8.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Texas	163.5	0.0	89.2	54.9	4.5	8.6	3.9	0.3	1.2	0.9	
Utah	20.4	0.0	10.0	6.4	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	
Vermont	25.3	1.9	5.6	14.0	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	
Virginia	51.7	0.5	4.3	41.4	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	
Washington	61.7	0.0	12.7	14.7	11.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	17.4	
West Virginia	22.0	0.0	10.9	7.1	1.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	
Wisconsin	72.8	0.0	64.1	4.4	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Wyoming	29.2	0.0	28.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	



**Appendix B-13: Drinking Water SRF System Project Assistance by Category, by State**  
Amount of SRF Assistance by Category as a Percent of Total DWSRF Assistance

State	Total	Planning and Design Only	Construction					Purchase of Systems	Restructuring	Land Acquisition	Other
			Treatment	Transmission and Distribution	Source	Storage					
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	
Alabama	100.0	0.0	43.6	27.1	7.3	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Alaska	100.0	*	11.8	69.9	0.9	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Arizona	100.0	3.9	46.0	23.5	4.8	6.2	1.1	10.9	2.6	1.1	
Arkansas	100.0	0.0	36.3	27.4	0.0	24.6	5.8	0.0	5.9	0.0	
California	100.0	*	60.9	26.4	5.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	
Colorado	100.0	0.0	84.7	14.6	*	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Connecticut	100.0	0.0	12.4	61.3	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	
Delaware	100.0	0.0	12.5	72.7	2.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Florida	100.0	1.5	47.2	38.9	8.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	*	1.6	
Georgia	100.0	0.0	21.7	45.1	24.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
Hawaii	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Idaho	100.0	0.0	47.8	30.7	2.3	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Illinois	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Indiana	100.0	0.0	36.8	20.2	16.3	11.1	0.7	8.9	*	5.9	
Iowa	100.0	0.0	56.7	21.1	7.6	14.6	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	
Kansas	100.0	0.0	35.7	38.9	2.8	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	
Kentucky	100.0	1.7	76.5	17.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Louisiana	100.0	0.0	21.7	43.9	16.9	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.8	
Maine	100.0	*	26.3	10.1	31.1	28.0	0.0	4.1	*	0.0	
Maryland	100.0	0.0	58.0	33.9	3.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Massachusetts	100.0	0.0	75.5	14.7	3.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Michigan	100.0	0.0	35.6	48.7	9.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Minnesota	100.0	0.0	59.4	14.8	8.1	17.5	0.0	0.0	*	*	
Mississippi	100.0	1.2	20.8	43.5	14.6	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	

\* Less than 0.5%

**Appendix B-13: Drinking Water SRF System Project Assistance by Category, by State**  
Amount of SRF Assistance by Category as a Percent of Total DWSRF Assistance

State	Total	Planning and Design Only	Construction					Purchase of Systems	Restructuring	Land Acquisition	Other
			Treatment	Transmission and Distribution	Source	Storage					
Missouri	100.0	0.0	66.1	21.2	5.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Montana	100.0	5.0	54.1	22.9	5.0	4.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	100.0	0.0	34.9	31.3	6.2	26.6	0.8	0.0	*	*	*
Nevada	100.0	0.0	87.2	12.2	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	100.0	10.6	24.9	35.3	18.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	100.0	0.0	45.6	42.7	1.8	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	100.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	42.9	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	100.0	0.0	32.9	41.4	3.4	8.1	6.7	0.0	*	*	7.1
North Carolina	100.0	0.0	37.6	46.2	6.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	100.0	0.0	14.2	22.6	25.0	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	100.0	4.0	54.6	20.4	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	100.0	0.0	54.4	26.0	9.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
Oregon	100.0	1.3	54.9	24.2	2.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	100.0	0.0	7.3	34.5	3.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.3
Puerto Rico	100.0	0.0	76.4	14.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	100.0	0.0	58.1	31.4	*	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9
South Carolina	100.0	0.0	42.9	40.8	3.1	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	100.0	0.0	34.0	51.3	1.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
Tennessee	100.0	1.1	65.4	28.3	*	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
Texas	100.0	0.0	54.5	33.5	2.8	5.3	2.4	*	0.7	0.7	0.5
Utah	100.0	0.0	48.9	31.2	3.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Vermont	100.0	7.3	22.3	55.4	4.7	9.8	*	0.0	*	*	0.0
Virginia	100.0	1.1	8.3	80.1	0.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6
Washington	100.0	0.0	20.6	23.9	18.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	28.2
West Virginia	100.0	0.0	49.4	32.5	4.4	11.1	1.0	0.0	*	*	1.6
Wisconsin	100.0	0.0	88.1	6.0	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Wyoming	100.0	0.0	96.7	1.4	*	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

\* Less than 0.5%

**Appendix B-14: Drinking Water SRF Assistance Provided by Selected Category, by State**  
 July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	(Millions of Dollars)						As a Percent of Total Assistance Provided					
	Total Assistance Provided	Disadvantaged Communities	System Compliance	Private Systems	Creation of New Systems	Consolidation of Systems	Disadvantaged Communities	System Compliance	Private Systems	Creation of New Systems	Consolidation of Systems	
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>\$3,764.3</b>	<b>\$618.9</b>	<b>\$1,408.3</b>	<b>\$134.3</b>	<b>\$84.6</b>	<b>\$458.7</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	
Alabama	89.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Alaska	55.0	7.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Arizona	102.3	4.5	73.3	14.8	1.1	3.4	4.4	71.7	14.4	1.1	3.4	
Arkansas	10.5	10.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
California	98.5	38.4	98.5	0.5	0.0	8.1	39.0	100.0	0.5	0.0	8.2	
Colorado	137.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Connecticut	31.3	0.0	4.6	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	14.6	5.5	0.0	1.0	
Delaware	7.4	0.4	3.1	4.3	4.3	0.0	5.4	42.0	58.5	58.0	0.0	
Florida	143.9	18.9	17.5	16.2	2.3	0.0	13.1	12.1	11.3	1.6	0.0	
Georgia	37.0	19.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	4.6	52.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	12.5	
Hawaii	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Idaho	18.2	0.0	9.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	49.6	2.2	0.0	5.6	
Illinois	132.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Indiana	126.8	93.1	10.4	1.5	0.0	27.6	73.5	8.2	1.2	0.0	21.8	
Iowa	32.3	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	49.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	
Kansas	121.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	3.8	2.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.1	1.8	
Kentucky	15.8	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Louisiana	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maine	29.8	12.2	18.8	4.0	0.0	1.2	41.1	63.1	13.6	0.0	4.1	
Maryland	37.7	17.2	12.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	45.8	33.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	
Massachusetts	161.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.7	
Michigan	144.1	4.1	21.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	2.9	14.6	0.0	0.0	15.5	
Minnesota	106.9	5.5	40.0	0.0	2.3	7.1	5.2	37.5	0.0	2.2	6.6	
Mississippi	37.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

**Appendix B-14: Drinking Water SRF Assistance Provided by Selected Category, by State**  
July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	(Millions of Dollars)							As a Percent of Total Assistance Provided						
	Total Assistance Provided	Disadvantaged Communities	System Compliance	Private Systems	Creation of New Systems	Consolidation of Systems		Disadvantaged Communities	System Compliance	Private Systems	Creation of New Systems	Consolidation of Systems		
Missouri	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Montana	43.2	15.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		36.6	48.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Nebraska	44.8	44.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.8		99.2	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	
Nevada	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New Hampshire	30.2	14.5	7.2	6.2	0.0	0.0		48.1	24.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New Jersey	124.7	0.0	3.4	22.6	0.0	0.0		0.0	2.8	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New Mexico	3.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		68.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
New York	722.3	79.5	446.0	0.0	67.4	210.0		11.0	61.7	0.0	9.3	29.1	0.0	
North Carolina	48.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
North Dakota	40.8	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ohio	120.5	0.0	59.5	0.4	0.0	6.5		0.0	49.4	0.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	
Oklahoma	31.5	0.0	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Oregon	29.4	13.0	26.9	0.4	0.0	0.1		44.1	91.4	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	
Pennsylvania	149.0	24.3	82.6	45.6	1.3	36.2		16.3	55.4	30.6	0.9	24.3	0.0	
Puerto Rico	36.7	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	36.7		0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	
Rhode Island	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
South Carolina	26.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
South Dakota	31.6	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.5		7.0	0.0	1.5	2.4	1.5	0.0	
Tennessee	28.3	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	62.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Texas	163.5	62.8	149.4	0.0	0.0	42.9		38.4	91.4	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.0	
Utah	20.4	12.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0		60.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Vermont	25.3	12.2	2.4	2.1	0.0	0.9		48.2	9.5	8.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	
Virginia	51.7	42.5	51.0	0.0	1.4	33.1		82.2	98.7	0.0	2.7	64.0	0.0	
Washington	61.7	29.0	14.4	11.8	0.0	0.0		47.1	23.4	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
West Virginia	22.0	10.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	4.6		47.4	71.1	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	
Wisconsin	72.8	8.1	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		11.1	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Wyoming	29.2	0.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

**Appendix B-15: Drinking Water SRF Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Amount of SRF Assistance in Millions of Dollars				Amount of Principal Forgiven		Number of SRF Agreements			
	Total SRF Assistance	Disadvantaged Communities <sup>1</sup>	Assistance with Principal Forgiveness	Assistance with > 20 yr Repayment	Millions of Dollars	As a Percent of Grant Awards	Total SRF Assistance	Disadvantaged Communities	Assistance with Principal Forgiveness	Assistance with > 20 yr Repayment
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>3,764.3</b>	<b>618.9</b>	<b>213.7</b>	<b>218.4</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>175</b>
Alabama	89.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52	0	0	0
Alaska	55.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	7.8	15.8	34	10	10	0
Arizona	102.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54	2	0	0
Arkansas	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	3	3	0	3
California	98.5	38.4	10.7	0.0	3.0	0.9	21	6	3	0
Colorado	137.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26	0	0	0
Connecticut	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	0	0	0
Delaware	7.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	8	1	0	1
Florida	143.9	18.9	18.9	1.5	17.4	13.1	44	20	20	7
Georgia	37.0	19.2	18.8	0.0	7.7	13.4	28	22	21	0
Hawaii	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	0	0
Idaho	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	0	0	0
Illinois	132.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82	0	0	0
Indiana	126.8	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44	28	0	0
Iowa	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	0	0	0
Kansas	121.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62	0	0	0
Kentucky	15.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11	6	0	0
Louisiana	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0	0	0
Maine	29.8	12.2	11.5	12.2	7.0	19.9	38	21	20	21
Maryland	37.7	17.2	6.2	9.4	1.4	3.6	22	6	2	3
Massachusetts	161.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35	0	0	0
Michigan	144.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.0	57	3	3	3
Minnesota	106.9	5.5	5.5	0.0	2.2	2.8	71	5	5	0
Mississippi	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities includes all types of assistance provided to systems identified as disadvantaged by the State, including principal forgiven, > 20 yr repayments and lower interest rates.

### Appendix B-15: Drinking Water SRF Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Amount of SRF Assistance in Millions of Dollars				Amount of Principal Forgiven		Number of SRF Agreements			
	Total SRF Assistance	Disadvantaged Communities <sup>1</sup>	Assistance with Principal Forgiveness	Assistance with > 20 yr Repayment	Millions of Dollars	As a Percent of Grant Awards	Total SRF Assistance	Disadvantaged Communities	Assistance with Principal Forgiveness	Assistance with > 20 yr Repayment
Missouri	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	0	0	0
Montana	43.2	15.8	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	32	13	0	4
Nebraska	44.8	44.4	16.5	3.1	4.3	10.0	49	48	24	6
Nevada	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	0	0	0
New Hampshire	30.2	14.5	9.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	37	18	16	0
New Jersey	124.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39	0	0	0
New Mexico	3.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	4	0	0
New York	722.3	79.5	18.6	40.6	13.3	5.3	207	82	8	35
North Carolina	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38	0	0	0
North Dakota	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20	0	0	0
Ohio	120.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48	0	0	0
Oklahoma	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	0	0	0
Oregon	29.4	13.0	0.8	12.7	0.3	0.4	28	12	1	10
Pennsylvania	149.0	24.3	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	97	24	0	7
Puerto Rico	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	0
Rhode Island	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	0	0	0
South Carolina	26.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	9	1	0	1
South Dakota	31.6	2.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	28	5	0	4
Tennessee	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25	0	0	0
Texas	163.5	62.8	36.2	27.8	7.3	3.0	24	8	3	3
Utah	20.4	12.3	9.3	0.0	1.9	5.5	8	6	5	0
Vermont	25.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	4.0	11.5	60	25	25	24
Virginia	51.7	42.5	27.0	38.6	15.4	17.6	39	32	21	31
Washington	61.7	29.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	91	30	0	4
West Virginia	22.0	10.4	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	13	8	0	8
Wisconsin	72.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	6	0	0
Wyoming	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities includes all types of assistance provided to systems identified as disadvantaged by the State, including principal forgiven, > 20 yr repayments and lower interest rates.

**Appendix B-15: Drinking Water SRF Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Percent of Total SRF Assistance				Amount of Principal Forgiven		Percent of Total SRF Agreements			
	Total SRF Assistance	Disadvantaged Communities <sup>1</sup>	Assistance with Principal Forgiveness	Assistance with > 20 yr Repayment	As a Percent of Total SRF Assistance	As a Percent of Grant Awards	Total SRF Assistance	Disadvantaged Communities	Assistance with Principal Forgiveness	Assistance with > 20 yr Repayment
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>Not Applicable</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>
Alabama	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Alaska	100.0	14.2	14.2	0.0	14.2	-	100	29	29	0
Arizona	100.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	4	0	0
Arkansas	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	-	100	100	0	100
California	100.0	39.0	10.8	0.0	3.0	-	100	29	14	0
Colorado	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Connecticut	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Delaware	100.0	5.4	0.0	5.4	0.0	-	100	13	0	13
Florida	100.0	13.1	13.1	1.1	12.1	-	100	45	45	16
Georgia	100.0	52.0	50.8	0.0	20.7	-	100	79	75	0
Hawaii	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Idaho	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Illinois	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Indiana	100.0	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	64	0	0
Iowa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Kansas	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Kentucky	100.0	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	55	0	0
Louisiana	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Maine	100.0	41.1	38.7	41.1	23.3	-	100	55	53	55
Maryland	100.0	45.8	16.4	25.0	3.6	-	100	27	9	14
Massachusetts	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Michigan	100.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	*	-	100	5	5	5
Minnesota	100.0	5.2	5.2	0.0	2.1	-	100	7	7	0
Mississippi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities includes all types of assistance provided to systems identified as disadvantaged by the State, including principal forgiven, > 20 yr repayments and lower interest rates.

**Appendix B-15: Drinking Water SRF Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Percent of Total SRF Assistance			Amount of Principal Forgiven		Percent of Total SRF Agreements			
	Total SRF Assistance	Disadvantaged Communities <sup>1</sup>	Assistance with Principal Forgiveness	As a Percent of Total SRF Assistance	As a Percent of Grant Awards	Total SRF Assistance	Disadvantaged Communities	Assistance with Principal Forgiveness	Assistance with > 20 yr Repayment
Missouri	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Montana	100.0	36.6	0.0	0.0	-	100	41	0	13
Nebraska	100.0	99.2	36.8	9.6	-	100	98	49	12
Nevada	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
New Hampshire	100.0	48.1	31.7	1.1	-	100	49	43	0
New Jersey	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
New Mexico	100.0	68.9	0.0	0.0	-	100	80	0	0
New York	100.0	11.0	2.6	1.8	-	100	40	4	17
North Carolina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
North Dakota	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Ohio	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Oklahoma	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Oregon	100.0	44.1	2.6	0.9	-	100	43	4	36
Pennsylvania	100.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	-	100	25	0	7
Puerto Rico	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Rhode Island	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
South Carolina	100.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	11	0	11
South Dakota	100.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	18	0	14
Tennessee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0
Texas	100.0	38.4	22.2	4.5	-	100	33	13	13
Utah	100.0	60.5	45.8	9.4	-	100	75	63	0
Vermont	100.0	48.2	48.2	15.9	-	100	42	42	40
Virginia	100.0	82.2	52.2	29.7	-	100	82	54	79
Washington	100.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	-	100	33	0	4
West Virginia	100.0	47.4	0.0	0.0	-	100	62	0	62
Wisconsin	100.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	-	100	40	0	0
Wyoming	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	100	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities includes all types of assistance provided to systems identified as disadvantaged by the State, including principal forgiven, > 20 yr repayments and lower interest rates.



**Appendix B-16: Drinking Water SRF Assistance by Community Size Category, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Amount of SRF Assistance										Number of SRF Assistance Agreements				
	Millions of Dollars					Population					Less than 10,001		10,001 to 100,000		100,000 and Above
	Total	Less than 501	501 to 3,300	3,301 to 10,000	Population 10,001 to 100,000	Less than 10,001	10,001 to 100,000	100,000 and Above	Total	Less than 501	501 to 3,300	3,301 to 10,000	Population Less than 10,001	Population 10,001 to 100,000	Population 100,000 and Above
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>\$3,764.3</b>	<b>\$128.5</b>	<b>\$700.5</b>	<b>\$697.6</b>	<b>\$1,526.6</b>	<b>\$1,496.1</b>	<b>\$741.6</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>85</b>	
Alabama	89.0	6.2	10.3	12.8	29.2	59.7	0.0	52	1	16	16	33	19	0	
Alaska	55.0	0.4	8.1	14.1	22.6	2.0	30.4	34	1	8	13	22	1	11	
Arizona	102.3	1.6	11.8	18.1	31.6	42.8	27.9	54	14	21	11	46	4	4	
Arkansas	10.5	0.0	6.5	0.0	6.5	4.0	0.0	3	0	2	0	2	1	0	
California	98.5	2.7	9.4	0.0	12.0	40.7	45.8	21	6	4	0	10	8	3	
Colorado	137.0	2.0	8.9	5.9	16.9	72.9	47.3	26	5	7	3	15	6	5	
Connecticut	31.3	1.6	2.4	3.5	7.4	15.4	8.5	15	4	3	2	9	2	4	
Delaware	7.4	0.0	7.4	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	8	1	7	0	8	0	0	
Florida	143.9	2.3	22.1	10.8	35.3	49.7	58.9	44	10	16	8	34	5	5	
Georgia	37.0	2.1	7.2	7.6	16.9	7.4	12.7	28	7	10	5	22	3	3	
Hawaii	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Idaho	18.2	1.7	8.3	1.8	11.8	6.4	0.0	7	3	2	1	6	1	0	
Illinois	132.8	0.0	18.3	30.9	49.3	79.7	3.8	82	0	34	25	59	22	1	
Indiana	126.8	1.8	30.6	23.1	55.5	56.9	14.5	44	5	22	8	35	6	3	
Iowa	32.3	1.8	11.6	16.2	29.6	2.7	0.0	30	5	17	6	28	2	0	
Kansas	121.0	6.7	37.4	31.9	76.0	37.8	7.2	62	11	28	14	53	8	1	
Kentucky	15.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.2	13.6	0.0	11	0	1	6	7	4	0	
Louisiana	16.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.6	9.0	0.0	6	0	0	5	5	1	0	
Maine	29.8	3.8	16.6	4.1	24.5	5.3	0.0	38	11	21	4	36	2	0	
Maryland	37.7	0.4	12.1	1.8	14.3	20.4	2.9	22	4	6	2	12	9	1	
Massachusetts	161.0	0.6	5.6	25.5	31.7	104.1	25.2	35	2	2	9	13	19	3	
Michigan	144.1	0.4	16.8	49.9	67.0	61.8	15.3	57	1	15	22	38	17	2	
Minnesota	106.9	2.5	35.6	42.2	80.4	10.0	16.5	71	8	43	18	69	1	1	
Mississippi	37.5	0.0	12.3	10.4	22.7	14.8	0.0	61	0	27	17	44	17	0	

**Appendix B-16: Drinking Water SRF Assistance by Community Size Category, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Amount of SRF Assistance Millions of Dollars					Number of SRF Assistance Agreements									
	Population Less than 501		Population 501 to 3,301		Population 100,001 and Above	Population Less than 501		Population 501 to 3,301		Population 100,001 and Above					
	Total	Less than 10,001	3,301 to 10,000	Population Less than 10,001	Population 100,001 and Above	Total	Less than 10,001	3,301 to 10,000	Population Less than 10,001	Population 100,001 and Above					
Missouri	64.1	0.0	7.3	23.3	30.6	33.5	0.0	0.0	17	0	6	7	13	4	0
Montana	43.2	3.4	7.0	20.0	30.4	12.8	0.0	0.0	32	8	11	9	28	4	0
Nebraska	44.8	5.4	17.4	12.8	35.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	49	15	23	7	45	4	0
Nevada	31.8	0.8	0.1	3.3	4.1	0.0	27.8	0.0	7	2	1	1	4	0	3
New Hampshire	30.2	2.8	9.2	4.6	16.6	13.6	0.0	0.0	37	6	17	2	25	12	0
New Jersey	124.7	0.0	0.4	11.1	11.5	89.4	23.8	0.0	39	0	1	8	9	25	5
New Mexico	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.0	5	2	0	1	3	1	1
New York	722.3	32.2	145.0	135.3	312.6	162.8	246.9	0.0	207	47	82	37	166	34	7
North Carolina	48.4	0.7	15.4	7.9	23.9	21.8	2.7	0.0	38	2	14	12	28	9	1
North Dakota	40.8	1.1	7.9	3.5	12.5	28.4	0.0	0.0	20	3	11	2	16	4	0
Ohio	120.5	0.9	5.5	6.1	12.5	90.5	17.5	0.0	48	5	13	10	28	15	5
Oklahoma	31.5	0.0	5.9	11.7	17.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	10	0	3	4	7	3	0
Oregon	29.4	2.2	17.4	5.9	25.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	28	5	19	3	27	1	0
Pennsylvania	149.0	3.7	58.8	37.1	99.6	30.4	19.1	0.0	97	14	36	24	74	16	7
Puerto Rico	36.7	0.0	3.0	2.9	5.8	6.2	24.6	0.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rhode Island	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.0	0.0	4	1	0	1	2	0	2
South Carolina	26.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	25.7	0.0	0.0	9	0	1	0	1	8	0
South Dakota	31.6	2.2	3.6	9.2	15.0	6.8	9.8	0.0	28	7	10	7	24	2	2
Tennessee	28.3	0.0	3.3	18.5	21.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	25	0	8	11	19	6	0
Texas	163.5	0.5	8.9	26.6	36.0	112.4	15.2	0.0	24	2	5	6	13	10	1
Utah	20.4	1.0	5.4	3.0	9.3	5.1	6.0	0.0	8	2	2	1	5	2	1
Vermont	25.3	5.5	19.0	0.8	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	60	29	0	3	60	0	0
Virginia	51.7	12.6	26.4	11.3	50.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	39	19	13	6	38	1	0
Washington	61.7	13.0	22.7	7.4	43.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	91	37	29	8	74	17	0
West Virginia	22.0	0.0	4.9	2.2	7.2	14.8	0.0	0.0	13	0	5	2	7	6	0
Wisconsin	72.8	1.3	6.2	5.0	12.5	40.9	19.4	0.0	15	3	3	3	9	5	1
Wyoming	29.2	0.3	0.2	7.2	7.8	21.4	0.0	0.0	12	3	1	3	7	5	0

**Appendix B-16: Drinking Water SRF Assistance by Community Size Category, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Percent of Total SRF Assistance					Percent of Total SRF Assistance Agreements						
	Population Less than 501	Population 501 to 3,300	Population 3,301 to 10,000	Population 10,001 to 100,000	Population 100,001 and Above	Population Less than 501	Population 501 to 3,300	Population 3,301 to 10,000	Population Less than 10,001	Population 10,001 to 100,000	Population 100,000 and Above	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Alabama	100	7	12	14	33	67	2	31	31	63	37	0
Alaska	100	1	15	26	41	4	3	24	38	65	3	32
Arizona	100	2	12	18	31	42	26	39	20	85	7	7
Arkansas	100	0	62	0	62	38	0	67	0	67	33	0
California	100	3	10	0	12	41	29	19	0	48	38	14
Colorado	100	1	7	4	12	53	19	27	12	58	23	19
Connecticut	100	5	8	11	24	49	27	20	13	60	13	27
Delaware	100	*	100	0	100	0	13	88	0	100	0	0
Florida	100	2	15	8	25	35	23	36	18	77	11	11
Georgia	100	6	19	21	46	20	25	36	18	79	11	11
Hawaii	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	0
Idaho	100	10	46	10	65	35	43	29	14	86	14	0
Illinois	100	0	14	23	37	60	0	41	30	72	27	1
Indiana	100	1	24	18	44	45	11	50	18	80	14	7
Iowa	100	6	36	50	92	8	17	57	20	93	7	0
Kansas	100	6	31	26	63	31	18	45	23	85	13	2
Kentucky	100	0	*	13	14	86	0	9	55	64	36	0
Louisiana	100	0	0	46	46	54	0	0	83	83	17	0
Maine	100	13	56	14	82	18	29	55	11	95	5	0
Maryland	100	1	32	5	38	54	18	27	9	55	41	5
Massachusetts	100	*	3	16	20	65	6	6	26	37	54	9
Michigan	100	*	12	35	47	43	2	26	39	67	30	4
Minnesota	100	2	33	40	75	9	11	61	25	97	1	1
Mississippi	100	0	33	28	60	40	0	44	28	72	28	0

\* Less than 0.5%

**Appendix B-16: Drinking Water SRF Assistance by Community Size Category, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Percent of Total SRF Assistance					Percent of Total SRF Assistance Agreements						
	Population Less than 501	Population 501 to 3,300	Population 3,301 to 10,000	Population 10,001 to 100,001	Population 100,001 and Above	Population Less than 501	Population 501 to 3,300	Population 3,301 to 10,000	Population Less than 10,001	Population 10,001 to 100,000	Population 100,000 and Above	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Missouri	100	0	11	36	48	52	0	35	41	76	24	0
Montana	100	8	16	46	70	30	0	34	28	88	13	0
Nebraska	100	12	39	28	80	20	0	47	14	92	8	0
Nevada	100	2	*	10	13	0	87	14	14	57	0	43
New Hampshire	100	9	30	15	55	45	0	46	5	68	32	0
New Jersey	100	0	*	9	9	72	19	3	21	23	64	13
New Mexico	100	5	0	12	17	31	52	0	20	60	20	20
New York	100	4	20	19	43	23	34	40	18	80	16	3
North Carolina	100	1	32	16	49	45	6	37	32	74	24	3
North Dakota	100	3	19	9	31	69	0	55	10	80	20	0
Ohio	100	1	5	5	10	75	15	27	21	58	31	10
Oklahoma	100	0	19	37	56	44	0	30	40	70	30	0
Oregon	100	7	59	20	86	14	0	68	11	96	4	0
Pennsylvania	100	2	39	25	67	20	13	37	25	76	16	7
Puerto Rico	100	0	8	8	16	17	67	0	0	0	0	100
Rhode Island	100	*	0	2	2	0	98	25	25	50	0	50
South Carolina	100	0	1	0	1	99	0	11	0	11	89	0
South Dakota	100	7	11	29	48	22	31	25	25	86	7	7
Tennessee	100	0	12	65	77	23	0	32	44	76	24	0
Texas	100	*	5	16	22	69	9	8	25	54	42	4
Utah	100	5	26	15	46	25	29	25	13	63	25	13
Vermont	100	22	75	3	100	0	0	48	5	100	0	0
Virginia	100	24	51	22	97	3	0	49	15	97	3	0
Washington	100	21	37	12	70	30	0	41	9	81	19	0
West Virginia	100	0	22	10	33	67	0	0	15	54	46	0
Wisconsin	100	2	8	7	17	56	27	20	20	60	33	7
Wyoming	100	1	1	25	27	73	0	25	25	58	42	0

\* Less than 0.5%

**Appendix B-17: Annual U.S. Drinking Water SRF Population Served**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Population Served				As a Percent of Total Population Served				
	Total	Community Systems	Non-Community Systems	Disadvantaged Communities	System Compliance	Community Systems	Non-Community Systems	Disadvantaged Communities	System Compliance
<b>Total All Years</b>	<b>65,330,607</b>	<b>65,306,523</b>	<b>24,084</b>	<b>2,278,926</b>	<b>26,675,832</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>40.8%</b>
1997	96,879	96,879	0	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1998	9,669,799	9,660,384	9,415	61,863	7,653,801	99.9%	0.1%	0.6%	79.2%
1999	16,794,896	16,787,922	6,974	441,519	1,182,350	100.0%	*	2.6%	7.0%
2000	20,753,311	20,745,666	7,645	1,047,872	10,001,577	100.0%	*	5.0%	48.2%
2001	18,015,722	18,015,672	50	727,672	7,838,104	100.0%	*	4.0%	43.5%

\* Less than 0.05%

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**Appendix B-18: Drinking Water SRF Coordinated Funding, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars		DWSRF Portion as a Percent of Total Coordinated Funding	Number of Agreements		Percentage of DWSRF Agreements with Coordinated Funding
	Total Coordinated Funding	DWSRF Portion		Total DWSRF Agreements	Receiving Coordinated Funding	
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>\$679.7</b>	<b>\$366.3</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>15%</b>
Alabama	1.2	0.8	65	52	1	2
Alaska	81.4	38.6	47	34	22	65
Arizona	8.8	4.2	48	54	2	4
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	-	3	0	0
California	0.0	0.0	-	21	0	0
Colorado	0.0	0.0	-	26	0	0
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	-	15	0	0
Delaware	2.4	1.2	51	8	2	25
Florida	7.5	3.8	51	44	3	7
Georgia	0.0	0.0	-	28	0	0
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	-	1	0	0
Idaho	1.4	0.6	45	7	2	29
Illinois	0.0	0.0	-	82	0	0
Indiana	34.7	21.4	62	44	16	36
Iowa	1.0	0.9	87	30	1	3
Kansas	0.0	0.0	-	62	0	0
Kentucky	0.0	0.0	-	11	0	0
Louisiana	0.0	0.0	-	6	0	0
Maine	21.3	11.0	52	38	18	47
Maryland	13.7	8.3	60	22	6	27
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0	-	35	0	0
Michigan	4.4	2.1	48	57	1	2
Minnesota	33.3	25.4	76	71	14	20
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	-	61	0	0

\* Less than 0.5%.

**Appendix B-18: Drinking Water SRF Coordinated Funding, by State**  
July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars		DWSRF Portion as a Percent of Total Coordinated Funding	Number of Agreements		Percentage of DWSRF Agreements with Coordinated Funding
	Total Coordinated Funding	DWSRF Portion		Total DWSRF Agreements	Receiving Coordinated Funding	
Missouri	0.0	0.0	-	17	0	0
Montana	33.2	14.2	43	32	14	44
Nebraska	7.4	3.7	50	49	7	14
Nevada	0.0	0.0	-	7	0	0
New Hampshire	12.0	7.9	65	37	10	27
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	-	39	0	0
New Mexico	0.0	0.0	-	5	0	0
New York	89.2	81.0	91	207	37	18
North Carolina	31.3	12.6	40	38	10	26
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	-	20	0	0
Ohio	0.0	0.0	-	48	0	0
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	-	10	0	0
Oregon	34.9	15.2	44	28	11	39
Pennsylvania	65.3	40.8	63	97	37	38
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	-	2	0	0
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	-	4	0	0
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	-	9	0	0
South Dakota	38.7	17.8	46	28	16	57
Tennessee	24.4	1.6	6	25	5	20
Texas	0.0	0.0	-	24	0	0
Utah	14.9	11.9	80	8	6	75
Vermont	3.0	0.9	28	60	3	5
Virginia	17.3	12.8	74	39	9	23
Washington	11.8	1.8	15	91	1	1
West Virginia	78.3	21.9	28	13	11	85
Wisconsin	6.7	3.8	57	15	2	13
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	-	12	0	0

\* Less than 0.5%.



**Appendix B-19: Drinking Water SRF Net Set-Asides Awarded, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars				As a Percent of Federal Capitalization Grants					
	Federal Capitalization Grants	Total Net Set-Asides Awarded <sup>1</sup>	Small Systems Technical Assistance <sup>1</sup>	State Program Management <sup>1</sup>	Local Assistance and 1452(k) Activities <sup>1</sup>	Total Net Set-Asides Awarded	Administrative	Small Systems Technical Assistance	State Program Management	Local Assistance and 1452(k) Activities
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>3,648.41</b>	<b>575.84</b>	<b>135.39</b>	<b>146.64</b>	<b>239.63</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
Alabama	48.38	6.69	1.94	1.19	2.89	13.8%	4.0%	1.4%	2.5%	6.0%
Alaska	49.38	5.07	1.98	0.00	2.74	10.3%	4.0%	0.7%	0.0%	5.6%
Arizona	47.65	7.99	1.90	0.93	4.37	16.8%	4.0%	1.6%	2.0%	9.2%
Arkansas	44.35	12.42	1.77	3.33	6.65	28.0%	4.0%	1.5%	7.5%	15.0%
California	317.60	30.76	9.34	0.93	15.81	9.7%	2.9%	1.5%	0.3%	5.0%
Colorado	57.33	9.36	1.87	1.01	5.61	16.3%	3.3%	1.5%	1.8%	9.8%
Connecticut	43.75	13.56	1.75	4.38	6.56	31.0%	4.0%	2.0%	10.0%	15.0%
Delaware	27.14	7.60	1.09	2.04	3.93	28.0%	4.0%	2.0%	7.5%	14.5%
Florida	132.48	16.27	5.30	5.39	2.93	12.3%	4.0%	2.0%	4.1%	2.2%
Georgia	57.02	12.99	2.28	5.70	3.87	22.8%	4.0%	2.0%	10.0%	6.8%
Hawaii	34.90	7.53	1.40	3.49	1.95	21.6%	4.0%	2.0%	10.0%	5.6%
Idaho	36.50	7.40	1.46	1.25	4.18	20.3%	4.0%	1.4%	3.4%	11.5%
Illinois	143.24	9.58	5.73	0.00	3.85	6.7%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
Indiana	62.01	6.23	1.79	1.42	2.31	10.0%	2.9%	1.1%	2.3%	3.7%
Iowa	52.12	4.81	2.08	0.00	1.69	9.2%	4.0%	2.0%	0.0%	3.2%
Kansas	56.44	7.20	2.26	2.40	1.41	12.8%	4.0%	2.0%	4.3%	2.5%
Kentucky	46.60	8.04	1.86	2.48	3.01	17.3%	4.0%	1.5%	5.3%	6.5%
Louisiana	40.80	9.54	1.63	4.08	3.06	23.4%	4.0%	1.9%	10.0%	7.5%
Maine	35.00	8.56	1.39	2.72	3.76	24.5%	4.0%	2.0%	7.8%	10.7%
Maryland	37.89	8.74	1.60	2.51	3.98	23.1%	4.2%	1.7%	6.6%	10.5%
Massachusetts	124.64	18.83	3.95	7.88	4.98	15.1%	3.2%	1.6%	6.3%	4.0%
Michigan	145.62	20.56	5.92	3.55	9.94	14.1%	4.1%	0.8%	2.4%	6.8%
Minnesota	79.28	9.25	3.17	0.41	4.71	11.7%	4.0%	1.2%	0.5%	5.9%
Mississippi	42.43	4.76	1.70	0.57	1.65	11.2%	4.0%	2.0%	1.3%	3.9%

<sup>1</sup> Set-aside amounts awarded net of any transfers of set-aside amounts into(out of) the set-aside category.

**Appendix B-19: Drinking Water SRF Net Set-Asides Awarded, by State**

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars				As a Percent of Federal Capitalization Grants						
	Federal Capitalization Grants	Total Net Set-Asides Awarded <sup>1</sup>	Administrative <sup>1</sup>	Small Systems Technical Assistance <sup>1</sup>	State Program Management <sup>1</sup>	Local Assistance and 1452(k) Activities <sup>1</sup>	Total Net Set-Asides Awarded	Administrative	Small Systems Technical Assistance	State Program Management	Local Assistance and 1452(k) Activities
Missouri	41.47	8.82	1.66	0.83	4.15	2.19	21.3%	4.0%	2.0%	10.0%	5.3%
Montana	44.96	5.34	1.80	0.59	1.48	1.48	11.9%	4.0%	1.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Nebraska	42.96	8.99	1.72	0.86	1.48	4.94	20.9%	4.0%	2.0%	3.4%	11.5%
Nevada	34.90	7.25	1.40	0.67	2.70	2.49	20.8%	4.0%	1.9%	7.7%	7.1%
New Hampshire	36.10	8.18	0.84	0.72	1.21	5.41	22.7%	2.3%	2.0%	3.4%	15.0%
New Jersey	82.37	8.97	3.29	0.60	2.28	2.79	10.9%	4.0%	0.7%	2.8%	3.4%
New Mexico	27.34	8.48	1.09	0.55	2.73	4.10	31.0%	4.0%	2.0%	10.0%	15.0%
New York	249.83	27.22	9.99	5.00	6.31	5.92	10.9%	4.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%
North Carolina	72.45	14.88	2.90	1.45	3.88	6.65	20.5%	4.0%	2.0%	5.4%	9.2%
North Dakota	34.90	3.19	1.40	0.54	0.00	1.26	9.2%	4.0%	1.6%	0.0%	3.6%
Ohio	114.62	14.32	4.58	1.85	0.00	7.88	12.5%	4.0%	1.6%	0.0%	6.9%
Oklahoma	49.64	11.04	1.86	0.93	2.41	5.84	22.2%	3.7%	1.9%	4.9%	11.8%
Oregon	63.63	10.27	2.41	1.27	1.82	4.77	16.1%	3.8%	2.0%	2.9%	7.5%
Pennsylvania	148.07	45.90	5.92	2.96	14.81	22.21	31.0%	4.0%	2.0%	10.0%	15.0%
Puerto Rico	44.64	4.16	1.79	0.89	0.23	1.26	9.3%	4.0%	2.0%	0.5%	2.8%
Rhode Island	27.14	4.30	1.09	0.40	1.18	1.63	15.8%	4.0%	1.5%	4.4%	6.0%
South Carolina	38.88	3.49	1.56	0.45	0.00	1.48	9.0%	4.0%	1.2%	0.0%	3.8%
South Dakota	42.69	3.33	1.71	0.30	0.02	1.31	7.8%	4.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.1%
Tennessee	53.22	11.45	2.13	1.06	5.32	2.93	21.5%	4.0%	2.0%	10.0%	5.5%
Texas	239.62	35.40	4.97	0.00	16.39	14.04	14.8%	2.1%	0.0%	6.8%	5.9%
Utah	34.90	6.98	1.40	0.70	2.88	2.00	20.0%	4.0%	2.0%	8.3%	5.7%
Vermont	34.90	6.71	1.40	0.70	1.29	3.32	19.2%	4.0%	2.0%	3.7%	9.5%
Virginia	87.51	14.15	3.50	1.63	1.18	7.84	16.2%	4.0%	1.9%	1.3%	9.0%
Washington	97.80	30.65	4.49	2.25	11.23	12.68	31.3%	4.6%	2.3%	11.5%	13.0%
West Virginia	27.14	5.10	0.79	0.53	1.96	1.83	18.8%	2.9%	2.0%	7.2%	6.7%
Wisconsin	71.50	10.40	2.86	1.23	2.04	4.27	14.6%	4.0%	1.7%	2.9%	6.0%
Wyoming	42.69	3.12	1.71	0.16	0.00	1.26	7.3%	4.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.9%

<sup>1</sup> Set-aside amounts awarded net of any transfers of set-aside amounts into/(out of) the set-aside category.

## Appendix B-20: Drinking Water SRF Set-Aside Expenses, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Set-Aside Expenses (Millions of Dollars)					As a Percent of Net Amount Awarded for Each Set-Aside				
	Total	Administrative	Small Systems Technical Assistance	State Program Management	Local Assistance and 1452(k) Activities	Total	Administrative	Small Systems Technical Assistance	State Program Management	Local Assistance and 1452(k) Activities
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>244.62</b>	<b>75.33</b>	<b>24.26</b>	<b>67.79</b>	<b>77.24</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>55.6%</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>46.2%</b>	<b>32.2%</b>
Alabama	2.47	0.60	0.30	0.61	0.96	37.0	31.3	44.5	51.2	33.2
Alaska	2.25	1.02	0.13	0.00	1.10	44.4	51.7	35.9	-	40.1
Arizona	3.98	1.44	0.40	0.22	1.92	49.8	75.5	50.9	23.8	44.0
Arkansas	3.21	0.64	0.03	1.20	1.35	25.9	36.2	4.0	35.9	20.2
California	9.27	5.31	2.12	0.23	1.61	30.1	56.8	45.4	24.5	10.2
Colorado	1.55	0.94	0.12	0.00	0.49	16.6	50.1	14.3	0.0	8.8
Connecticut	3.73	1.15	0.47	1.30	0.81	27.5	65.4	54.1	29.7	12.3
Delaware	2.95	0.71	0.32	1.08	0.84	38.8	65.7	58.5	53.1	21.3
Florida	7.19	3.16	1.30	1.63	1.10	44.2	59.7	48.9	30.3	37.5
Georgia	5.79	0.60	0.62	2.97	1.60	44.6	26.3	54.6	52.1	41.4
Hawaii	1.95	0.52	0.00	0.94	0.49	25.9	37.6	0.4	26.9	24.9
Idaho	4.40	0.90	0.36	0.84	2.30	59.5	62.0	70.0	67.2	55.0
Illinois	4.71	2.81	0.00	0.00	1.90	49.2	49.0	-	-	49.4
Indiana	0.46	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.21	7.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Iowa	1.63	0.21	0.53	0.00	0.88	33.9	10.2	51.1	-	52.5
Kansas	1.25	0.78	0.36	0.00	0.10	17.3	34.5	32.2	0.1	7.2
Kentucky	1.96	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.84	24.3	59.9	0.0	0.0	27.9
Louisiana	2.62	0.93	0.27	1.10	0.32	27.5	56.9	35.3	27.0	10.5
Maine	5.02	0.97	0.47	1.45	2.14	58.6	69.6	67.1	53.3	56.8
Maryland	4.89	1.45	0.53	1.69	1.21	55.9	90.9	82.1	67.5	30.4
Massachusetts	9.95	2.87	0.93	3.84	2.30	52.8	72.6	46.6	48.7	46.1
Michigan	13.76	3.19	0.49	1.98	8.10	66.9	53.9	42.4	55.8	81.5
Minnesota	6.75	2.71	0.53	0.18	3.32	73.0	85.4	55.9	43.8	70.6
Mississippi	2.69	1.62	0.51	0.00	0.56	56.5	95.7	59.8	0.0	33.9

\* Less than 0.05%

<sup>1</sup> Set-aside amounts awarded net of any transfers of set-aside amounts into/(out of) the set-aside category.

## Appendix B-20: Drinking Water SRF Set-Aside Expenses, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Set-Aside Expenses (Millions of Dollars)				As a Percent of Net Amount Awarded for Each Set-Aside					
	Total	Administrative	Small Systems Technical Assistance	State Program Management	Local Assistance and 1452(k) Activities	Total	Administrative	Small Systems Technical Assistance	State Program Management	Local Assistance and 1452(k) Activities
Missouri	4.89	1.05	0.54	2.35	0.95	55.5	63.5	65.1	56.7	43.4
Montana	2.53	1.28	0.29	0.60	0.37	47.3	71.0	48.7	40.3	24.8
Nebraska	2.00	0.98	0.22	0.40	0.41	22.3	56.8	25.5	27.2	8.2
Nevada	2.77	0.86	0.34	0.89	0.68	38.3	61.4	51.0	32.9	27.6
New Hampshire	3.51	0.58	0.64	0.86	1.44	42.9	68.9	88.0	70.8	26.6
New Jersey	6.94	3.29	0.12	1.73	1.79	77.3	100.0	20.6	75.8	64.1
New Mexico	4.22	0.61	0.63	1.85	1.12	49.8	56.1	115.7	67.5	27.4
New York	15.54	7.78	1.91	2.23	3.63	57.1	77.8	38.3	35.3	61.3
North Carolina	6.50	1.18	1.07	2.17	2.09	43.7	40.7	73.9	55.9	31.4
North Dakota	1.39	0.93	0.32	0.00	0.13	43.5	66.9	59.5	-	10.6
Ohio	5.31	1.65	0.87	0.00	2.80	37.1	35.9	47.0	-	35.5
Oklahoma	5.95	1.21	0.58	1.20	2.96	53.9	65.0	62.3	49.8	50.7
Oregon	4.09	1.58	0.24	0.47	1.80	39.8	65.4	18.7	25.6	37.8
Pennsylvania	12.48	3.27	1.15	3.74	4.32	27.2	55.2	38.9	25.2	19.5
Puerto Rico	0.69	0.34	0.11	0.05	0.20	16.7	19.0	12.4	21.4	15.6
Rhode Island	1.27	0.18	0.06	0.57	0.45	29.4	16.3	15.6	48.6	27.7
South Carolina	1.54	0.90	0.16	0.00	0.48	44.2	57.8	36.5	-	32.3
South Dakota	1.08	0.95	0.13	0.00	0.00	32.5	55.4	44.1	21.5	0.0
Tennessee	5.35	1.01	0.44	2.70	1.20	46.7	47.4	41.4	50.7	41.0
Texas	17.70	2.35	0.00	13.06	2.29	50.0	47.4	-	79.7	16.3
Utah	4.16	0.67	0.42	1.93	1.14	59.6	48.1	60.8	66.8	56.9
Vermont	3.05	1.12	0.44	0.40	1.09	45.5	80.5	62.8	31.1	32.7
Virginia	5.78	1.45	0.48	0.94	2.91	40.8	41.5	29.3	79.7	37.1
Washington	13.37	2.43	1.30	6.17	3.47	43.6	54.0	57.8	55.0	27.4
West Virginia	3.85	0.45	0.53	1.98	0.90	75.5	56.8	99.6	101.2	49.2
Wisconsin	3.77	0.98	0.46	0.25	2.08	36.2	34.3	37.3	12.1	48.7
Wyoming	0.46	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.10	14.7	21.0	0.0	-	7.9

\* Less than 0.05%

<sup>1</sup> Set-aside amounts awarded net of any transfers of set-aside amounts into/(out of) the set-aside category.

## Appendix B-21: Drinking Water SRF Administrative Expense Set-Aside, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars					Expenses as a Percent of Net Amount Awarded
	Net Amount Awarded	DWSRF Administrative Expenses	Technical Assistance	Total Expenses	Remaining Amount	
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>\$135.39</b>	<b>\$74.50</b>	<b>\$0.84</b>	<b>\$75.33</b>	<b>\$60.05</b>	<b>55.6%</b>
Alabama	1.94	0.60	0.00	0.60	1.33	31.3
Alaska	1.98	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.95	51.7
Arizona	1.90	1.44	0.00	1.44	0.47	75.5
Arkansas	1.77	0.64	0.00	0.64	1.13	36.2
California	9.34	5.31	0.00	5.31	4.03	56.8
Colorado	1.87	0.94	0.00	0.94	0.94	50.1
Connecticut	1.75	1.15	0.00	1.15	0.60	65.4
Delaware	1.09	0.71	0.00	0.71	0.37	65.7
Florida	5.30	3.16	0.00	3.16	2.13	59.7
Georgia	2.28	0.60	0.00	0.60	1.68	26.3
Hawaii	1.40	0.52	0.00	0.52	0.87	37.6
Idaho	1.46	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.56	62.0
Illinois	5.73	2.81	0.00	2.81	2.92	49.0
Indiana	1.79	0.23	0.02	0.25	1.54	14.0
Iowa	2.08	0.21	0.00	0.21	1.87	10.2
Kansas	2.26	0.78	0.00	0.78	1.48	34.5
Kentucky	1.86	1.12	0.00	1.12	0.75	59.9
Louisiana	1.63	0.93	0.00	0.93	0.70	56.9
Maine	1.39	0.97	0.00	0.97	0.42	69.6
Maryland	1.60	1.45	0.00	1.45	0.15	90.9
Massachusetts	3.95	2.87	0.00	2.87	1.08	72.6
Michigan	5.92	3.19	0.00	3.19	2.73	53.9
Minnesota	3.17	2.71	0.00	2.71	0.46	85.4
Mississippi	1.70	1.62	0.00	1.62	0.07	95.7

\* Less than 0.05%

**Appendix B-21: Drinking Water SRF Administrative Expense Set-Aside, by State**  
July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars					Expenses as a Percent of Net Amount Awarded
	Net Amount Awarded	DWSRF Administrative Expenses	Technical Assistance	Total Expenses	Remaining Amount	
Missouri	1.66	1.05	0.00	1.05	0.61	63.5
Montana	1.80	1.28	0.00	1.28	0.52	71.0
Nebraska	1.72	0.98	0.00	0.98	0.74	56.8
Nevada	1.40	0.86	0.00	0.86	0.54	61.4
New Hampshire	0.84	0.58	0.00	0.58	0.26	68.9
New Jersey	3.29	3.29	0.00	3.29	0.00	100.0
New Mexico	1.09	0.51	0.10	0.61	0.48	56.1
New York	9.99	7.78	0.00	7.78	2.22	77.8
North Carolina	2.90	1.18	0.00	1.18	1.72	40.7
North Dakota	1.40	0.93	0.00	0.93	0.46	66.9
Ohio	4.58	1.65	0.00	1.65	2.94	35.9
Oklahoma	1.86	1.21	0.00	1.21	0.65	65.0
Oregon	2.41	1.34	0.24	1.58	0.84	65.4
Pennsylvania	5.92	3.27	0.00	3.27	2.66	55.2
Puerto Rico	1.79	0.34	0.00	0.34	1.45	19.0
Rhode Island	1.09	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.91	16.3
South Carolina	1.56	0.90	0.00	0.90	0.66	57.8
South Dakota	1.71	0.95	0.00	0.95	0.76	55.4
Tennessee	2.13	1.01	0.00	1.01	1.12	47.4
Texas	4.97	2.35	0.00	2.35	2.61	47.4
Utah	1.40	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.72	48.1
Vermont	1.40	1.12	0.00	1.12	0.27	80.5
Virginia	3.50	0.98	0.47	1.45	2.05	41.5
Washington	4.49	2.43	0.00	2.43	2.07	54.0
West Virginia	0.79	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.34	56.8
Wisconsin	2.86	0.98	0.00	0.98	1.88	34.3
Wyoming	1.71	0.36	0.00	0.36	1.35	21.0

\* Less than 0.05%

**Appendix B-22: Drinking Water SRF Set-Aside for Small System Technical Assistance, by State**  
 July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars			Number of Systems Receiving Assistance	Expenses as a Percent of Net Amount Awarded
	Net Amount Awarded	Expenses	Remaining Amount		
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>54.18</b>	<b>24.26</b>	<b>29.92</b>	<b>55,574</b>	<b>44.8%</b>
Alabama	0.67	0.30	0.37	236	44.5
Alaska	0.36	0.13	0.23	63	35.9
Arizona	0.78	0.40	0.38	1,613	50.9
Arkansas	0.67	0.03	0.64	30	4.0
California	4.67	2.12	2.55	3,340	45.4
Colorado	0.86	0.12	1.02	1,715	14.3
Connecticut	0.88	0.47	0.40	644	54.1
Delaware	0.54	0.32	0.23	221	58.5
Florida	2.65	1.30	1.35	6,710	48.9
Georgia	1.14	0.62	0.52	1,301	54.6
Hawaii	0.70	0.00	0.70	0	*
Idaho	0.52	0.36	0.22	2,474	70.0
Illinois	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	-
Indiana	0.70	0.00	0.70	0	0.0
Iowa	1.04	0.53	0.51	1,555	51.1
Kansas	1.13	0.36	0.77	502	32.2
Kentucky	0.68	0.00	0.68	0	0.0
Louisiana	0.77	0.27	0.50	1,559	35.3
Maine	0.69	0.47	0.23	2,329	67.1
Maryland	0.64	0.53	0.12	1,240	82.1
Massachusetts	2.01	0.93	1.07	3,187	46.6
Michigan	1.16	0.49	2.47	829	42.4
Minnesota	0.95	0.53	0.42	2,342	55.9
Mississippi	0.85	0.51	0.34	1,844	59.8

\* Less than 0.05%

**Appendix B-22: Drinking Water SRF Set-Aside for Small System Technical Assistance, by State**  
 July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars			Number of Systems Receiving Assistance	Expenses as a Percent of Net Amount Awarded
	Net Amount Awarded	Expenses	Remaining Amount		
Missouri	0.83	0.54	0.29	28	65.1
Montana	0.59	0.29	0.30	290	48.7
Nebraska	0.86	0.22	0.64	205	25.5
Nevada	0.67	0.34	0.36	155	51.0
New Hampshire	0.72	0.64	0.09	607	88.0
New Jersey	0.60	0.12	0.48	164	20.6
New Mexico	0.55	0.63	-0.09	886	115.7
New York	5.00	1.91	3.08	565	38.3
North Carolina	1.45	1.07	0.38	10,854	73.9
North Dakota	0.54	0.32	0.22	380	59.5
Ohio	1.85	0.87	0.98	219	47.0
Oklahoma	0.93	0.58	0.41	1,900	62.3
Oregon	1.27	0.24	1.03	127	18.7
Pennsylvania	2.96	1.15	1.81	0	38.9
Puerto Rico	0.89	0.11	0.78	292	12.4
Rhode Island	0.40	0.06	0.34	210	15.6
South Carolina	0.45	0.16	0.29	31	36.5
South Dakota	0.30	0.13	0.17	250	44.1
Tennessee	1.06	0.44	0.62	881	41.4
Texas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	-
Utah	0.70	0.42	0.27	1,996	60.8
Vermont	0.70	0.44	0.26	515	62.8
Virginia	1.63	0.48	1.15	666	29.3
Washington	2.25	1.30	0.95	0	57.8
West Virginia	0.53	0.53	0.00	619	99.6
Wisconsin	1.23	0.46	0.77	0	37.3
Wyoming	0.16	0.00	0.16	0	0.0

\* Less than 0.05%



## Appendix B-23: Drinking Water SRF Set-Aside for Program Management, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars							Expenses as a Percent of Net Amount Awarded
	Net Amount Awarded	PWSS Administration	SWP Technical Assistance	Capacity Development	Operator Certification Programs	Total Expenses	Remaining Amount	
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>146.64</b>	<b>42.74</b>	<b>12.17</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>67.79</b>	<b>78.86</b>	<b>46.2%</b>
Alabama	1.19	0.00	0.56	0.05	0.00	0.61	0.58	51.2
Alaska	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Arizona	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.71	23.8
Arkansas	3.33	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	2.13	35.9
California	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.71	24.5
Colorado	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.0
Connecticut	4.38	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	3.07	29.7
Delaware	2.04	0.46	0.30	0.26	0.07	1.08	0.96	53.1
Florida	5.39	1.03	0.60	0.00	0.00	1.63	3.76	30.3
Georgia	5.70	0.53	1.53	0.04	0.87	2.97	2.73	52.1
Hawaii	3.49	0.70	0.02	0.22	0.00	0.94	2.55	26.9
Idaho	1.25	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.84	0.41	67.2
Illinois	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Indiana	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42	0.0
Iowa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Kansas	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.1
Kentucky	2.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48	0.0
Louisiana	4.08	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	2.98	27.0
Maine	2.72	0.79	0.43	0.09	0.14	1.45	1.27	53.3
Maryland	2.51	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69	0.82	67.5
Massachusetts	7.88	1.32	1.22	1.16	0.14	3.84	4.04	48.7
Michigan	3.55	0.00	0.65	0.63	0.70	1.98	1.57	55.8
Minnesota	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18	0.23	43.8
Mississippi	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.0

\* Less than 0.05%

## Appendix B-23: Drinking Water SRF Set-Aside for Program Management, by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars							Expenses as a Percent of Net Amount Awarded
	Net Amount Awarded	PWSS Administration	SWP Technical Assistance	Capacity Development	Operator Certification Programs	Total Expenses	Remaining Amount	
Missouri	4.15	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	1.80	56.7
Montana	1.48	0.24	0.19	0.04	0.12	0.60	0.88	40.3
Nebraska	1.48	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	1.08	27.2
Nevada	2.70	0.36	0.45	0.00	0.08	0.89	1.81	32.9
New Hampshire	1.21	0.10	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.35	70.8
New Jersey	2.28	0.00	0.71	0.76	0.26	1.73	0.55	75.8
New Mexico	2.73	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.68	1.85	0.89	67.5
New York	6.31	0.00	0.00	1.78	0.45	2.23	4.09	35.3
North Carolina	3.88	1.68	0.15	0.14	0.19	2.17	1.71	55.9
North Dakota	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Ohio	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Oklahoma	2.41	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	1.21	49.8
Oregon	1.82	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47	1.35	25.6
Pennsylvania	14.81	0.00	3.19	0.00	0.55	3.74	11.07	25.2
Puerto Rico	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.18	21.4
Rhode Island	1.18	0.48	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.57	0.61	48.6
South Carolina	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
South Dakota	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	21.5
Tennessee	5.32	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70	2.62	50.7
Texas	16.39	10.89	1.13	1.02	0.03	13.06	3.32	79.7
Utah	2.88	1.62	0.13	0.06	0.11	1.93	0.96	66.8
Vermont	1.29	0.19	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.40	0.89	31.1
Virginia	1.18	0.65	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.94	0.24	79.7
Washington	11.23	6.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.17	5.06	55.0
West Virginia	1.96	1.32	0.00	0.32	0.33	1.98	-0.02	101.2
Wisconsin	2.04	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.25	1.79	12.1
Wyoming	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-

\* Less than 0.05%

# Appendix B-24: Drinking Water SRF Set-Aside for Local Assistance and Other State Programs (1452(k) Activities), by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars										# of Systems Receiving Assistance for SWP	Number of Acres of Land Acquired for SWP	# of Systems Receiving Loans for Incentive-Based SWP	# of Systems Receiving Tech/Financial Assistance	Expenses as a Percent of a Net Amount Awarded
	Net Amount Awarded	Loans for SWP Land Acquisition	Loans for Incentive-Based SWP Measures	SWP Area Delineation/Assessment	Wellhead Protection	Technical or Financial Assistance	Total Expenses/Commitments	Remaining Amount	# of Systems Receiving Assistance for SWP	Number of Acres of Land Acquired for SWP					
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>239.63</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>49.20</b>	<b>14.91</b>	<b>11.27</b>	<b>77.24</b>	<b>162.39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,611</b>	<b>32.2%</b>		
Alabama	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.31	0.00	0.96	1.93	0	0	0	0	33.2		
Alaska	2.74	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.06	0.00	1.10	1.64	0	0	0	0	40.1		
Arizona	4.37	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.54	0.11	1.92	2.45	0	0	0	0	44.0		
Arkansas	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.50	0.00	1.35	5.31	0	0	0	0	20.2		
California	15.81	0.00	0.00	1.61	0.00	0.00	1.61	14.20	0	0	0	0	10.2		
Colorado	5.61	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.04	0.08	0.49	5.11	0	0	0	616	8.8		
Connecticut	6.56	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.50	0.12	0.81	5.75	0	0	0	278	12.3		
Delaware	3.93	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.46	0.00	0.84	3.09	0	0	0	0	21.3		
Florida	2.93	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.83	0	0	0	0	37.5		
Georgia	3.87	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.12	1.09	1.60	2.27	0	0	0	2,789	41.4		
Hawaii	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.49	1.46	0	0	0	0	24.9		
Idaho	4.18	0.00	0.00	1.99	0.26	0.04	2.30	1.88	0	0	0	0	55.0		
Illinois	3.85	0.00	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	1.90	1.95	0	0	0	0	49.4		
Indiana	2.31	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.10	0	0	0	0	9.1		
Iowa	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.80	0	0	0	0	52.5		
Kansas	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.31	0	0	0	0	7.2		
Kentucky	3.01	0.36	0.00	0.06	0.43	0.00	0.84	2.17	1	180	0	0	27.9		
Louisiana	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32	2.74	0	0	0	0	10.5		
Maine	3.76	1.30	0.00	0.39	0.36	0.08	2.14	1.62	4	1,169	0	9	56.8		
Maryland	3.98	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.48	0.32	1.21	2.77	0	0	0	688	30.4		
Massachusetts	4.98	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.97	0.44	2.30	2.68	0	0	0	37	46.1		
Michigan	9.94	0.00	0.00	4.80	3.30	0.00	8.10	1.84	0	0	0	0	81.5		
Minnesota	4.71	0.00	0.00	1.21	2.11	0.00	3.32	1.38	0	0	0	0	70.6		
Mississippi	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.56	1.09	0	0	0	0	33.9		

\* Less than 0.05%

# Appendix B-24: Drinking Water SRF Set-Aside for Local Assistance and Other State Programs (1452(k) Activities), by State

July 1, 1996 through June 30, 2001

State	Millions of Dollars											# of Systems Receiving Assistance for SWP	Number of Acres of Land Acquired for SWP	# of Systems Receiving Loans for Incentive-Based SWP	# of Systems Receiving Tech/Financial Assistance	Expenses as a Percent of Net Amount Awarded	
	Net Amount Awarded	Loans for SWP Land Acquisition		Loans for Incentive-Based SWP Measures		SWP Area Delineation/Assessment		Wellhead Protection	Technical or Financial Assistance		Total Expenses/Commitments						Remaining Amount
Missouri	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	1.24	0	0	0	0	43.4	
Montana	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	1.11	0	0	0	0	24.8	
Nebraska	4.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	4.53	0	0	0	0	8.2	
Nevada	2.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.33	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.68	1.80	0	0	0	155	27.6	
New Hampshire	5.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44	3.97	0	0	0	0	26.6	
New Jersey	2.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	1.00	0	0	0	0	64.1	
New Mexico	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.12	2.98	0	0	0	69	27.4	
New York	5.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.00	1.78	0.00	1.78	3.63	2.29	0	0	0	614	61.3	
North Carolina	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.09	4.56	0	0	0	0	31.4	
North Dakota	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	1.12	0	0	0	0	10.6	
Ohio	7.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.80	5.09	0	0	0	0	35.5	
Oklahoma	5.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.96	2.88	0	0	0	0	50.7	
Oregon	4.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	2.96	0	0	0	0	37.8	
Pennsylvania	22.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.22	2.91	0.00	2.91	4.32	17.89	0	0	0	0	19.5	
Puerto Rico	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	1.06	0	0	0	0	15.6	
Rhode Island	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	1.18	0	0	0	0	27.7	
South Carolina	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	1.00	0	0	0	0	32.3	
South Dakota	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	0	0	0	0	-	
Tennessee	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.13	0.26	0.26	0.26	1.20	1.73	0	0	0	172	41.0	
Texas	14.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.29	11.76	0	0	0	0	16.3	
Utah	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.84	1.14	0.86	0	0	0	18	56.9	
Vermont	3.32	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.70	1.09	2.24	3	51	0	102	32.7	
Virginia	7.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.00	1.46	0.00	1.46	2.91	4.94	0	0	0	64	37.1	
Washington	12.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.82	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.65	3.47	9.21	0	0	0	0	27.4	
West Virginia	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.93	0	0	0	0	49.2	
Wisconsin	4.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	2.19	0	0	0	0	48.7	
Wyoming	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.16	0	0	0	0	7.9	

\* Less than 0.05%

## Appendix B-25

### Drinking Water SRF Program Information National Summary

Federal and State Investment		For Federal Fiscal Year Ending September 30 of:				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Data Entered by EPA</b>						
<b>Federal Grants (Dollars)</b>						
1	Date of Last Award in the Year	-	-	-	-	-
2	Total Annual Federal Grants	\$358,688,795	\$1,212,086,566	\$768,100,787	\$825,466,036	\$774,452,276
3	*Cumulative Federal Grants	\$358,688,795	\$1,570,775,361	\$2,338,876,148	\$3,164,342,184	\$3,938,794,460
<b>Transfer of Federal Funds Between DWSRF and CWSRF</b>						
4	Amount of Federal Funds Transferred into DWSRF Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,059,287	\$0
5	Amount of Federal Funds Transferred out of DWSRF Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6	*Net Transfer into/(out of) DWSRF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,059,287	\$0
7	*Cumulative Net Transfer into/(out of) DWSRF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,059,287	\$12,059,287
<b>Quarterly Outlays (Dollars)</b>						
8	First Quarter Outlays	\$0	\$2,326,772	\$63,960,220	\$135,259,176	\$169,739,653
9	Second Quarter Outlays	\$0	\$7,448,804	\$81,537,395	\$108,396,519	\$133,346,768
10	Third Quarter Outlays	\$1,091	\$25,468,367	\$100,390,887	\$113,792,136	\$185,445,359
11	Fourth Quarter Outlays	\$177,364	\$56,006,286	\$138,862,697	\$219,642,717	\$250,157,726
12	*Total Annual Outlays	\$178,455	\$91,250,228	\$384,751,198	\$577,090,548	\$738,689,506
13	*Cumulative Outlays	\$178,455	\$91,428,683	\$476,179,881	\$1,053,270,429	\$1,791,959,935

\* Calculated values.

**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

**Federal and State Investment**

*For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:*

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>DWSRF Fund Investment Summary (Calculated Values)</b>					
14 *Annual Capitalization Grants	\$64,662,611	\$716,148,998	\$1,058,699,740	\$893,957,467	\$914,943,044
15 *Cumulative Capitalization Grants	\$64,662,611	\$780,811,609	\$1,839,511,349	\$2,733,468,816	\$3,648,411,860
<b>Adjustments to the DWSRF Fund</b>					
16 *Annual Net Transfers with CWSRF into/(out of) the DWSRF Fund (from line 43)	\$0	\$0	\$8,171,526	\$87,417,113	\$51,600,786
17 *Annual Amount (Awarded) for Set-Asides (from line 111)	(\$10,121,078)	(\$139,360,464)	(\$179,138,276)	(\$128,381,058)	(\$136,024,494)
18 *Annual Amount of Transfers into DWSRF Fund from Set-Asides (from line 113)	\$0	\$0	\$840,495	\$11,727,306	\$4,615,179
19 *Annual Net Federal Contributions Adjusted for Transfers and Set-Asides	\$54,541,533	\$576,788,534	\$888,573,485	\$864,720,828	\$835,134,515
20 *Cumulative Net Federal Contributions Adjusted for Transfers and Set-Asides	\$54,541,533	\$631,330,067	\$1,519,903,552	\$2,384,624,380	\$3,219,758,895
21 *Annual State Contributions	\$30,019,548	\$165,642,118	\$201,851,537	\$175,482,504	\$200,399,565
22 *Cumulative State Contributions	\$30,019,548	\$195,661,666	\$397,513,203	\$572,995,707	\$773,395,272
23 *Annual Net Investments for the DWSRF Fund	\$84,561,081	\$742,430,652	\$1,090,425,022	\$1,040,203,332	\$1,035,534,080
24 *Cumulative Net Investments for the DWSRF Fund	\$84,561,081	\$826,991,733	\$1,917,416,755	\$2,957,620,087	\$3,993,154,167
25 *State Contributions as a % of Grants - Annual	46%	23%	19%	20%	22%
26 *State Contributions as a % of Grants - Cumulative	46%	25%	22%	21%	21%
<b>Outlays (Dollars)</b>					
27 *Annual	\$178,455	\$35,421,307	\$301,894,787	\$496,310,527	\$708,174,497
28 *Cumulative	\$178,455	\$35,599,761	\$337,494,548	\$833,805,076	\$1,541,979,573
<b>State Match Contributions Deposited (Dollars)</b>					
29 Cash or Appropriations	\$19,365,448	\$132,112,578	\$140,507,967	\$116,072,121	\$138,299,594
30 Bonds Retired Outside the DWSRF Fund	\$10,654,100	\$25,048,780	\$27,089,080	\$28,265,776	\$22,596,580
31 Bonds Retired from the DWSRF Fund	\$0	\$8,480,760	\$34,254,490	\$31,115,447	\$37,360,191
32 Pre-existing Loans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
33 Other Sources	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,160	\$2,143,200
34 *Total Annual Match Contributions	\$30,019,548	\$165,642,118	\$201,851,537	\$175,482,504	\$200,399,565
35 *Cumulative Match Contributions	\$30,019,548	\$195,661,666	\$397,513,203	\$572,995,707	\$773,395,272
<b>Additional Match for State Program Management Activities (Dollars)</b>					
36 Credit for 1993 Funding Used	\$638,810	\$7,011,667	\$8,087,721	\$9,980,369	\$11,715,442
37 Cash Contributions Deposited	\$0	\$3,060,526	\$4,735,967	\$3,841,661	\$4,828,931
38 Contributions as In-Kind Services	\$4,150,439	\$11,933,451	\$14,053,940	\$18,230,743	\$25,132,942
39 *Total Annual Additional Contribution	\$4,789,249	\$22,005,644	\$26,877,628	\$32,052,773	\$41,677,315
40 *Cumulative Additional Contribution	\$4,789,249	\$26,794,893	\$53,672,521	\$85,725,294	\$127,402,609
<b>Net Transfer of Funds with CWSRF into/(out of) the DWSRF Fund</b>					
41 *Annual Net Transfer of Federal Funds with CWSRF into/(out of) the DWSRF Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,059,287	\$0
42 Annual Net Transfer of Non-Federal Funds with CWSRF into/(out of) the DWSRF Fund	\$0	\$0	\$8,171,526	\$75,357,826	\$51,600,786
43 *Total Annual Net Amount Transferred	\$0	\$0	\$8,171,526	\$87,417,113	\$51,600,786
44 *Cumulative Total Net Amount Transferred	\$0	\$0	\$8,171,526	\$95,588,639	\$147,189,425

\* Calculated values.

**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

Set-Asides	For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>Administrative Expenses (Dollars)</b>						
45	Amount Awarded for Inclusion in Workplans	\$3,161,828	\$30,762,370	\$36,894,378	\$34,164,915	\$30,531,637
46	*Annual Amount Awarded as a % of Grants Awarded	4.9%	4.3%	3.5%	3.8%	3.3%
47	Amount Transferred to/(from) Administrative Expenses	\$0	\$0	(\$1,290)	(\$126,951)	(\$6)
48	*Annual Amount Awarded and Transferred	\$3,161,828	\$30,762,370	\$36,893,088	\$34,037,964	\$30,531,631
49	*Cumulative Amount Awarded, Including Transfers	\$3,161,828	\$33,924,198	\$70,817,286	\$104,855,250	\$135,386,881
50	Annual Expenses - DWSRF Administration	\$327,240	\$7,738,469	\$20,784,220	\$22,658,686	\$22,988,196
51	Annual Expenses - Technical Assistance	\$0	\$0	\$42,313	\$348,139	\$446,906
52	*Total Annual Administrative Expenses	\$327,240	\$7,738,469	\$20,826,533	\$23,006,825	\$23,435,102
53	*Cumulative Administrative Expenses	\$327,240	\$8,065,709	\$28,892,243	\$51,899,068	\$75,334,170
54	*Remaining Awarded Amount	\$2,834,588	\$25,858,489	\$41,925,043	\$52,956,182	\$60,052,711
<b>Small Systems Technical Assistance</b>						
55	Amount Awarded for Inclusion in Workplans	\$515,500	\$11,465,333	\$18,290,214	\$12,358,710	\$13,785,142
56	*Annual Amount Awarded as a % of Grants Awarded	0.8%	1.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%
57	Amount Transferred to/(from) Small Systems Technical Assistance	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$1,956,977)	(\$281,532)
58	*Annual Amount Awarded and Transferred	\$515,500	\$11,465,333	\$18,290,214	\$10,401,733	\$13,503,610
59	*Cumulative Amount Awarded, Including Transfers	\$515,500	\$11,980,833	\$30,271,047	\$40,672,780	\$54,176,390
60	Annual Expenses - Small System Technical Assistance	\$0	\$671,135	\$4,374,029	\$9,089,525	\$10,123,738
61	*Cumulative Small Systems Technical Assistance Expenses	\$0	\$671,135	\$5,045,165	\$14,134,690	\$24,258,429
62	*Remaining Awarded Amount	\$515,500	\$11,309,698	\$25,225,882	\$26,538,090	\$29,917,961
63	Annual Number of Systems Receiving Assistance	0	1,252	16,068	20,923	17,331
64	*Cumulative Number of Small Systems Receiving Technical Assistance	0	1,252	17,320	38,243	55,574
<b>State Program Management (Dollars)</b>						
65	Amount Awarded for Inclusion in Workplans	\$2,577,500	\$21,594,160	\$45,996,143	\$41,607,723	\$40,536,940
66	*Annual Amount Awarded as a % of Grants Awarded	4.0%	3.0%	4.3%	4.7%	4.4%
67	Amount Transferred to/(from) State Program Management	\$0	\$483,000	\$0	(\$5,286,983)	(\$863,562)
68	*Annual Amount Awarded and Transferred	\$2,577,500	\$22,077,160	\$45,996,143	\$36,320,740	\$39,673,378
69	*Cumulative Amount Awarded, Including Transfers	\$2,577,500	\$24,654,660	\$70,650,803	\$106,971,543	\$146,644,921
70	Annual Expenses - PWSS Administration	\$0	\$1,599,206	\$9,797,246	\$15,834,920	\$15,513,298
71	*Cumulative Expenses - PWSS Administration	\$0	\$1,599,206	\$11,396,453	\$27,231,372	\$42,744,670
72	Annual Expenses - Source Water Protection Technical Assistance	\$0	\$643,531	\$2,082,215	\$3,821,233	\$5,624,004
73	*Cumulative Expenses - Source Water Protection Technical Assistance	\$0	\$643,531	\$2,725,746	\$6,546,979	\$12,170,984
74	Annual Expenses - Capacity Development	\$0	\$98,298	\$1,118,426	\$2,581,511	\$3,465,404
75	*Cumulative Expenses - Capacity Development	\$0	\$98,298	\$1,216,724	\$3,798,234	\$7,263,639
76	Annual Expenses - Operator Certification Programs	\$0	\$214,682	\$988,521	\$1,994,015	\$2,412,060
77	*Cumulative Expenses - Operator Certification Programs	\$0	\$214,682	\$1,203,203	\$3,197,218	\$5,609,278
78	*Total Annual State Program Management Expenses	\$0	\$2,555,717	\$13,986,408	\$24,231,678	\$27,014,767
79	*Cumulative State Program Management Expenses	\$0	\$2,555,717	\$16,542,125	\$40,773,804	\$67,788,571
80	*Remaining Awarded Amount	\$2,577,500	\$22,098,943	\$54,108,678	\$66,197,739	\$78,856,350

\* Calculated values.

**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

Set-Asides	For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
<b>Local Assistance and Other State Programs (1452(k) Activities)</b>						
81	Amount Awarded for Inclusion in Workplans	\$3,866,250	\$75,538,601	\$77,957,541	\$40,249,710	\$51,170,775
82	*Annual Amount Awarded as a % of Grants Awarded	6.0%	10.5%	7.4%	4.5%	5.6%
83	Amount Transferred to/(from) 1452(k) Activities	\$0	(\$483,000)	(\$839,205)	(\$4,356,395)	(\$3,470,079)
84	*Annual Amount Awarded and Transferred	\$3,866,250	\$75,055,601	\$77,118,336	\$35,893,315	\$47,700,696
85	*Cumulative Amount Awarded, Including Transfers	\$3,866,250	\$78,921,851	\$156,040,187	\$191,933,502	\$239,634,198
<b>Loans for Source Water Protection Land Acquisition/Conservation Easements</b>						
86	Annual Dollar Amount of Loans	\$0	\$0	\$570,000	\$1,063,778	\$225,000
87	*Cumulative Dollar Amount of Loans	\$0	\$0	\$570,000	\$1,633,778	\$1,858,778
88	Annual Number of Systems Receiving Assistance	0	0	2	4	2
89	*Cumulative Number of Systems Receiving Assistance	0	0	2	6	8
90	Annual Number of Acres of Land Acquired for SWP	0	0	435	945	20
91	*Cumulative Number of Acres of Land Acquired for SWP	0	0	435	1,380	1,400
<b>Loans for Incentive-Based Source Water Protection Measures</b>						
92	Annual Dollar Amount of Loans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
93	*Cumulative Dollar Amount of Loans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
94	Annual Number of Systems Receiving Assistance	0	0	0	0	0
95	*Cumulative Number of Systems Receiving Assistance	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Source Water Protection Area Delineation/Assessment</b>						
96	Annual Expenses - SWP Area Delineation/Assessment	\$0	\$1,059,365	\$9,649,854	\$16,129,598	\$22,357,142
97	*Cumulative Expenses - SWP Area Delineation/Assessment	\$0	\$1,059,365	\$10,709,219	\$26,838,817	\$49,195,959
<b>Wellhead Protection Programs</b>						
98	Annual Expenses - Wellhead Protection Programs	\$0	\$232,903	\$2,586,812	\$5,016,673	\$6,977,293
99	Annual Dollar Amount of Wellhead Protection Loans	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
100	Annual Number of Wellhead Protection Loans	0	0	0	0	1
101	*Cumulative Expenses/Loans - Wellhead Protection Programs	\$0	\$232,903	\$2,819,716	\$7,836,389	\$14,913,681
<b>Technical or Financial Assistance to PWSs for Capacity Development</b>						
102	Annual Expenses - Technical or Financial Assistance to PWSs	\$0	\$451,322	\$2,186,107	\$3,321,338	\$4,762,826
103	Annual Dollar Amount of Loans under the Capacity Development Strategy	\$0	\$0	\$226,450	\$197,227	\$127,980
104	Annual Number of Loans under the Capacity Development Strategy	0	0	7	6	3
105	*Cumulative Expenses/Loans - Technical or Financial Assistance to PWSs	\$0	\$451,322	\$2,863,879	\$6,382,445	\$11,273,250
106	Annual Number of Systems Receiving Assistance	0	734	1,096	1,200	2,581
107	*Cumulative Number of Systems Receiving Assistance	0	734	1,830	3,030	5,611
108	*Total Annual 1452(k) Activity Dollars	\$0	\$1,743,590	\$15,219,224	\$25,728,615	\$34,550,241
109	*Cumulative 1452(k) Activity Dollars	\$0	\$1,743,590	\$16,962,813	\$42,691,429	\$77,241,669
110	*Remaining Awarded Amount	\$3,866,250	\$77,178,261	\$139,077,374	\$149,242,073	\$162,392,529
<b>Set-Aside Summary</b>						
111	*Annual Total Awarded Amount for Set-Asides	\$10,121,078	\$139,360,464	\$179,138,276	\$128,381,058	\$136,024,494
112	*Cumulative Total Awarded Amount for Set-Asides	\$10,121,078	\$149,481,542	\$328,619,818	\$457,000,876	\$593,025,370
113	*Annual Net Transfers from Awarded Amounts to DWSRF Fund	\$0	\$0	\$840,495	\$11,727,306	\$4,615,179
114	*Cumulative Net Transfers from Awarded Amounts to DWSRF Fund	\$0	\$0	\$840,495	\$12,567,801	\$17,182,980
115	*Annual Net Total Amount Awarded for Set-Asides	\$10,121,078	\$139,360,464	\$178,297,781	\$116,653,752	\$131,409,315
116	*Cumulative Net Total Amount Awarded for Set-Asides	\$10,121,078	\$149,481,542	\$327,779,323	\$444,433,075	\$575,842,390
117	*Cumulative Net Total Amount Awarded as a % of Grants Awarded	15.7%	19.1%	17.8%	16.3%	15.8%
118	*Total Annual Set-Aside Activity Dollars Expended/Committed	\$327,240	\$12,708,912	\$54,406,194	\$82,056,644	\$95,123,848
119	*Cumulative Set-Aside Activity Dollars Expended/Committed	\$327,240	\$13,036,152	\$67,442,346	\$149,498,990	\$244,622,839
120	*Cumulative Remaining Awarded Amount for Set-Asides	\$9,793,838	\$136,445,390	\$260,336,977	\$294,934,085	\$331,219,551

\* Calculated values.



**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

DWSRF Fund Assistance	For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Binding Commitments</b>					
121 Annual Dollar Amount	\$19,700,619	\$324,139,770	\$1,051,353,200	\$1,341,780,773	\$1,303,288,113
122 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$19,700,619	\$343,840,389	\$1,395,193,589	\$2,736,974,362	\$4,040,262,475
123 Annual Number of Binding Commitments	10	165	494	624	619
124 *Cumulative Number of Binding Commitments	10	175	669	1,293	1,912
<b>Type of DWSRF Assistance Provided (Dollars)</b>					
125 Executed Loan Commitments	\$887,366	\$255,743,357	\$679,728,762	\$1,186,172,996	\$1,191,460,756
126 Refinance Short-term Debt	\$0	\$3,555,530	\$34,198,700	\$9,642,143	\$10,259,434
127 Refinance Long-term Debt	\$0	\$78,730,152	\$192,069,901	\$8,501,260	\$113,337,544
128 Guarantee or Purchase Insurance	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
129 *Total Annual Assistance	\$887,366	\$338,029,039	\$905,997,363	\$1,204,316,399	\$1,315,057,734
130 *Cumulative Assistance	\$887,366	\$338,916,405	\$1,244,913,768	\$2,449,230,167	\$3,764,287,900
<b>Type of DWSRF Assistance Provided (Number of Assistance Agreements)</b>					
131 Executed Loan Commitments	1	133	411	551	574
132 Refinance Short-term Debt	0	2	11	5	6
133 Refinance Long-term Debt	0	36	15	12	19
134 Guarantee or Purchase Insurance	0	0	0	0	0
135 *Total Annual Number of Agreements	1	171	437	568	599
136 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	1	172	609	1,177	1,776
<b>Assistance by Population Size (Dollars)</b>					
137 Less than 501	\$0	\$14,937,598	\$20,668,245	\$39,553,454	\$53,336,148
138 501 to 3,300	\$0	\$95,380,716	\$165,095,806	\$200,990,232	\$238,993,010
139 3,301 to 10,000	\$887,366	\$82,999,703	\$152,973,352	\$199,694,118	\$261,040,289
140 10,001 to 100,000	\$0	\$97,261,240	\$265,888,483	\$570,252,640	\$562,699,176
141 100,001 and Above	\$0	\$47,449,782	\$301,371,477	\$193,825,955	\$198,989,111
142 *Total Annual Assistance	\$887,366	\$338,029,039	\$905,997,363	\$1,204,316,399	\$1,315,057,734
143 *Cumulative Assistance	\$887,366	\$338,916,405	\$1,244,913,768	\$2,449,230,167	\$3,764,287,901
<b>Assistance by Population Size (Number of Assistance Agreements)</b>					
144 Less than 501	0	30	70	103	108
145 501 to 3,300	0	62	177	199	216
146 3,301 to 10,000	1	45	93	111	123
147 10,001 to 100,000	0	28	81	126	118
148 100,001 and Above	0	6	16	29	34
149 *Total Annual Number of Agreements	1	171	437	568	599
150 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	1	172	609	1,177	1,776

\* Calculated values.

**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

DWSRF Fund Assistance	For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Drinking Water System Project Assistance</b>					
<b>(Dollars in each category) Section moves to page 5 of printout</b>					
151 Planning and Design Only	\$0	\$745,869	\$6,812,094	\$4,104,081	\$8,853,536
<b>Construction</b>					
152 Treatment	\$0	\$146,992,583	\$359,092,837	\$552,347,172	\$553,378,470
153 Transmission & Distribution	\$173,127	\$84,398,367	\$342,249,431	\$307,597,899	\$450,011,422
154 Source	\$0	\$16,795,191	\$40,108,508	\$73,934,688	\$68,309,117
155 Storage	\$714,239	\$35,767,382	\$59,176,439	\$138,992,100	\$120,653,257
156 Purchase of Systems	\$0	\$9,208,306	\$879,194	\$18,519,198	\$30,881,166
157 Restructuring	\$0	\$2,066,852	\$1,004,648	\$20,549,643	\$338,652
158 Land Acquisition	\$0	\$319,080	\$1,054,938	\$4,477,481	\$6,326,821
159 Other	\$0	\$41,735,409	\$95,619,273	\$83,794,135	\$76,305,292
160 *Total Annual Dollar Amount	\$887,366	\$338,029,039	\$905,997,363	\$1,204,316,399	\$1,315,057,734
161 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$887,366	\$338,916,405	\$1,244,913,768	\$2,449,230,167	\$3,764,287,900
<b>Drinking Water System Project Assistance</b>					
<b>(Number in each category)**</b>					
162 Planning and Design Only	0	14	35	34	35
<b>Construction</b>					
163 Treatment	0	62	144	208	199
164 Transmission & Distribution	1	74	201	283	355
165 Source	0	33	93	113	127
166 Storage	1	47	109	180	189
167 Purchase of Systems	0	3	2	6	7
168 Restructuring	0	7	6	5	1
169 Land Acquisition	0	10	30	37	61
170 Other	0	81	136	155	144
171 *Total Annual Number	2	331	756	1,021	1,118
172 *Cumulative Number	2	333	1,089	2,110	3,228

\* Calculated values.

\*\* Assistance Agreements may be counted in more than one category when they fund more than one category.

**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

<b>DWSRF Fund Assistance</b>	<i>For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:</i>				
	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
<b>Number of Projects Funded</b>					
173 Annual Number of Projects Receiving Assistance	1	173	457	601	614
174 *Cumulative Number of Projects	1	174	631	1,232	1,846
<b>DWSRF Project Starts</b>					
175 Annual Dollar Amount	\$0	\$281,949,839	\$705,903,569	\$1,020,212,533	\$1,239,222,778
176 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$281,949,839	\$987,853,408	\$2,008,065,941	\$3,247,288,719
177 Annual Number of Assistance Agreements	0	133	387	526	526
178 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	0	133	520	1,046	1,572
<b>DWSRF Project Completions</b>					
179 Annual Dollar Amount	\$0	\$122,543,791	\$228,262,142	\$529,621,206	\$524,757,341
180 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$122,543,791	\$350,805,933	\$880,427,139	\$1,405,184,480
181 Annual Number of Assistance Agreements	0	57	134	295	324
182 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	0	57	191	486	810
183 Number of Projects Completed	0	59	137	310	332
184 *Cumulative Number of Projects Completed	0	59	196	506	838
<b>Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities</b>					
185 Annual Dollar Amount of Assistance to Disadvantaged Communities	\$0	\$23,206,278	\$86,874,073	\$226,629,809	\$282,160,073
186 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$23,206,278	\$110,080,351	\$336,710,160	\$618,870,233
187 Annual Number of Assistance Agreements	0	20	104	170	161
188 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	0	20	124	294	455
<b>Assistance with Principal Forgiveness</b>					
189 Annual Dollar Amount of Assistance with Principal Forgiveness	\$0	\$8,432,084	\$31,968,690	\$50,059,242	\$123,246,562
190 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$8,432,084	\$40,400,774	\$90,460,016	\$213,706,578
191 Annual Dollar Amount of Principal Forgiven	\$0	\$8,272,175	\$12,042,395	\$23,482,962	\$49,363,114
192 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$8,272,175	\$20,314,570	\$43,797,532	\$93,160,646
193 Annual Number of Assistance Agreements with Principal Forgiveness	0	12	52	55	68
194 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	0	12	64	119	187
<b>Assistance with Greater than 20-Year Repayment</b>					
195 Annual Dollar Amount of Assistance with > 20-Year Repayment	\$0	\$6,176,084	\$32,366,187	\$59,567,534	\$120,269,709
196 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$6,176,084	\$38,542,271	\$98,109,805	\$218,379,514
197 Annual Number of Assistance Agreements with > 20-Year Repayment	0	4	38	50	83
198 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	0	4	42	92	175
<b>Population Served in Disadvantaged Communities Receiving Assistance</b>					
199 Population Served	0	61,863	441,519	1,047,872	727,672
200 *Cumulative Population Served	0	61,863	503,382	1,551,254	2,278,926

\* Calculated values.

**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

DWSRF Fund Assistance - Specific Project Information	<i>For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:</i>				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Assistance for System Compliance</b>					
201 Annual Dollar Amount	\$0	\$160,689,881	\$213,881,468	\$432,399,124	\$601,377,815
202 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$160,689,881	\$374,571,349	\$806,970,473	\$1,408,348,288
203 Annual Number of Assistance Agreements	0	73	140	184	229
204 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	0	73	213	397	626
205 Annual Population Served	0	7,653,801	1,182,350	10,001,577	7,838,104
206 *Cumulative Population Served	0	7,653,801	8,836,151	18,837,728	26,675,832
<b>Assistance to Private Systems</b>					
207 Annual Dollar Amount	\$0	\$14,016,143	\$32,058,761	\$35,953,800	\$52,287,554
208 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$14,016,143	\$46,074,904	\$82,028,704	\$134,316,258
209 Annual Number of Assistance Agreements	0	14	36	48	62
210 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	0	14	50	98	160
<b>Assistance to Systems by Type</b>					
211 Annual Number of Community Systems	1	159	392	548	566
212 *Cumulative Number of Community Systems	1	160	552	1,100	1,666
213 Annual Number of non-Community Systems	0	6	11	5	2
214 *Cumulative Number of non-Community Systems	0	6	17	22	24
215 Annual Population Served by Community Systems	96,879	9,660,384	16,787,922	20,745,666	18,015,672
216 *Cumulative Population Served by Community Systems	96,879	9,757,263	26,545,185	47,290,851	65,306,523
217 Annual Population Served by non-Community Systems	0	9,415	6,974	7,645	50
218 *Cumulative Population Served by non-Community Systems	0	9,415	16,389	24,034	24,084
<b>Assistance for the Creation of New Systems</b>					
219 Annual Dollar Amount	\$0	\$8,829,228	\$18,508,800	\$34,700,120	\$22,572,918
220 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$8,829,228	\$27,338,028	\$62,038,148	\$84,611,066
221 Annual Number of Assistance Agreements	0	3	10	18	15
222 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	0	3	13	31	46
<b>Assistance for the Consolidation of Systems</b>					
223 Annual Dollar Amount	\$0	\$61,051,181	\$54,462,481	\$168,330,580	\$174,885,223
224 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$61,051,181	\$115,513,662	\$283,844,242	\$458,729,465
225 Annual Number of Assistance Agreements	0	19	28	53	57
226 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	0	19	47	100	157
227 Annual Number of Systems Eliminated	0	33	66	148	78
228 *Cumulative Number of Systems Eliminated	0	33	99	247	325
<b>Assistance to Indian Tribes</b>					
229 Annual Dollar Amount	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
230 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
231 Annual Number of Assistance Agreements	0	0	0	0	1
232 *Cumulative Number of Agreements	0	0	0	0	1

\* Calculated values.

**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

Fund Information	For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Leveraged Bonds (Excludes State Match)</b>					
233 Gross Leveraged Bonds Issued - Annual	\$0	\$215,835,729	\$510,690,797	\$367,068,156	\$425,921,105
234 Net Leveraged Bonds Issued - Annual	\$0	\$211,404,827	\$494,477,838	\$359,804,808	\$419,000,796
235 Cost of Leveraged Bond Issuance - Annual	\$0	\$3,327,803	\$9,364,339	\$7,880,655	\$8,854,339
236 Leveraged Bond Principal Repaid - Annual	\$0	\$600,000	\$5,190,000	\$11,777,484	\$29,037,176
Debt Service Reserve for Leveraged Bonds					
237 *Annual Change	\$0	\$31,836,939	\$108,588,547	\$148,570,737	\$145,388,553
238 Balance at End of Reporting Period	\$0	\$31,836,939	\$140,425,486	\$288,996,223	\$434,384,776
239 Net Change in Gross Bonds Resulting from Refunding - Annual	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
240 DWSRF Funds Used for Refunding (Excludes Bonds) - Annual	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
241 *Gross Leveraged Bonds Issued - Cumulative	\$0	\$215,835,729	\$726,526,526	\$1,093,594,682	\$1,519,515,787
242 *Net Leveraged Bonds Issued - Cumulative	\$0	\$211,404,827	\$705,882,665	\$1,065,687,473	\$1,484,688,270
243 *Cost of Leveraged Bond Issuance - Cumulative	\$0	\$3,327,803	\$12,692,142	\$20,572,797	\$29,427,136
244 *Leveraged Bond Principal Repaid - Cumulative	\$0	\$600,000	\$5,790,000	\$17,567,484	\$46,604,660
245 *Net Change in Gross Bonds Resulting from Refunding - Cumulative	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
246 *DWSRF Funds Used for Refunding (Excludes Bonds) - Cumulative	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
247 *Leveraged Bonds Outstanding - Balance at End of Reporting Period	\$0	\$215,235,729	\$720,736,526	\$1,076,027,198	\$1,472,911,127
<b>State Match Bonds to be Repaid by DWSRF Fund</b>					
248 *Match Bonds Issued - Annual	\$0	\$8,480,760	\$34,254,490	\$31,115,447	\$37,360,191
249 Match Bond Principal Repaid - Annual	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,169	\$1,384,490
250 *Match Bonds Issued - Cumulative	\$0	\$8,480,760	\$42,735,250	\$73,850,697	\$111,210,888
251 *Match Bond Principal Repaid - Cumulative	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,169	\$1,495,659
252 *Match Bonds Outstanding - Balance at End of Reporting Period	\$0	\$8,480,760	\$42,735,250	\$73,739,528	\$109,715,229
<b>Interest Paid on Leveraged and Match Bonds</b>					
253 Interest Paid from Capitalized Interest Account and Other DWSRF Funds - Annual	\$0	\$2,114,554	\$26,684,555	\$40,954,305	\$58,134,109
254 Interest Paid from Capitalized Interest Account - Annual	\$0	\$455,000	\$900,040	\$3,571,740	\$2,495,553
<b>Interest Paid from DWSRF Funds, Excluding Capitalized Interest Account Funds</b>					
255 *Annual Dollar Amount	\$0	\$1,659,554	\$25,784,515	\$37,382,565	\$55,638,556
256 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$0	\$1,659,554	\$27,444,069	\$64,826,634	\$120,465,190

\*Calculated Values

**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

Fund Information	For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>DWSRF Project Assistance Disbursed</b>					
257 Annual DWSRF Fund Disbursements (Excludes 1452(k) Loans)	\$0	\$66,904,096	\$544,781,378	\$661,917,741	\$921,863,182
258 *Cumulative DWSRF Fund Disbursements	\$0	\$66,904,096	\$611,685,474	\$1,273,603,215	\$2,195,466,397
259 Annual 1452(k) Loan Disbursements	\$0	\$0	\$589,960	\$797,079	\$335,705
260 *Cumulative 1452(k) Loan Disbursements	\$0	\$0	\$589,960	\$1,387,039	\$1,722,744
<b>DWSRF Loans - All Loans Except 1452(k) Loans Maintained in a Separate Account</b>					
261 Number of Projects Initiating Principal Repayments	0	11	106	268	471
262 *Cumulative Number of Projects Initiating Principal Repayments	0	11	117	385	856
263 Principal Repayments - Annual	\$0	\$635,883	\$11,984,454	\$23,453,720	\$67,592,865
264 Interest Payments - Annual	\$0	\$1,475,038	\$23,462,424	\$32,927,438	\$54,081,589
265 *Principal and Interest - Annual	\$0	\$2,110,921	\$35,446,878	\$56,381,158	\$121,674,454
266 *Principal Repayments - Cumulative	\$0	\$635,883	\$12,620,337	\$36,074,057	\$103,666,923
267 *Interest Payments - Cumulative	\$0	\$1,475,038	\$24,937,462	\$57,864,900	\$111,946,488
268 *Principal and Interest - Cumulative	\$0	\$2,110,921	\$37,557,799	\$93,938,957	\$215,613,411
269 Weighted Average Interest Rate on DWSRF Executed Loan Commitments	4.5%	3.2%	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%
270 State Market Interest Rate	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DWSRF 1452(k) Loans - Separately Maintained 1452(k) Loans Only</b>					
271 Principal Repayments - Annual	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64,365	\$159,863
272 Interest Payments - Annual	\$0	\$0	\$7,467	\$23,418	\$21,031
273 *Principal and Interest - Annual	\$0	\$0	\$7,467	\$87,783	\$180,894
274 *Principal Repayments - Cumulative	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64,365	\$224,228
275 *Interest Payments - Cumulative	\$0	\$0	\$7,467	\$30,885	\$51,916
276 *Principal and Interest - Cumulative	\$0	\$0	\$7,467	\$95,250	\$276,144
277 Weighted Average Interest Rate on 1452(k) Loans	-	-	1.9%	1.3%	1.5%
<b>Interest Earnings on Investments</b>					
278 Annual Interest Earnings on Investments in DWSRF Fund (Except 1452(k) Funds)	\$0	\$4,105,528	\$22,700,437	\$41,133,821	\$62,568,146
279 *Cumulative Interest Earnings on Investments in DWSRF Fund	\$0	\$4,105,528	\$26,805,965	\$67,939,787	\$130,507,932
280 Annual Interest Earnings on 1452(k) Loan Account Investments	\$0	\$0	\$2,156	\$6,351	\$13,053
281 *Cumulative Interest Earnings on 1452(k) Loan Account Investments	\$0	\$0	\$2,156	\$8,507	\$21,560
<b>Fees Charged on DWSRF Assistance</b>					
282 Annual Income from Fees Included in Loans	\$0	\$745,275	\$919,504	\$4,486,663	\$5,991,640
283 Annual Income from Fees not Included in Loans	\$0	\$187,223	\$1,756,925	\$2,730,276	\$3,268,884
284 Annual Interest Earnings from Fee Account	\$0	\$1,676	\$46,431	\$217,013	\$632,364
285 *Total Annual Income from Fees	\$0	\$934,174	\$2,722,860	\$7,433,952	\$9,892,888
286 *Cumulative Income from Fees	\$0	\$934,174	\$3,657,034	\$11,090,986	\$20,983,874
<b>Expenses Paid from DWSRF Fee Accounts</b>					
287 Annual Expenses Paid from Fee Account to Administer DWSRF Fund	\$0	\$248,248	\$1,752,370	\$2,461,688	\$3,548,048
288 *Cumulative Expenses Paid to Administer DWSRF Fund	\$0	\$248,248	\$2,000,618	\$4,462,306	\$8,010,354
289 Annual Amount Paid from Fee Account for State Match	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
290 *Cumulative Amount Paid from Fee Account for State Match	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
291 Annual Expenses Paid from Fee Account for Other Eligible DWSRF Purposes	\$0	\$0	\$17,652	\$39,123	\$52,078
292 *Cumulative Expenses Paid for Other Eligible DWSRF Purposes	\$0	\$0	\$17,652	\$56,775	\$108,853
<b>DWSRF Administrative Expenses Paid from Funds Other than DWSRF or Fees</b>					
293 Annual Other State Funded Administrative Expenses	\$35,941	\$189,154	\$262,543	\$113,970	\$411,476
294 *Cumulative Other State Funded Administrative Expenses	\$35,941	\$225,096	\$487,638	\$601,608	\$1,013,084

\* Calculated values.

**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

Other Drinking Water Programs (Separate from DWSRF)	<i>For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:</i>				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Coordinated DWSRF Funding with Other State or Federal Funding Sources</b>					
295 Amount of Coordinated Funding	\$0	\$93,316,736	\$211,137,683	\$187,934,726	\$187,297,565
296 *Cumulative Amount of Coordinated Funding	\$0	\$93,316,736	\$304,454,419	\$492,389,145	\$679,686,710
297 Number of DWSRF Assistance Agreements Receiving Coordinated Funding	0	36	101	66	64
298 *Cumulative Number of DWSRF Assistance Agreements Receiving Coordinated Funding	0	36	137	203	267
299 DWSRF Portion of Coordinated Funding	\$0	\$60,885,490	\$131,341,939	\$82,385,088	\$91,642,719
300 *Cumulative DWSRF Portion of Coordinated Funding	\$0	\$60,885,490	\$192,227,429	\$274,612,517	\$366,255,236
<b>State Funded Drinking Water Loan Programs (Separate from DWSRF - Similar Eligibilities)</b>					
301 Annual Dollar Amount of Loans	\$126,826,303	\$92,934,385	\$139,670,365	\$160,185,848	\$193,500,541
302 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$126,826,303	\$219,760,688	\$359,431,053	\$519,616,901	\$713,117,442
303 Annual Number of Loans	72	119	137	125	165
304 *Cumulative Number of Loans	72	191	328	453	618
<b>State Funded Drinking Water Grant Programs (Separate from DWSRF - Similar Eligibilities)</b>					
305 Annual Dollar Amount of Grants	\$23,318,861	\$29,868,198	\$75,546,409	\$70,772,707	\$61,794,485
306 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$23,318,861	\$53,187,059	\$128,733,468	\$199,506,175	\$261,300,660
307 Annual Number of Grants	77	105	170	139	145
308 *Cumulative Number of Grants	77	182	352	491	636
<b>Total State Funded Drinking Water Programs (Separate from DWSRF - Similar Eligibilities)</b>					
309 *Dollar Amount of Loans and Grants - Annual	\$150,145,164	\$122,802,583	\$215,216,774	\$230,958,555	\$255,295,026
310 *Dollar Amount of Loans and Grants - Cumulative	\$150,145,164	\$272,947,747	\$488,164,521	\$719,123,076	\$974,418,102
311 *Number of Loans and Grants - Annual	149	224	307	264	310
312 *Number of Loans and Grants - Cumulative	149	373	680	944	1,254
<b>State Funded Drinking Water Loan Programs (Separate from DWSRF - Dissimilar Eligibilities)</b>					
313 Annual Dollar Amount of Loans	\$57,919,693	\$92,497,444	\$79,188,666	\$79,772,034	\$33,129,359
314 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$57,919,693	\$150,417,137	\$229,605,803	\$309,377,837	\$342,507,196
315 Annual Number of Loans	33	28	49	13	16
316 *Cumulative Number of Loans	33	61	110	123	139
<b>State Funded Drinking Water Grant Programs (Separate from DWSRF - Dissimilar Eligibilities)</b>					
317 Annual Dollar Amount of Grants	\$6,089,502	\$29,669,402	\$107,084,593	\$74,577,208	\$51,389,219
318 *Cumulative Dollar Amount	\$6,089,502	\$35,758,904	\$142,843,497	\$217,420,705	\$268,809,924
319 Annual Number of Grants	8	25	71	66	83
320 *Cumulative Number of Grants	8	33	104	170	253
<b>Total State Funded Drinking Water Programs (Separate from DWSRF - Dissimilar Eligibilities)</b>					
321 *Dollar Amount of Loans and Grants - Annual	\$64,009,195	\$122,166,846	\$186,273,259	\$154,349,242	\$84,518,578
322 *Dollar Amount of Loans and Grants - Cumulative	\$64,009,195	\$186,176,041	\$372,449,300	\$526,798,542	\$611,317,120
323 *Number of Loans and Grants - Annual	41	53	120	79	99
324 *Number of Loans and Grants - Cumulative	41	94	214	293	392

\* Calculated values.

**Drinking Water SRF Program Information  
National Summary**

Fund Analysis	<i>For the Reporting Year Ending June 30 of:</i>				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>DWSRF Funds Available for Projects</b>					
376 *Annual (New Funds)	\$84,561,081	\$925,955,435	\$1,503,487,114	\$1,299,681,164	\$1,407,328,702
377 *Cumulative	\$84,561,081	\$1,010,516,516	\$2,514,003,630	\$3,813,684,794	\$5,221,013,496
<b>DWSRF Assistance as a % of Funds Available</b>					
378 *Annual	1%	37%	60%	93%	93%
379 *Cumulative	1%	34%	50%	64%	72%
<b>Outlays as a % of Capitalization Grants</b>					
380 *Annual	0%	5%	28%	48%	68%
381 *Cumulative	0%	4%	18%	28%	39%
<b>Disbursements as a % of Funds Available</b>					
382 *Annual	0%	7%	36%	51%	66%
383 *Cumulative	0%	7%	24%	33%	42%
<b>Project Starts as a % of Funds Available</b>					
384 *Annual	0%	30%	47%	78%	88%
385 *Cumulative	0%	28%	39%	53%	62%
<b>Project Completions as a % of Funds Available</b>					
386 *Annual	0%	13%	15%	41%	37%
387 *Cumulative	0%	12%	14%	23%	27%
<b>Loan Principal Repayments as a % of Funds Available</b>					
388 *Annual	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%
389 *Cumulative	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%
<b>Disbursements as a % of DWSRF Assistance</b>					
390 *Annual	0%	20%	60%	55%	70%
391 *Cumulative	0%	20%	49%	52%	58%
<b>Project Starts as a % of DWSRF Assistance</b>					
392 *Annual	0%	83%	78%	85%	94%
393 *Cumulative	0%	83%	79%	82%	86%
<b>Project Completions as a % of DWSRF Assistance</b>					
394 *Annual	0%	36%	25%	44%	40%
395 *Cumulative	0%	36%	28%	36%	37%
<b>Loan Principal Repayments as a % of DWSRF Assistance</b>					
396 *Annual	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%
397 *Cumulative	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%
<b>Project Completions as a % of Project Starts</b>					
398 *Annual	-	43%	32%	52%	42%
399 *Cumulative	-	43%	36%	44%	43%

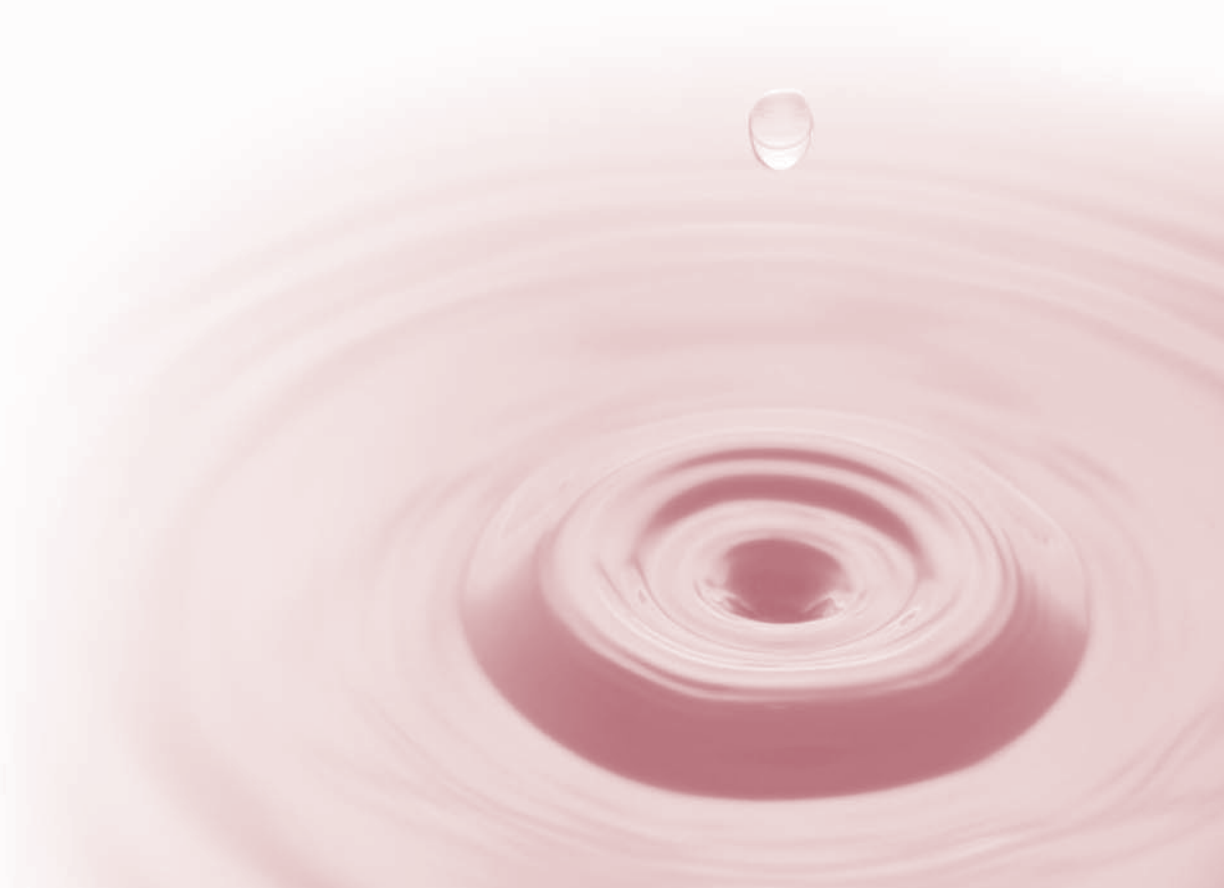
\* Calculated values.



## Appendix C

# References

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