

Safe Drinking Water Loan Program Annual Report For State Fiscal Year 2023



November 30, 2023

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	1
III. STATE FISCAL YEAR 2023 IN REVIEW	2
A. Application for Capitalization Grant	2
B. Grant Drawdowns	2
C. Intended Uses of the Funds	3
D. Leveraging of the SDWLP	3
E. Loan Recipient Information	3
F. SDWLP Projects Funded During SFY 2023	4
G. Private Lead Service Line (LSL) Replacement Program	4
H. Requirements Contained in FFY 2022 Appropriations Act	5
I. Status of Additional Subsidization from the Last 10 Years	5
J. Green Project Reserve (GPR) Funding	5
IV. SET-ASIDES	6
A. Administration	6
B. Wellhead Protection	6
C. Local Assistance as Part of a Capacity Development Strategy	6
D. Small Systems Technical Assistance	7
E. State Program Management	7
V. MEETING PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	7
A. Intended Use Plan Goals	7
B. Compliance with Grant Conditions from the FFY 2022 Capitalization Grants	15
C. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Utilization	17
VI. FINANCIAL HEALTH OF THE DRINKING WATER SRF	17

Table 1: Status of SRF Draws/Disbursements as of 6/30/2023

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information – All Years

Table 3: Project Information – SFY 2023

Table 4: Set-Aside Accounts Status as of 6/30/2023

Table 5: Balance of Federal Capitalization Grant Funds as of 6/30/2023

I. INTRODUCTION

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

Section 1452(g)(4) of the SDWA requires that each state prepare a report that includes detailed financial information, identifies the uses of the loan funds and the various set-aside accounts, and describes how those funds support the goals established for the program. This document comprises the State of Wisconsin's Safe Drinking Water Loan Program Annual Report for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2023. Assurances and specific proposals for meeting federal requirements are provided in the Operating Agreement between the State and EPA.

There are five tables attached to this report. Table 1 shows loan disbursements for SFY 2023 and cumulative SRF draws. Table 2 provides loan information for all projects funded during the past three SFYs and gives summary information for years prior to SFY 2021. Table 3 gives further project information for each project funded during SFY 2023. Table 4 shows the status of the various set-aside accounts as of June 30, 2023. Table 5 shows the balance of the capitalization grants as of June 30, 2023. A detailed financial report for the Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) is provided separately.

II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The program is jointly administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Department of Administration (DOA) as a program under the EIF. From its inception through SFY 2019, the SDWLP operated as a direct loan program. Proceeds from general obligation bonds issued by the state provided the state match (equal to 20% of the capitalization grant). The 2019-2021 state biennial budget included the authority to issue revenue bonds for the SDWLP. These revenue bonds are being issued under the EIF Revenue Bond Program created by the State in 2015. See Section III.D. below for more information.

The SDWLP offers loans at a subsidized interest rate of 55% of the State's market rate. Loans to communities with a population less than 10,000 and with a Median Household Income (MHI) less than or equal to 80% of Wisconsin's MHI are at 33% of the State's market rate. The State's market rate is defined as the effective interest rate, as determined by DOA, of a fixed-rate revenue obligation issued by the State to fund loans under the EIF, or a DOA estimate of the interest rate that the State would pay to issue such an obligation. Loans are required to mature not later than 30 years from the expected date of project completion, or the useful life of the project, whichever is less. Projects with requested loan terms exceeding 20 years are reviewed on a case-by case basis by DOA and engineers in the DNR's Drinking Water program.

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

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

III. STATE FISCAL YEAR 2023 IN REVIEW

A. Application for Capitalization Grant

EPA awarded four capitalization grants for the SDWLP during SFY 2023, and all four are summarized below. Three of the four grants were new and resulted from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL).

Capitalization Grant	Application Submitted	Grant Awarded
Base	July 14, 2022	September 22, 2023
Supplemental	July 14, 2022	September 22, 2023
Emerging Contaminants	February 15, 2023	May 31, 2023
Lead Service Line	March 20, 2023	June 16, 2023

B. Grant Drawdowns

At the close of the state fiscal year, as shown in Table 5, a total of \$78,234,097 remained from the grants that had been awarded. The size of the remaining balance is partly attributable to the timing of the grant awards. Both the Emerging Contaminants and Lead Service Line grants were awarded late in the state fiscal year and required significant work to stand up new funding programs. At the end of the

state fiscal year, no financial assistance agreements had been made using the Emerging Contaminants or Lead Service Line funds.

C. Intended Uses of the Funds

Wisconsin’s SDWLP Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the SFY 2023 funding cycle identified the uses of the funds as follows:

FFY 2022 Federal Grant	Total Grant	State Match	Principal Forgiveness
Base	\$11,943,000	\$2,388,600	\$5,852,070
Supplemental	\$30,666,000	\$3,066,600	\$15,026,340
Emerging Contaminants	\$12,877,000	\$0	\$12,877,000
Lead Service Line	\$48,319,000	\$0	\$23,676,310
Totals	\$103,805,000	\$5,455,200	\$45,431,732

FFY 2022 Federal Grant	Administration	Small System Tech. Assist.	Wellhead Protection	Local Assistance	State Program Management
Base	\$477,720	\$235,085	\$626,368	\$1,165,082	\$1,194,300
Supplemental	\$1,080,781	\$0	\$400,000	\$403,980	\$2,974,990
Emerging Contaminants	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lead Service Line	\$428,389	\$0	\$0	\$4,831,900	\$1,320,909
Totals	\$1,986,890	\$235,085	\$1,026,368	\$6,400,962	\$5,490,199

The set-aside plans for the Lead Service Line FFY 2022 capitalization grant are detailed in the SFY 2024 IUP.

D. Leveraging of the SDWLP

The 2021- 2023 Biennial Budget included the authority to issue revenue bonds for the SDWLP. These revenue bonds are issued under the EIF Revenue Bond Program created by the State in 2015. At the time the EIF Revenue Bond Program was created, the State worked extensively with EPA to ensure the proposed EIF Revenue Bond Program addressed federal requirements for both the SDWLP and the Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP). The Program Resolution for the EIF Revenue Bond Program includes provisions for the issuance of SDWLP revenue bonds and the tracking of those proceeds and repayments.

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

E. Loan Recipient Information

Table 1 shows SDWLP project disbursements of \$78,313,847 for SFY 2023. Capitalization grant disbursements totaled \$17,755,536; state match disbursements totaled \$5,489,800. \$22,230,110 was disbursed from repayments, which includes \$6,531,956 as principal forgiveness. \$32,838,401 was disbursed from WIFTA funds. State match disbursements are higher than the amounts shown in the

table from Section III.C because the DNR was awarded reallocated FFY 2021 capitalization grant funds which required \$34,600 of state match.

Table 2 provides loan information for the last three SFYs with summary information for SFYs prior to SFY 2021. It lists each project's priority score, binding commitment date, total project costs, loan amount, loan interest rate, and the state fiscal year in which the project was funded.

Table 3 gives additional project-related information for all projects that received loans during SFY 2023. This includes the breakdown between loan and principal forgiveness, project description, population of the municipality, county in which the municipality is located, whether the municipality received a disadvantaged interest rate or principal forgiveness, and the anticipated construction start and completion dates.

F. SDWLP Projects Funded During SFY 2023

Fifty-one SDWLP applications totaling \$106,321,559 in requested costs were received by the June 30, 2022, application deadline. Seven applications were withdrawn at the request of the applicant. These figures do not include Private Lead Service Line Replacement projects which are detailed in the proceeding section.

Thirty-five SDWLP loans totaling \$45,794,758 were made during SFY 2023. Twenty-five of these agreements included principal forgiveness (\$11,532,954) and four included identified green components (totaling \$1,186,269). Four loans were designated as federal equivalency (Menasha 4845-18 for \$971,263, Sheboygan 4901-09 for \$19,784,085, Stoughton 5403-04 for \$1,659,096). For information on projects that executed a loan during SFY 2023, go to Tables 2 and 3.

The loan closing deadline for SFY 2023 applicants was September 27, 2023. Consequently, loans that closed between July 1, 2023, and September 30, 2023, will be included in the SFY 2024 SDWLP Annual Report.

G. Private Lead Service Line (LSL) Replacement Program

Utilizing funding transferred from the CFWP under the Water Infrastructure Fund Transfer Act (WIFTA) authority, the DNR developed a revised Private LSL Replacement Program. WIFTA allowed a transfer of funds from the CWSRF to the DWSRF for the purpose of addressing a threat to public health as a result of heightened exposure to lead in drinking water. The maximum allowable transfer was calculated as 5% of cumulative CWSRF capitalization grants. In Wisconsin this number came to \$63,809,549. This transfer was made on October 1, 2020.

Funding under the WIFTA Private LSL Replacement Program was awarded on a calendar year (CY) basis. For CY 2022, the application and PERF deadline was January 18, 2022. Seventy-five eligible applications were received and 75 awards, including amendments to original awards, totaling \$40,392,885 were made during SFY 2023. The final day to execute a FAA for a CY 2022 LSL project was February 22, 2023. Final disbursement requests under the awards were due by July 28, 2023, and the agreements were closed out afterwards. Utilizing the \$63.8 million in WIFTA funding, a total of 14,214 private LSLs were replaced with costs averaging approximately \$4,500 per replacement.

During SFY 2023, the DNR revamped the Private LSL Replacement Program in order to accommodate the new funding available under the BIL. The primary changes involved the switch from 100% principal forgiveness to a mix of principal forgiveness and loan funding, as well as making public side LSL

replacements and work on service line inventories eligible in addition to private side LSL replacements. SFY 2024 is the first year that LSL funding from the BIL will be available.

H. Requirements Contained in FFY 2022 Appropriations Act

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103), contained additional requirements beyond the federal regulations governing the SDWLP. The requirements for FFY 2022 included the provision that 14% of the amount of the FFY 2022 DWSRF capitalization grant be used to provide additional subsidization in the form of grants, principal forgiveness, or negative interest rate loans.

Out of the 47 projects allocated funding on the Final Funding List, 42 were allocated additional subsidy as principal forgiveness (PF) totaling \$19,685,568. Municipalities qualified for PF percentages according to six demographic criteria specified in the IUP. Projects were then ranked according to their PERF score and allocated PF in that order. Any project that did not qualify for PF or was below the fundable range for PF, was allocated loan funds only. This does not include Private LSL Replacement agreements, which are 100% PF.

I. Status of Additional Subsidization from the Last 10 Years

Cap Grant FFY	Minimum PF Required	Maximum PF Allowed	PF Amount Awarded
2012	\$3,094,800	\$4,642,200	\$4,642,200
2013	\$2,903,600	\$4,355,400	\$4,355,400
2014	\$3,085,000	\$4,627,500	\$4,627,500
2015	\$3,064,600	\$4,596,900	\$4,596,900
2016	\$2,899,200	\$7,248,000	\$7,248,000
2017	\$2,874,400	\$7,186,000	\$5,000,000
2018	\$3,786,200	\$9,465,500	\$3,786,200
2019	\$4,876,040	\$10,314,700	\$4,921,000
2020	\$3,753,200	\$9,195,340	\$4,500,000
2021	\$3,749,800	\$9,187,010	\$5,084,769
2022 Base	\$3,105,180	\$5,852,070	\$4,600,532
2022 Supplemental	\$15,026,340	\$15,026,340	\$823,952
2022 Emerging Contaminants	\$12,877,000	\$12,877,000	\$0
2022 Lead Service Line	\$23,676,310	\$23,676,310	\$0
Totals:	\$88,771,670	\$128,250,270	\$54,186,453

PF awarded from the FFY 2021 cap grant totaled \$5,084,769 as of the end of SFY 2023. The DNR expects any remaining PF from the FFY 2021 and 2022 grants will be awarded during SFY 2024.

J. Green Project Reserve (GPR) Funding

The DNR encourages applicants to submit the Green Project Reserve Form (8700-357). The SDWLP typically funds a small number of identified GPR projects or project components every year. Including projects that received ARRA funding, Wisconsin has funded a total of 113 SDWLP projects that included GPR components totaling \$63,460,028 since 2009.

Four projects funded during SFY 2023 identified GPR components and are detailed below:

- The Village of La Farge (4827-04) replaced deficient water mains, hydrants, valves, and water services that are expected to reduce water loss by 10% or approximately 1.5 million gallons (\$450,000).
- The Village of Ridgeway (5206-05) replaced deficient water mains, hydrants, valves, and water services that are expected reduce water loss by 10% or approximately 1.2 million gallons (\$380,993).
- The City of Hurley (5340-07) replaced water meters and implemented an Advanced Metering Infrastructure system that will assist in identifying problems in the system (\$337,376).
- The City of Rice Lake (5513-07) is installing a new pumping station that will have variable frequency drives (VFD). Each VFD will use about 50% less energy resulting in an energy savings of 31,955 kWh (\$17,900).

IV. SET-ASIDES

A. Administration

For administration of the program, the DNR budgeted \$1,986,890 from the FFY 2022 capitalization grants, which brings the total funds requested for administration from the beginning of the program to \$17,981,131. Administrative costs incurred during SFY 2023 totaled \$1,979,429 bringing the cumulative total spent on administration to \$17,885,132.

B. Wellhead Protection

For Wellhead Protection (WHP) activities, the DNR budgeted \$1,026,368 from the FFY 2022 capitalization grants. WHP costs incurred during SFY 2023 totaled \$395,671. This brings the total amount of funds spent from the WHP set-aside to \$6,337,976 out of total requested funds of \$7,562,466.

Activities focused on demonstration, research, outreach, and data delivery activities. Wellhead Protection set-aside accomplishments during SFY 2023 are detailed in the separately submitted September 2023 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report for FFY 2022.

C. Local Assistance as Part of a Capacity Development Strategy

During SFY 2023, the DNR budgeted \$6,400,962 for capacity development under the Local Assistance and Other State Programs set-aside. Expenditures totaled \$1,397,231, bringing total expenditures from this set-aside to \$14,245,500 out of the total requested funds of \$19,797,659. Part of the gap between incurred costs and budget is due to the DNR applying for the new FFY 2022 Lead Service Line capitalization grant late in the year. The DNR expected to need longer than one year to expend the entire budgeted set aside and has been working to ramp up the proposed activities.

With these set-aside funds, the DNR currently contracts with county and local health agencies for inspections and other compliance surveillance activities at approximately 6,900 transient non-community systems in 54 counties. Transient non-community systems covered by county contracts incurred fewer monitoring and reporting violations in SFY 2023. More information on this program can be found in the September 2023 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

D. Small Systems Technical Assistance

During SFY 2023, the DNR budgeted \$235,085 under the Small Systems Technical Assistance set-aside and expenditures totaled \$212,313. This brings the total funds requested to \$7,199,060 and total expenditures to \$6,907,088.

In SFY 2023, the DNR contracted with the Wisconsin Rural Water Association (WRWA) to provide technical assistance to Other-than-Municipal (OTM) and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) public water systems to help them comply with regulatory requirements. During the year, WRWA conducted over 600 technical assistance site visits and delivered over 5,300 monitoring, reporting, and compliance assistance reminders. More information on these activities can be found in the September 2023 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

E. State Program Management

For SFY 2022, the DNR budgeted \$5,490,199 for State Program Management activities, including Capacity Development and Operator Certification. Expenditures totaled \$4,242,808. This brings the total funds requested to \$35,146,576 and total expenditures to \$33,493,291.

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

- 54 continuing education sessions were attended by 277 operators.
- 6 training sessions for the water system operator certification exam were attended by 70 operators.
- Scanning of records for permanent storage.
- 18 Water Quality Technology degree courses at Moraine Park Technical College had 137 enrolled students.
- Coordination with the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene for data exchange and public water system monitoring.

More information on these activities can be found in the September 2023 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

V. MEETING PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

A. Intended Use Plan Goals

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

In SFY 2023, the DNR executed 25 agreements that included \$11,532,954 of principal forgiveness. Ten agreements did not receive PF. Six of those would have qualified for some amount of PF, but the project did not score high enough on the funding list to be allocated PF. The numbers above do

not include LSL projects that received PF as these projects were not evaluated for disadvantaged status, even though the financial assistance to replace lead service lines oftentimes provides a clear benefit for struggling homeowners.

SFY 2023 was the first year the SDWLP utilized a revised methodology to allocate principal forgiveness. Previously, the population and MHI were the only criteria assessed. EPA's guidance for the BIL implementation encouraged states to review their disadvantaged communities criteria with the goal of making it more meaningful.

As a result, we refined existing criteria and added new criteria to our scoring, including: the percentage of families below 200% of the federal poverty level, and an assessment of the municipality's lowest quintile income to further identify those communities with a higher percentage of households that struggle to afford utility bills. We further broke out the tiers of the scoring system to smooth out the distribution of principal forgiveness, changing from 3 tiers to 12 tiers. We believe these changes make our disadvantaged communities criteria more meaningful and will more directly benefit underserved communities.

- **Research methods to provide additional assistance to water systems with programs that assist low-income rate payers.**

In February, the City of Madison launched a program to provide monthly credits to low-income residents for municipal services, including water and sewer. The City of Madison program is a two-year pilot and the first water affordability program in Wisconsin. Preliminary research indicates that the SDWLP would only periodically be able to support similar programs because our assistance focuses on capital projects.

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

The Priority Evaluation and Ranking Formula is used to develop the priority list for the SDWLP. Priority scores are based on a scoring system that gives higher points for projects that address more severe public health risks, such as total/fecal positives or waterborne disease outbreak, water treatment deficiencies (turbidity; disinfection) due to a system not meeting current design standards, and exceedances of nitrate/nitrite standard. The projects that rank the highest on the list are the most likely to receive loan funds and principal forgiveness. Other requirements, such as a biennial limit for loan recipients and a 15% requirement for funding water systems with a population under 10,000, may impact which projects receive funding through the SDWLP.

- **Explore avenues to support pre-apprenticeship, registered apprenticeship, and youth training programs that open pathways to employment.**

We have had preliminary discussions with DWD about collaborating on workforce challenges in the water sector. DWD released a statewide registered apprenticeship for wastewater treatment plant operators, in collaboration with the DNR, in 2013 (approximately). Despite the substantial support from the DNR, treatment plants, and the statewide industry organization, employer interest was minimal. The likely contributing factor, according to industry, was that plants had not received financial authority from their municipality to fund an apprentice and a skilled operator concurrently. So, around 2018, DWD discontinued the state advisory committee for Wastewater. The apprenticeship is still available, but not used.

We investigated providing priority points or principal forgiveness to SDWLP applications that support apprenticeship programs, but this would be challenging given that many projects have not

been bid by the time we determine their eligible PF percentage. We continue to learn more about apprenticeships and how they may be supported by the SDWLP.

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

The DNR's Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater (DG) strives to improve a public water system's ability to provide safe drinking water through Capacity Development reviews of new and existing Municipal, OTM, and NTNC water systems. The DNR also continues to develop technical information and educational opportunities on a wide range of topics related to providing safe drinking water.

The DNR contracted with WRWA in SFY 2023, to maintain a Technical Assistance program for OTM and NTNC public water systems. WRWA conducted over 600 technical assistance site visits and delivered over 5,200 monitoring, reporting, and compliance reminders to OTM and NTNC water systems. Site visits are targeted to the specific needs of the water system and can cover operations and maintenance, monitoring, regulatory, and violation response. Monitoring support contacts include reminders of upcoming monitoring deadlines and correct locations and procedures for sample collection.

The DNR also supports a robust Operator Certification program, based on the idea that providing proper training will build competence in public water system operators through a comprehensive program of operator preparation, examination, continuing education, and technical assistance. Additionally, the SDWLP is providing below-market-rate loans and principal forgiveness to community water systems to conduct necessary improvements to their water systems so that they may continue to provide safe drinking water.

During SFY 2023, the DNR also saw a significant influx of funding from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. This funding came in the form of lead service line removal funds, supplemental SDWLP funds, and emerging contaminant (EC) grant funds. Throughout SFY 2023, DG staff have been collaborating and working on programs to help utilize these additional funds at water systems in need. DG staff have established two distinct EC programs—one targeted at MC systems and the other focused on helping OTM and NTNC systems. The majority of this funding will help the DNR to target PFAS contamination around the state and to help water systems find solutions to this contamination.

- **Implement the Lead and Copper Rule and prepare to implement the Lead and Copper Rule revisions including conducting inventories and funding lead service line replacement.**

During SFY 2023, the DNR executed 75 lead service line replacement awards, including amendments to original awards, totaling \$40,392,885. Of those, 24 awards had closed out by the end of the SFY and had resulted in the replacement of 1,859 lead service lines.

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

In an effort to improve LSL inventory data, WIFTA-funded applicants must have reported at least one LSL to the PSC to be eligible for funding. As a result, some communities updated their inventories and have made inventory improvements as they confirm the composition of more service lines.

During SFY 2023, the DNR executed 75 WIFTA-funded awards, totaling \$40,392,885. All of the awards were 100% principal forgiveness, which directly benefitted property owners.

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

To encourage implementation of corrosion control study recommendations, developing and maintaining asset management plans, and executing partnership agreements, PERF points are awarded targeting each area. Twenty PERF points are awarded for projects implementing the approved recommendations of a corrosion control study. Twenty or fifteen points are awarded for developing a new asset management plan or revising an existing plan, respectively. Ten points are awarded to municipalities that execute a new agreement between two or more water systems to improve technical, managerial, and financial capacity. For SFY 2023, four projects received additional points for developing or revising an asset management plan. No points were awarded for implementing a corrosion control study recommendation or water system partnerships.

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

A team of DNR staff met regularly during SFY 2023 to develop the emerging contaminants funding program that will allocate funding from the from the FFY 2022 and FFY 2023 Emerging Contaminants capitalization grants. Four SFY 2023 applications were received ahead of the January 20, 2023, application deadline. To date, none of the applicants have yet received a financial assistance award. The SFY 2024 emerging contaminant program application deadline was June 30, 2023.

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

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

The DNR considers municipal community water systems with approved WHP plans that have enacted WHP ordinances to be substantially implementing source water protection. The publication DG-053-00, *A Template for Preparing Wellhead Protection Plans for Municipal Wells* provides examples of WHP ordinances of this type. To facilitate implementation of WHP where source water originates outside of municipal boundaries, the DNR encourages and provides guidance on the adoption of county-wide ordinances and extraterritorial WHP zoning districts as adjuncts to any municipal WHP plan, which can serve to utilize county authority to limit locating potential contamination sources within the WHP areas. The DNR has met the target set for the SDW-SP4 measure for the percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection for the period ending June 30, 2023—the target was 43% of Municipal Groundwater Sourced Community Water Systems and the state met these targets with 273 of 553 or 49% groundwater sourced municipal systems achieving substantial implementation of wellhead protection.

The DNR continues to advance initiatives designed to protect public water supply sources and reduce infrastructure costs, treatment costs, and public health risk. The DNR and the Wisconsin Rural Water Association continue to work with communities with potentially susceptible wells to update WHP plans and translate plans into protective action. All communities are organized into a priority list based on susceptibility data and other factors. Utilizing partnerships and cross program coordination, the DNR has provided strategic and technical assistance to several communities to enhance WHP. Recent examples include a strategic intervention in the City of Abbotsford that has worked with the school district to convert a field from row crops to prairie and orchards to reduce nitrate levels in municipal wells in and around the field. The DNR is also working with Athens and Bay City to reduce nitrate inputs to wells with increasing trends.

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

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

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

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

The DNR's Public Water Engineering Section, in the Drinking Water and Groundwater Bureau, has an emergency preparedness and response coordinator. This coordinator provides resources to community water systems and DNR's Drinking Water Field Representatives on considerations water systems should be making to prevent malevolent acts such as cyber-attacks or unauthorized entry.

The Public Water Engineering Section also enforces the requirements of Ch. NR 811, Wis. Adm. Code, which includes design requirements that promote resiliency to extreme weather conditions such as drought, flooding, extreme temperatures, and power outages through the plan review process.

The America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 requires community water systems with a population greater than 3,300 to prepare a risk and resilience assessment and develop an emergency response plan. The need for risk assessment and emergency response is communicated to the public water systems on a DNR webpage, through targeted email distribution lists, during sanitary surveys, on-site visits, pre-design meetings, and technical assistance meetings. The DNR also modified the SDWLP priority scoring criteria to provide additional points for proposed projects that provide and/or address concerns with system redundancy and reliability under all operating conditions. This may result in assigning higher priority scores to projects designed to address emergency situations.

Long-Term Goals:

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

With the development of the small systems technical assistance, capacity development, and operator certification programs, and utilizing existing State functions (such as sanitary surveys, sampling data management, and plan review), the State's public water systems have resources to help reach and maintain optimum performance. The SDWLP provides below-market-rate loans and principal forgiveness to assist communities in financing projects that will bring the systems back into compliance. Priority scores are based on a scoring system that gives higher points for projects that address more severe public health risks, providing more points to those projects that will resolve any outstanding deficiencies or imminent risks to public health and safety. Municipal systems regularly use the SDWLP to help fund corrective actions (e.g., new well construction, treatment plant construction) and return to compliance after contaminant exceedances.

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

The Public Service Commission (PSC) has historically required municipalities to report annually their publicly owned distribution system and service line materials. In recognition of preventing partial service line replacements and a need for full system materials inventory, PSC began requiring communities to report customer (private) side service line materials with the calendar year 2017 reporting. This reporting has been further refined to capture all applicable details (such as including reporting fields for "Unknown: May Contain Lead" and "Unknown: Not Lead"). To improve LSL inventory data, WIFTA-funded applicants must have reported at least one LSL to the PSC to be eligible for funding. As a result, some communities updated their inventories and have made inventory improvements as they confirm the composition of more service lines.

During SFY 2023, the DNR executed 75 lead service line replacement awards, including amendments to original awards, totaling \$40,392,885. Of those, 24 awards had closed out by the end of the SFY and had resulted the replacement of 1,859 lead service lines.

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

The DNR is continuing with its SDWA and Wisconsin Administrative Code implementation to ensure that public water systems are being properly operated and that they address water quality issues that may arise. The DNR is also moving forward with implementing revised requirements developed by EPA that apply to public water systems, to further protect public health. Current efforts in source water and wellhead protection areas are focusing on using source water assessment information to

develop protection plans for susceptible water resources. These efforts are vital in developing future strategies for how we, as a State and as a Region, will continue to protect surface water and groundwater quality and quantity and thus the public health and environmental quality of the State.

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

The loan repayments received to date by the DWSRF have all been held in the DWSRF. No loan repayment money received by the DWSRF has been removed from the DWSRF. Furthermore, subject to EPA limits, some loan repayment money received by the Clean Water SRF was transferred into the DWSRF during the early years of the program in order to provide additional funding for drinking water loans and \$63.8 million was transferred under WIFTA for private lead service line removal, though the WIFTA funds must all be awarded as principal forgiveness so these funds will not revolve. Future funding capacity has also been modeled when making decisions about the amount of additional subsidy to provide. Leveraging of the SDWLP was proposed and enacted and has increased available funding in the program. In addition, the State has mechanisms in place to protect the State's investments, such as the ability to intercept local aid payments to communities that fail to repay their loans. Of the outstanding balances in the SDWLP portfolio as of June 30, 2023, 28.9% are rated below investment grade while 31.7% are rated double-A or better.

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

The DNR's Capacity Development, operator continuing education, and technical assistance programs are comprehensive programs that implement strategies to evaluate and assist water systems that need to improve their ability to provide safe drinking water. These programs are structured to prepare operators for day-to-day tasks, provide relevant water system operator and manager education, offer exams for additional levels of certification, and provide technical assistance to help water system operators optimize their ability to provide safe drinking water. The DNR developed and utilizes a comprehensive Drinking Water System database to monitor public water system performance, with triggered violations serving as a gauge of system compliance with drinking water regulations. In SFY 2023, a multi-year, complete overhaul of the Drinking Water System was implemented and completed. A new, internet browser-based database was created called DWS2. DWS2 is more user-friendly and will allow DG staff greater ability to query and track data in years to come.

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

The DNR uses a variety of measures to ensure that all public water systems are constructed, operated, maintained and monitored properly. Plan review of all proposed infrastructure improvements to community water systems, school and WWTP wells, and treatment approval for noncommunity systems (including all schools), is conducted to ensure that public water systems are constructed in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code. Regular sanitary survey inspections, monthly operating report submittals, and water quality monitoring are conducted to ensure that public water systems are operated and maintained properly, and to ensure the public water systems are delivering safe drinking water. Additionally, the DNR's Capacity Development and Operator Certification programs ensure the continual technical, managerial, and financial capacity of systems to provide safe drinking water to their customers. Data from plan reviews, sanitary surveys, monthly operating reports, and water quality monitoring are tracked in the DNR's

Drinking Water System database, allowing DNR staff to track water systems' performance and respond rapidly to any instances of contaminant exceedances or violations. In SFY 2023, more than 99% of the State's public drinking water systems met all health-based standards for quality.

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

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

- Establishing well construction standards, as well as well filling and sealing standards, and requirements that prevent cross-aquifer contamination.
- Regular water quality monitoring at more than 11,500 active public water systems. The data obtained from the wide spatial and multi-aquifer distribution of public water system wells provide one metric for watershed health.
- Providing data and technical assistance to researchers conducting aquifer studies, including evaluations of susceptibility of water resources to sources of contamination.
- Mapping watersheds for nutrient impact areas of concern.
- Analysis of aquifer impacts from natural and anthropogenic contaminants and development of monitoring, response, and mitigation strategies.
- Providing hydrogeologic analysis to assist with siting, permitting, and design of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.
- Design and analysis of monitoring plans and data related to land disposal of wastes.
- Participating in the standards committee for state adaptation of Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) 590 nutrient management standards, with emphasis on protecting groundwater through prohibitions, setbacks from susceptible geologic features or receptors, and recommendations for enhanced nutrient management to protect groundwater.
- Environmental Impact analysis for major projects with potential water resource concerns.
- Annual funding of competitive research proposals to address priority water resource concerns.
- Leadership within the interagency Groundwater Coordination Council, including an annual report to the state legislature on the status of groundwater resources.
- Contributing to the development and implementation of the State Nutrient Reduction Strategy, including assisting with prioritization of watersheds for nitrogen and phosphorus load reductions (HUC 8 -12).
- Participating in a cross-program nitrogen workgroups to integrate groundwater into comprehensive watershed-based plans.

- Participating in a workgroup to address potential contamination from nitrate and pathogens in Karst Areas and addressing groundwater and drinking water concerns in susceptible areas.
- Implementing the Nitrate Demonstration Initiative to develop transferable methods for reducing agricultural nutrient impacts in source water protection areas.
- Recommending Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect sources of drinking water within the context of watershed projects or wellhead protection.
- Providing hydrogeologic analysis and data in support of Section 319 nonpoint source pollution program implementation projects, including BMPs that protect groundwater watersheds or sources of drinking water.
- Siting and permitting of high-capacity wells.
- Providing GIS application layers to assist DNR staff issuing land spreading permits to ensure that source water areas for public wells are being protected.
- Actively participating on the newly formed NRCS Source Water Protection Subcommittee to implement farm bill requirements to devote a percentage of conservation practices funding to protecting sources of drinking water.
- Utilizing extensive groundwater quality and well construction databases maintained by DG to analyze statewide conditions and create tools such as aquifer nitrate penetration graphs to assist stakeholders with well construction to obtain safe water.
- Working with the new DNR Office of Agriculture and Water Quality to update the State Nutrient Reduction Strategy with Source Water Protection priorities and implementation strategies with interagency coordination.

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

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

B. Compliance with Grant Conditions from the FFY 2022 Capitalization Grants

- The State meets all the applicable general terms and conditions included in the document titled EPA General Terms and Conditions.
- Administrative condition A requires the submittal of reports, specific requests for approval, or notifications to EPA. This condition has been complied with as applicable.
- Administrative condition B, which details pre-award costs, is understood by the State and has been complied with.
- Programmatic condition A regarding ASAP utilization and the Payment Schedule did not require any additional action on the part of the State.

- Programmatic condition B requires the State to deposit state match equal to at least 20% of the capitalization grant award into the SRF. During SFY 2023, state match disbursements totaled \$5,489,800, which included \$34,600 in state match for the \$173,000 in reallocated FFY 2021 capitalization grant funds that were received during the SFY. All state matching funds was disbursed to loan recipients before the state made the first draw of federal funds from the capitalization grants. Thereafter, all draws against the grants was made at a cash draw ratio of 100% federal funds.
- Programmatic condition C, which states that the Intended Use Plan and Operating Agreement are incorporated into the capitalization grant assistance agreement, is understood by the State and has been complied with.
- Programmatic condition D regarding the Set-Aside Work Plan has been complied with. More information regarding the set-asides can be found in the September 2023 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.
- Programmatic condition E regarding Set-Aside Sub-Grants and Contracts has been complied with as copies of contracts are provided to EPA along with the set-aside work plan. There is no semi-annual report though, only an annual set-aside report and this Annual Report covering the revolving loan fund.
- Programmatic condition F regarding travel did not require additional action by the State. Federal administrative funds are used to pay for SRF-related travel, as appropriate.
- Programmatic condition G requires the State to enter data into the SRF Data System. The DNR submitted most of the assistance information in the database after the end of the state fiscal year. This includes details about additional subsidization and GPR funding. The Annual Summary Data as required by EPA was submitted on schedule.
- Programmatic condition H regarding Annual Reporting is being met by submission of this Annual Report, though the Annual Report submission is late.
- Programmatic condition I regarding Set-Aside Reporting has been complied with and is detailed in the September 2023 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.
- Programmatic condition J regarding Program Income from Administrative Fees is being complied with. Effective beginning with the May 1, 2022, loan repayment cycle, DNR and DOA began collecting a loan service fee of 0.25% on SDWLP loans that have originated since July 1, 2017. This service fee is a component of the interest rate and does not result in an interest rate that is higher than what is advertised. Fees collected in SFY 2023 totaled \$563,525.08.
- Programmatic condition K regarding signage is addressed by requiring projects designated as federal equivalency to comply. The DNR provides guidance on its website to assist projects in complying with the signage requirement.
- Programmatic condition L requires full lead service line replacement. Even though all SFY 2023 lead service line funding was provided through the WIFTA transfer, each agreement included a requirement in the financial assistance agreement that the full lead service line be replaced.
- Programmatic condition M regarding the use of SRF funds for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency, or other environmentally innovative activities has been met. See Section III.J for more information.
- Programmatic condition N regarding additional subsidization is being complied with. For more information, go to Sections III.E through Section III.I and Table 3.
- Programmatic condition O regarding Geospatial Data Standards does not apply as no geospatial data is being created using capitalization grant funds.

- Programmatic condition P regarding the use of American iron and steel is being met. All loan recipients are required to comply with the use of American iron and steel provisions of section 1452(a)(4) of the SDWA. Applicants sign a certification that their bids have met the requirement, as applicable, prior to closing on the financial assistance agreement and make a further certification regarding compliance at project closeout. DNR engineers also investigate AIS compliance during project inspections.
- Programmatic condition Q regarding cybersecurity has been met, as applicable.
- Programmatic condition R requires internal controls for financial transactions. After disbursements are verified for eligibility at the DNR, they are sent to DOA for payment. When DOA is wiring money from an agreement for the first time or if they receive a request to modify the wire instructions, DOA calls the established contact person at the requesting organization to verify that the wire information is correct.
- Programmatic condition S regarding implementing and adhering to the Quality Management Plan (QMP) submitted to EPA has been met. The DNR's QMP, which includes a module for the Drinking Water and Groundwater Program, was last revised in December 2019. The QMP is reviewed at least annually with a full revision and approval by EPA at least every five years or when a major change occurs.
- Programmatic condition T regarding Wage Rate Requirements has been met. Language requiring compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act is included in all assistance agreements and construction contracts funded by these assistance agreements. Additionally, loan recipients certify their compliance with every Request for Disbursement as well as at project closeout.
- Programmatic Condition P, Competency of Organizations Generating Environmental Measurement Data, does not apply because the SDWLP does not generate environmental data as defined in the policy.

C. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Utilization

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

Reporting on DBE utilization is done after the end of construction at loan closeout. This more accurately captures DBE utilization because it shows the total amount paid to DBEs, not an estimate. EPA requires DBE reports to be submitted annually in October, which does not correlate to the state fiscal year. The numbers given in this Annual Report will be from the DBE report submitted during the SFY (in October 2022). Percentages given in this Annual Report cover projects that closed out between October 1, 2021, and September 30, 2022. Projects that closed out between October 1, 2022, and September 30, 2023, will be included in the SFY 2024 Annual Report.

For the projects that closed out between October 1, 2021, and September 30, 2022, the overall percentage of funds paid to DBE procurements was 0.13%.

VI. FINANCIAL HEALTH OF THE DRINKING WATER SRF

As of the end of SFY 2023, a total of \$480,511,766 has been drawn from the FFY 1997 through 2022 capitalization grants. This is made up of \$398,644,210 in project costs and \$81,867,556 from the various set-asides (Table 5). In addition to the capitalization grant funds, \$88,893,373 in state matching funds, \$59,322,266 in transferred WIFTA funds, \$23,596,056 in other transferred funds, \$340,769,722

from repayments, \$12,875,704 in interest earnings, and \$40,857,582 from leveraged bond proceeds have been disbursed (Table 1).

Principal payments on loans are due in May of each year with interest payments in May and November. During SFY 2023, \$34,851,301 in principal repayments and \$42,090,484 in interest payments were received, bringing total principal repayments to \$389,002,763 and total interest payments to \$145,230,699, both as of June 30, 2023.

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

Table 1: Status of SRF Funds as of 06/30/2023		
	SFY 2023 Draws/Disbs.	Cumulative Draws/Disbs.
Federal Cap. Grants - Project Costs- Loans	\$17,755,536	\$329,901,005
Federal Cap. Grants - Project Costs- Principal Forgiveness	\$0	\$28,587,081
ARRA Grant - Project Costs - Principal Forgiveness	\$0	\$37,750,000
WIFTA Funds - Project Costs - Principal Forgiveness	\$32,838,401	\$59,322,266
Transferred Funds - Project Costs	\$0	\$23,596,056
Interest Earnings - Project Costs	\$0	\$12,875,704
Repayments - Project Costs - Loans	\$15,698,154	\$290,713,545
Repayments - Project Costs - Principal Forgiveness	\$6,531,956	\$50,056,177
Leveraged Bonds - Project Costs - Loans	\$0	\$40,857,582
State Match - Project Costs	\$5,489,800	\$88,893,373
Project Disbursements Subtotals:	\$78,313,847	\$962,552,789
Federal Cap. Grants - SRF Administration	\$1,979,429	\$17,885,132
Federal Cap. Grants - Programmatic Set-Asides	\$6,248,024	\$64,721,776
Set-Aside Expense Subtotals:	\$8,227,453	\$82,606,908
Total SRF Disbursements/Expenses	\$86,541,300	\$1,045,159,697

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
Hartford, City of	4814-02	LSL	40	9/22/2021	\$100,000	\$100,000	PF-Only	2022
Hurley, City of	5340-05	LSL	80	8/11/2021	\$220,000	\$220,000	PF-Only	2022
Jefferson, City of	5463-04	LSL	45	11/10/2021	\$275,000	\$275,000	PF-Only	2022
Juneau, City of	4824-03	LSL	0	9/22/2021	\$75,000	\$75,000	PF-Only	2022
Kaukauna, City of	5120-06	LSL	40	12/8/2021	\$2,632,083	\$435,038	PF-Only	2022
Kiel, City of	5121-06	LSL	105	10/27/2021	\$176,453	\$176,453	PF-Only	2022
Kohler, Village of	5617-01	LSL	50	7/28/2021	\$10,682,860	\$1,993,565	PF-Only	2022
Marshfield, City of	5364-04	LSL	85	10/27/2021	\$616,500	\$616,500	PF-Only	2022
Mayville, City of	5443-08	LSL	95	6/22/2022	\$712,801	\$712,801	PF-Only	2022
Menomonee Falls, Village of	4847-03	LSL	20	8/25/2021	\$1,922,312	\$1,136,530	PF-Only	2022
Milton, City of	4850-02	LSL	30	9/22/2021	\$550,000	\$550,000	PF-Only	2022
Milwaukee, City of	4851-39	SDW	37	3/23/2022	\$25,247,377	\$24,022,175	1.485%	2022
Milwaukee, City of	4851-38	LSL	70	11/10/2021	\$6,316,336	\$3,800,000	PF-Only	2022
Nekoosa, City of	4858-17	LSL	70	8/25/2021	\$226,749	\$129,175	PF-Only	2022
New Holstein, City of	5366-04	LSL	35	10/27/2021	\$583,823	\$530,023	PF-Only	2022
New Lisbon, City of	5450-08	LSL	60	12/8/2021	\$8,827	\$8,827	PF-Only	2022
North Fond du Lac, Village of	4863-13	LSL	45	7/28/2021	\$90,000	\$90,000	PF-Only	2022
Oconomowoc, City of	5452-03	LSL	35	10/13/2021	\$207,500	\$207,500	PF-Only	2022
Oshkosh, City of	4874-13	LSL	55	8/11/2021	\$280,000	\$280,000	PF-Only	2022
Osseo, City of	4875-04	SDW	69	5/25/2022	\$6,260,622	\$6,260,622	1.760%	2022
Osseo, City of	4875-05	LSL	50	12/8/2021	\$90,896	\$90,896	PF-Only	2022
Platteville, City of	4881-08	LSL	55	9/8/2021	\$57,000	\$57,000	PF-Only	2022
Racine, City of	4887-14	LSL	45	7/28/2021	\$1,610,120	\$1,610,120	PF-Only	2022
Ripon, City of	5289-12	LSL	40	10/13/2021	\$100,000	\$100,000	PF-Only	2022
Rothschild, Village of	4896-12	LSL	45	8/25/2021	\$251,280	\$251,280	PF-Only	2022
Saint Francis, City of	5556-03	LSL	0	9/22/2021	\$50,000	\$50,000	PF-Only	2022
Schofield, City of	5565-02	LSL	55	9/22/2021	\$25,000	\$25,000	PF-Only	2022
Shawano, City of	5124-07	SDW	115	6/22/2022	\$1,517,335	\$1,517,335	1.221%	2022
Sheboygan, City of	4901-09	SDW	84	6/22/2022	\$50,980,018	\$39,430,018	2.145%	2022
Sheboygan, City of	4901-08	LSL	60	7/14/2021	\$511,580	\$285,000	PF-Only	2022
South Wayne, Village of	5435-07	SDW	81	6/22/2022	\$1,663,861	\$663,861	1.221%	2022
Stoughton, City of	5403-02	LSL	100	9/8/2021	\$5,195,556	\$3,561,281	PF-Only	2022
Thorp, City of	4922-14	LSL	60	9/8/2021	\$67,500	\$67,500	PF-Only	2022
Two Rivers, City of	4920-41	LSL	105	9/22/2021	\$1,906,478	\$310,338	PF-Only	2022
Waterloo, City of	4962-05	LSL	90	9/22/2021	\$237,041	\$237,041	PF-Only	2022
Watertown, City of	5439-04	LSL	105	9/22/2021	\$694,938	\$694,938	PF-Only	2022
Wausau, City of	4930-10	LSL	40	9/22/2021	\$320,000	\$320,000	PF-Only	2022
West Allis, City of	5404-07	LSL	35	7/14/2021	\$1,013,645	\$294,210	PF-Only	2022
Whitefish Bay, Village of	5214-10	LSL	0	10/13/2021	\$205,000	\$205,000	PF-Only	2022
Wisconsin Rapids, City of	5510-04	LSL	55	9/8/2021	\$153,000	\$153,000	PF-Only	2022
SFY 2022 Totals:					\$153,448,489	\$103,710,230		
Abbotsford, City of	4748-10	SDW	64	5/10/2023	\$1,376,262	\$863,775	1.287%	2023
Antigo, City of	4754-10	SDW	57.25	5/24/2023	\$3,210,609	\$2,727,273	1.287%	2023
Antigo, City of	4754-12	LSL	73	7/27/2022	\$357,500	\$357,500	PF-Only	2023
Appleton, City of	4755-04	LSL	74	7/22/2022	\$505,000	\$505,000	PF-Only	2023
Arena, Village of	4757-02	SDW	83.5	6/14/2023	\$3,147,567	\$3,147,567	2.145%	2023

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
Arlington, City of	4758-04	SDW	332	7/13/2022	\$2,036,114	\$2,036,114	2.035%	2023
Ashland, City of	4759-20	LSL	94	8/10/2022	\$211,505	\$211,505	PF-Only	2023
Augusta, City of	5186-05	SDW	391	12/14/2022	\$4,969,899	\$3,138,981	2.145%	2023
Baraboo, City of	4762-04	LSL	81	3/8/2023	\$222,500	\$222,500	PF-Only	2023
Beaver Dam, City of	4764-03	LSL	74	8/24/2022	\$575,800	\$300,000	PF-Only	2023
Beloit, City of	5471-04	LSL	79	11/23/2022	\$450,000	\$450,000	PF-Only	2023
Berlin, City of	5466-09	LSL	92	1/11/2023	\$1,389,110	\$744,492	PF-Only	2023
Blue Mounds, Village of	4768-02	SDW	61.75	6/28/2023	\$1,340,444	\$1,340,444	2.145%	2023
Boscobel, City of	4771-03	LSL	71	1/11/2023	\$36,500	\$36,500	PF-Only	2023
Bruce, Village of	5545-03	SDW	92.75	6/14/2023	\$2,642,263	\$1,009,043	1.287%	2023
Cedarburg, City of	5628-01	LSL	47	7/13/2022	\$614,700	\$600,000	PF-Only	2023
Cobb, Village of	5264-03	SDW	52.5	4/26/2023	\$1,148,256	\$407,756	2.145%	2023
Columbus, City of	5188-04	LSL	82	7/27/2022	\$160,000	\$160,000	PF-Only	2023
Denmark, Village of	5550-05	SDW	72.5	3/22/2023	\$2,724,627	\$2,724,627	2.145%	2023
Dorchester, Village of	5066-08	SDW	68	8/24/2022	\$1,595,674	\$593,906	1.287%	2023
Edgerton, City of	4800-06	LSL	77	2/8/2023	\$645,730	\$645,730	PF-Only	2023
Elkhorn, City of	5525-04	LSL	75	7/27/2022	\$560,000	\$560,000	PF-Only	2023
Elmwood, Village of	4391-04	LSL	68	7/13/2022	\$250,000	\$250,000	PF-Only	2023
Evansville, City Of	4803-04	LSL	48	3/22/2023	\$58,000	\$58,000	PF-Only	2023
Fennimore, City of	5619-02	SDW	51.5	4/12/2023	\$2,730,311	\$1,178,508	2.145%	2023
Fond du Lac, City of	5142-13	LSL	87	7/27/2022	\$312,000	\$312,000	PF-Only	2023
Green Bay, City of	5331-30	LSL	99	7/27/2022	\$1,586,950	\$1,586,950	PF-Only	2023
Green Lake, City of	5460-04	SDW	64	7/13/2022	\$1,793,452	\$969,991	1.221%	2023
Greenwood, City of	5246-05	SDW	87	8/24/2022	\$1,045,636	\$885,636	1.287%	2023
Gresham, Village of	5313-04	SDW	82	10/12/2022	\$2,068,099	\$820,978	1.287%	2023
Hartford, City of	4814-03	LSL	90	9/14/2022	\$882,323	\$786,000	PF-Only	2023
Haugen, Village of	5633-02	SDW	15	6/28/2023	\$568,355	\$565,455	2.145%	2023
Hilbert, Village of	4987-03	LSL	77	1/11/2023	\$70,150	\$54,350	PF-Only	2023
Hurley, City of	5340-07	SDW	69	9/14/2022	\$350,721	\$347,376	1.287%	2023
Hurley, City of	5340-08	LSL	59	7/13/2022	\$250,000	\$250,000	PF-Only	2023
Iron Ridge, Village of	5608-03	LSL	32	2/22/2023	\$30,725	\$30,725	PF-Only	2023
Janesville, City of	5119-07	LSL	73	7/13/2022	\$3,240,000	\$3,240,000	PF-Only	2023
Jefferson, City of	5463-05	LSL	49	8/24/2022	\$285,000	\$285,000	PF-Only	2023
Juneau, City of	4824-04	LSL	101	8/10/2022	\$555,000	\$555,000	PF-Only	2023
Kaukauna, City of	5120-07	LSL	66	1/11/2023	\$1,147,437	\$1,147,437	PF-Only	2023
Kendall, Village of	5398-01	SDW	602	7/13/2022	\$2,065,675	\$981,557	1.221%	2023
Kenosha, City of	4825-06	LSL	80	7/27/2022	\$2,154,125	\$2,154,125	PF-Only	2023
Kenosha, City of	4825-99	LSL	80	3/22/2023	\$270,000	\$270,000	PF-Only	2023
Kewaunee, City of	5508-04	LSL	46	9/14/2022	\$78,000	\$78,000	PF-Only	2023
Kiel, City of	5121-07	LSL	92	7/27/2022	\$1,336,300	\$448,245	PF-Only	2023
Kimberly, Village of	5375-02	LSL	70	9/28/2022	\$2,528,998	\$931,000	PF-Only	2023
La Farge, Village of	4827-04	SDW	79	7/13/2022	\$1,591,432	\$493,932	1.221%	2023
Ladysmith, City of	5369-15	SDW	59	7/13/2022	\$872,716	\$399,301	1.221%	2023
Lake Mills, City of	4828-10	LSL	66	7/13/2022	\$190,860	\$190,860	PF-Only	2023
Lena, Village of	5464-06	SDW	53.75	3/22/2023	\$1,588,241	\$613,441	2.255%	2023
Manitowoc, City of	5191-15	LSL	90	7/27/2022	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	PF-Only	2023
Markesan, City of	5122-05	SDW	63	9/28/2022	\$2,903,476	\$1,316,711	2.145%	2023
Markesan, City of	5122-08	LSL	81	10/26/2022	\$1,617,850	\$160,000	PF-Only	2023
Marshfield, City of	5364-05	LSL	73	7/27/2022	\$675,000	\$675,000	PF-Only	2023
Menasha, City of	4845-18	SDW	28	7/27/2022	\$1,039,400	\$971,263	2.145%	2023

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
Menasha, City of	4845-20	LSL	103	7/27/2022	\$285,000	\$285,000	PF-Only	2023
Merrimac, Village of	4849-02	SDW	77	4/26/2023	\$612,681	\$612,681	2.145%	2023
Milton, City of	4850-03	LSL	37	7/27/2022	\$300,000	\$300,000	PF-Only	2023
Milwaukee, City of	4851-40	LSL	95	11/23/2022	\$8,126,278	\$4,517,063	PF-Only	2023
Milwaukee, City of	4851-99	LSL	95	3/23/2023	\$498,808	\$498,808	PF-Only	2023
Montreal, City of	5621-02	LSL	49	8/24/2022	\$180,000	\$180,000	PF-Only	2023
Mosinee, City of	5536-05	LSL	71	7/13/2022	\$62,500	\$62,500	PF-Only	2023
Mount Horeb, Village of	5618-02	LSL	81	9/14/2022	\$1,566,000	\$1,566,000	PF-Only	2023
Neenah, City of	4856-03	LSL	80	2/23/2023	\$1,223,210	\$1,200,000	PF-Only	2023
New Glarus, Village of	5623-04	LSL	61	2/22/2023	\$165,500	\$165,500	PF-Only	2023
New Holstein, City of	5366-05	LSL	73	7/13/2022	\$1,826,409	\$919,890	PF-Only	2023
New Richmond, City of	4861-10	LSL	62	11/23/2022	\$122,500	\$122,500	PF-Only	2023
North Fond Du Lac, Village of	4863-14	LSL	55	7/27/2022	\$90,000	\$90,000	PF-Only	2023
Oakfield, Village of	5050-04	SDW	38	7/13/2022	\$2,991,499	\$460,340	2.035%	2023
Oconomowoc, City of	5452-05	LSL	40	7/27/2022	\$600,000	\$600,000	PF-Only	2023
Omro, City of	5091-11	LSL	29	8/24/2022	\$78,000	\$78,000	PF-Only	2023
Oregon, Village of	4873-03	LSL	71	11/23/2022	\$332,833	\$286,908	PF-Only	2023
Oshkosh, City of	4874-14	LSL	81	7/13/2022	\$382,500	\$382,500	PF-Only	2023
Platteville, City of	4881-09	LSL	78	7/13/2022	\$94,102	\$94,102	PF-Only	2023
Port Washington, City of	4883-02	LSL	45	1/11/2023	\$205,000	\$205,000	PF-Only	2023
Prairie du Chien, City of	5163-09	SDW	48	7/13/2022	\$52,500	\$423,900	1.221%	2023
Prairie du Chien, City of	5163-10	LSL	59	7/27/2022	\$551,060	\$52,500	PF-Only	2023
Racine, City of	4887-15	LSL	92	8/10/2022	\$1,104,000	\$1,104,000	PF-Only	2023
Rice Lake, City of	5513-07	SDW	76	7/13/2022	\$2,787,863	\$1,755,863	1.221%	2023
Ridgeway, Village of	5206-05	SDW	42	9/28/2022	\$1,678,515	\$553,294	2.145%	2023
Ripon, City of	5289-08	SDW	37	7/27/2022	\$2,508,385	\$743,324	2.035%	2023
Ripon, City of	5289-14	LSL	80	8/10/2022	\$150,000	\$150,000	PF-Only	2023
Saint Francis, City of	5556-04	LSL	34	8/10/2022	\$50,000	\$50,000	PF-Only	2023
Sauk City, Village of	5629-01	LSL	80	8/24/2022	\$185,000	\$185,000	PF-Only	2023
Schofield, City of	5565-03	LSL	105	7/13/2022	\$163,300	\$67,500	PF-Only	2023
Shawano, City of	5124-08	LSL	67	8/24/2022	\$488,400	\$488,400	PF-Only	2023
Sheboygan, City of	4901-10	LSL	43	9/14/2022	\$405,000	\$405,000	PF-Only	2023
Shorewood, Village of	5630-01	LSL	58	9/14/2022	\$405,000	\$405,000	PF-Only	2023
South Milwaukee, City of	4907-04	LSL	44	1/25/2023	\$82,250	\$75,000	PF-Only	2023
Stoughton, City of	5403-04	SDW	54	8/10/2022	\$1,906,149	\$1,659,096	2.145%	2023
Sturgeon Bay, City of	5557-02	LSL	66	7/13/2022	\$750,000	\$750,000	PF-Only	2023
Sturgeon Bay, City of	5557-99	LSL	66	4/12/2023	\$250,000	\$250,000	PF-Only	2023
Sun Prairie, City of	5576-05	LSL	83	8/10/2022	\$580,849	\$572,694	PF-Only	2023
Thorp, City of	4922-15	SDW	71.5	5/24/2023	\$86,000	\$896,892	1.287%	2023
Thorp, City of	4922-16	LSL	67	7/27/2022	\$2,043,507	\$72,500	PF-Only	2023
Two Rivers, City of	4920-38	SDW	107	9/28/2022	\$3,791,348	\$508,537	2.145%	2023
Two Rivers, City of	4920-44	LSL	89	11/23/2022	\$2,128,434	\$207,500	PF-Only	2023
Viroqua, City of	5168-10	LSL	79	8/24/2022	\$202,500	\$202,500	PF-Only	2023
Waterloo, City of	4962-10	LSL	72	7/13/2022	\$194,982	\$194,982	PF-Only	2023
Watertown, City of	5439-05	LSL	82	8/24/2022	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	PF-Only	2023
Waupaca, City of	4929-07	LSL	52	8/24/2022	\$327,800	\$280,000	PF-Only	2023
Waupaca, City of	4929-99	LSL	52	4/12/2023	\$64,640	\$64,640	PF-Only	2023
Wausau, City of	4930-11	LSL	81	7/27/2022	\$577,718	\$577,718	PF-Only	2023

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
Wausau, City of	4930-99	LSL	81	3/22/2023	\$270,000	\$270,000	PF-Only	2023
West Allis, City of	5404-08	LSL	63	7/27/2022	\$961,775	\$346,300	PF-Only	2023
Weyauwega, City of	4936-02	SDW	82	9/28/2022	\$3,368,246	\$2,368,246	2.145%	2023
Whitefish Bay, Village of	5214-11	LSL	35	2/22/2023	\$1,701,061	\$111,961	PF-Only	2023
Whitehall, City of	4937-06	SDW	38	7/13/2022	\$3,737,683	\$1,376,852	2.035%	2023
Winneconne, Village of	4939-04	SDW	152.25	4/12/2023	\$5,753,318	\$5,753,318	2.145%	2023
Winter, Village of	5584-03	SDW	70	9/28/2022	\$2,427,121	\$1,148,780	1.287%	2023
SFY 2023 Totals:					\$131,233,516	\$86,187,643		
Cumulative Totals:					\$1,534,112,635	\$1,070,521,194		

* loan total changed to reflect balance at closeout

** loan amount amended

Table 3: Project Information - SFY 2023

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Loan Amount	Prin. Forg. Amount	Project Description	Popula-tion	County	Disadva-ntaged ¹	Construction Start	Finish
Abbotsford, City of	4748-10	SDW	\$345,510	\$518,265	Replace Water Mains along Cedar Street & Water Tower Rehab	1,956	Marathon	Yes	Apr-23	Oct-23
Antigo, City of	4754-12	LSL	\$0	\$357,500	Private LSL Replacements	8,234	Langlade	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Antigo, City of	4754-10	SDW	\$1,227,273	\$1,500,000	Replace 0.15 MG Tower and Update SCADA	8,234	Langlade	Yes	May-23	Jun-24
Appleton, City of	4755-04	LSL	\$0	\$505,000	Private LSL Replacements	72,000	Outagamie	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Arena, Village of	4757-02	SDW	\$1,888,540	\$1,259,027	Construct Well/House #2, District Sewer, Backup Power, Land, SCADA	834	Iowa	Yes	Oct-22	Jun-24
Arlington, City of	4758-04	SDW	\$2,036,114	\$0	Construct well #4; abandon well #2	823	Columbia	No	Sep-21	Sep-22
Ashland, City of	4759-20	LSL	\$0	\$211,505	Private LSL Replacements	9,115	Ashland	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Augusta, City of	5186-05	SDW	\$2,638,981	\$500,000	Replace Well #7 with new Well #11	1,450	Eau Claire	Yes	Mar-22	Aug-23
Baraboo, City of	4762-04	LSL	\$0	\$222,500	Private LSL Replacements	12,048	Sauk	No	Jan-22	Apr-23
Beaver Dam, City of	4764-03	LSL	\$0	\$300,000	Private LSL Replacements	16,200	Dodge	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Beloit, City of	5471-04	LSL	\$0	\$450,000	Private LSL Replacements	37,110	Rock	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Berlin, City of	5466-09	LSL	\$0	\$744,492	Private LSL Replacements	5,371	Green Lake	No	Jan-22	Nov-22
Blue Mounds, Village of	4768-02	SDW	\$1,005,333	\$335,111	Replace Booster Station	855	Dane	Yes	Mar-23	Nov-24
Boscobel, City of	4771-03	LSL	\$0	\$36,500	Private LSL Replacements	3,237	Grant	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Bruce, Village of	5545-03	SDW	\$353,165	\$655,878	Construct Water Treatment Plant for Wells #1 and 3 and Replace Watermain on River Avenue	620	Rusk	Yes	May-23	Nov-23
Cedarburg, City of	5628-01	LSL	\$0	\$600,000	Private LSL Replacements	11,800	Ozaukee	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Cobb, Village of	5264-03	SDW	\$265,041	\$142,715	Replace Water Mains Along Clifton Street & School Street	458	Iowa	Yes	Jul-22	Nov-22
Columbus, City of	5188-04	LSL	\$0	\$160,000	Private LSL Replacements	5,173	Columbia	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Denmark, Village of	5550-05	SDW	\$2,315,932	\$408,695	Connect to CBCWA for Water Supply	2,100	Brown	Yes	Apr-23	Dec-23
Dorchester, Village of	5066-08	SDW	\$326,648	\$267,258	Replace Watermains Along N and S 3rd St and N Front St	834	Clark	Yes	May-22	Jul-22
Edgerton, City of	4800-06	LSL	\$0	\$645,730	Private LSL Replacements	5,512	Rock	No	Apr-22	Nov-22
Elkhorn, City of	5525-04	LSL	\$0	\$560,000	Private LSL Replacements	9,968	Walworth	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Elmwood, Village of	4391-04	LSL	\$0	\$250,000	Private LSL Replacements	798	Pierce	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Evansville, City Of	4803-04	LSL	\$0	\$58,000	Private LSL Replacements	5,070	Rock	No	Jan-22	Jan-22
Fennimore, City of	5619-02	SDW	\$942,806	\$235,702	Replace Water Mains on Grant, 13th, Madison, 5th, and Cleveland Street	2,507	Grant	Yes	Mar-23	Nov-23
Fond du Lac, City of	5142-13	LSL	\$0	\$312,000	Private LSL Replacements	44,303	Fond du Lac	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Green Bay, City of	5331-30	LSL	\$0	\$1,586,950	Private LSL Replacements	104,057	Brown	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Green Lake, City of	5460-04	SDW	\$969,991	\$0	Replace Water Main on Illinois Ave	960	Green Lake	Yes	May-22	Jun-23

Table 3: Project Information - SFY 2023

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Loan Amount	Prin. Forg. Amount	Project Description	Population	County	Disadvantaged ¹	Construction Start	Construction Finish
Greenwood, City of	5246-05	SDW	\$487,099	\$398,537	River Crossing Transmission and Distribution	1,079	Clark	Yes	May-22	Oct-22
Gresham, Village of	5313-04	SDW	\$328,391	\$492,587	Replace Watermains on Main and Fischer Street	534	Shawano	Yes	May-22	Nov-22
Hartford, City of	4814-03	LSL	\$0	\$786,000	Private LSL Replacements	15,870	Washington	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Haugen, Village of	5633-02	SDW	\$282,727	\$282,728	Rehab Elevated Storage Tank	287	Barron	Yes	Jul-22	Nov-22
Hilbert, Village of	4987-03	LSL	\$0	\$54,350	Private LSL Replacements	1,176	Calumet	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Hurley, City of	5340-08	LSL	\$0	\$250,000	Private LSL Replacements	1,515	Iron	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Hurley, City of	5340-07	SDW	\$138,950	\$208,426	Replace Water Meters and Antenna Installation	1,515	Iron	Yes	Jul-22	Dec-22
Iron Ridge, Village of	5608-03	LSL	\$0	\$30,725	Private LSL Replacements	937	Dodge	No	Jan-22	Apr-23
Janesville, City of	5119-07	LSL	\$0	\$3,240,000	Private LSL Replacements	62,720	Rock	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Jefferson, City of	5463-05	LSL	\$0	\$285,000	Private LSL Replacements	7,926	Jefferson	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Juneau, City of	4824-04	LSL	\$0	\$555,000	Private LSL Replacements	2,627	Dodge	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Kaukauna, City of	5120-07	LSL	\$0	\$1,147,437	Private LSL Replacements	16,086	Outagamie	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Kendall, Village of	5398-01	SDW	\$481,557	\$500,000	Rehab Well #2 and Well #4 Including Well House and Treatment Upgrades	458	Monroe	Yes	Mar-22	Dec-22
Kenosha, City of	4825-06	LSL	\$0	\$2,154,125	Private LSL Replacements	99,218	Kenosha	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Kenosha, City of	4825-99	LSL	\$0	\$270,000	Private LSL Replacements	99,218	Kenosha	No	Jan-22	Apr-23
Kewaunee, City of	5508-04	LSL	\$0	\$78,000	Private LSL Replacements	2,951	Kewaunee	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Kiel, City of	5121-07	LSL	\$0	\$448,245	Private LSL Replacements	3,736	Manitowoc	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Kimberly, Village of	5375-02	LSL	\$0	\$931,000	Private LSL Replacements	6,451	Outagamie	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
La Farge, Village of	4827-04	SDW	\$197,572	\$296,360	Replace Water Mains along Main Street	780	Vernon	Yes	Apr-21	Oct-21
Ladysmith, City of	5369-15	SDW	\$399,301	\$0	Replace Water Mains along East 10th Street North and Summit Avenue	3,184	Rusk	Yes	Aug-22	Dec-22
Lake Mills, City of	4828-10	LSL	\$0	\$190,860	Private LSL Replacements	5,780	Jefferson	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Lena, Village of	5464-06	SDW	\$460,081	\$153,360	Replace Water Mains on West Maple & North 3rd St	585	Oconto	Yes	May-22	Dec-22
Manitowoc, City of	5191-15	LSL	\$0	\$1,200,000	Private LSL Replacements	34,500	Manitowoc	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Markesan, City of	5122-05	SDW	\$996,528	\$320,183	Replace Water Mains and Lead Service Lines across city, and South Main Street & Sunrise Lane	1,496	Green Lake	Yes	May-22	Jun-22
Markesan, City of	5122-08	LSL	\$0	\$160,000	Private LSL Replacements	1,496	Green Lake	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Marshfield, City of	5364-05	LSL	\$0	\$675,000	Private LSL Replacements	18,708	Wood	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Menasha, City of	4845-20	LSL	\$0	\$285,000	Private LSL Replacements	14,728	Winnebago	No	Jan-22	Dec-22

Table 3: Project Information - SFY 2023

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Loan Amount	Prin. Forg. Amount	Project Description	Popula-tion	County	Disadva-ntaged ¹	Construction Start	Finish
Menasha, City of	4845-18	SDW	\$971,263	\$0	2022 Water Main Replacements	14,728	Winnebago	No	Mar-22	Sep-22
Merrimac, Village of	4849-02	SDW	\$428,876	\$183,805	Rehab Well #1	440	Sauk	Yes	Dec-22	Jun-24
Milton, City of	4850-03	LSL	\$0	\$300,000	Private LSL Replacements	5,588	Rock	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Milwaukee, City of	4851-40	LSL	\$0	\$4,517,063	Private LSL Replacements	590,547	Milwaukee	No	Jun-22	Apr-23
Milwaukee, City of	4851-99	LSL	\$0	\$498,808	Private LSL Replacements	590,547	Milwaukee	No	Jun-22	Dec-22
Montreal, City of	5621-02	LSL	\$0	\$180,000	Private LSL Replacements	887	Iron	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Mosinee, City of	5536-05	LSL	\$0	\$62,500	Private LSL Replacements	3,208	Marathon	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Mount Horeb, Village of	5618-02	LSL	\$0	\$1,566,000	Private LSL Replacements	7,240	Dane	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Neenah, City of	4856-03	LSL	\$0	\$1,200,000	Private LSL Replacements	25,892	Winnebago	No	Jan-22	Apr-23
New Glarus, Village of	5623-04	LSL	\$0	\$165,500	Private LSL Replacements	2,172	Green	No	Jan-22	Apr-23
New Holstein, City of	5366-05	LSL	\$0	\$919,890	Private LSL Replacements	3,213	Calumet	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
New Richmond, City of	4861-10	LSL	\$0	\$122,500	Private LSL Replacements	8,909	St. Croix	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
North Fond Du Lac, Village of	4863-14	LSL	\$0	\$90,000	Private LSL Replacements	5,014	Fond du Lac	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Oakfield, Village of	5050-04	SDW	\$460,340	\$0	Replace WMs on Main, Church, & Filby St	1,101	Fond du Lac	No	Jan-21	Jun-22
Oconomowoc, City of	5452-05	LSL	\$0	\$600,000	Private LSL Replacements	15,805	Waukesha	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Omro, City of	5091-11	LSL	\$0	\$78,000	Private LSL Replacements	3,558	Winnebago	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Oregon, Village of	4873-03	LSL	\$0	\$286,908	Private LSL Replacements	10,078	Dane	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Oshkosh, City of	4874-14	LSL	\$0	\$382,500	Private LSL Replacements	63,000	Winnebago	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Platteville, City of	4881-09	LSL	\$0	\$94,102	Private LSL Replacements	12,268	Grant	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Port Washington, City of	4883-02	LSL	\$0	\$205,000	Private LSL Replacements	11,954	Ozaukee	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Prairie du Chien, City of	5163-10	LSL	\$0	\$52,500	Private LSL Replacements	6,005	Crawford	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Prairie du Chien, City of	5163-09	SDW	\$423,900	\$0	Replace WM along Villa Louis Road	6,005	Crawford	Yes	May-22	Nov-22
Racine, City of	4887-15	LSL	\$0	\$1,104,000	Private LSL Replacements	105,100	Racine	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Rice Lake, City of	5513-07	SDW	\$1,255,863	\$500,000	Water Tower and system pressure improvements	8,300	Barron	Yes	Apr-21	Jul-22
Ridgeway, Village of	5206-05	SDW	\$553,294	\$0	Replace WMs on Weaver, Kirby, Keane, Hughitt & E Main Alley	690	Iowa	No	Jul-21	Nov-21
Ripon, City of	5289-14	LSL	\$0	\$150,000	Private LSL Replacements	7,800	Fond du Lac	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Ripon, City of	5289-08	SDW	\$743,324	\$0	Replace WM on Vermont St and Parkway Ter	7,800	Fond du Lac	No	Jun-21	Nov-21
Saint Francis, City of	5556-04	LSL	\$0	\$50,000	Private LSL Replacements	590,547	Milwaukee	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Sauk City, Village of	5629-01	LSL	\$0	\$185,000	Private LSL Replacements	3,424	Sauk	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Schofield, City of	5565-03	LSL	\$0	\$67,500	Private LSL Replacements	2,117	Marathon	No	Jan-22	Dec-22

Table 3: Project Information - SFY 2023

Municipality	Project Number	Program	Loan Amount	Prin. Forg. Amount	Project Description	Population	County	Disadvantaged ¹	Construction Start	Construction Finish
Shawano, City of	5124-08	LSL	\$0	\$488,400	Private LSL Replacements	9,200	Shawano	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Sheboygan, City of	4901-10	LSL	\$0	\$405,000	Private LSL Replacements	48,327	Sheboygan	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Shorewood, Village of	5630-01	LSL	\$0	\$405,000	Private LSL Replacements	13,189	Milwaukee	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
South Milwaukee, City of	4907-04	LSL	\$0	\$75,000	Private LSL Replacements	21,340	Milwaukee	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Stoughton, City of	5403-04	SDW	\$1,659,096	\$0	Remove Public LSLs	13,078	Dane	No	May-21	Dec-21
Sturgeon Bay, City of	5557-02	LSL	\$0	\$750,000	Private LSL Replacements	9,500	Door	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Sturgeon Bay, City of	5557-99	LSL	\$0	\$250,000	Private LSL Replacements	9,500	Door	No	Jan-22	Jun-23
Sun Prairie, City of	5576-05	LSL	\$0	\$572,694	Private LSL Replacements	33,966	Dane	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Thorp, City of	4922-16	LSL	\$0	\$72,500	Private LSL Replacements	1,636	Clark	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Thorp, City of	4922-15	SDW	\$538,135	\$358,757	Replace Water Main on School Street and Church Street	1,636	Clark	Yes	Aug-22	Jun-23
Two Rivers, City of	4920-44	LSL	\$0	\$207,500	Private LSL Replacements	11,232	Manitowoc	No	Apr-22	Oct-23
Two Rivers, City of	4920-38	SDW	\$355,975	\$152,562	Replace WM & LSLs on Roosevelt, Wilson, 17th, 26th, 35th, Jackson	11,232	Manitowoc	Yes	Apr-22	Oct-22
Viroqua, City of	5168-10	LSL	\$0	\$202,500	Private LSL Replacements	4,362	Vernon	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Waterloo, City of	4962-10	LSL	\$0	\$194,982	Private LSL Replacements	3,366	Jefferson	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Watertown, City of	5439-05	LSL	\$0	\$2,500,000	Private LSL Replacements	23,945	Jefferson	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Waupaca, City of	4929-07	LSL	\$0	\$280,000	Private LSL Replacements	6,062	Waupaca	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Waupaca, City of	4929-99	LSL	\$0	\$64,640	Private LSL Replacements	6,062	Waupaca	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Wausau, City of	4930-11	LSL	\$0	\$577,718	Private LSL Replacements	39,106	Marathon	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Wausau, City of	4930-99	LSL	\$0	\$270,000	Private LSL Replacements	39,106	Marathon	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
West Allis, City of	5404-08	LSL	\$0	\$346,300	Private LSL Replacements	63,240	Milwaukee	No	Jan-22	Dec-22
Weyauwega, City of	4936-02	SDW	\$1,868,246	\$500,000	Construct New Elevated Tank, Watermains, Booster Pump; Demolish Existing Tank	1,856	Waupaca	Yes	Oct-20	Dec-21
Whitefish Bay, Village of	5214-11	LSL	\$0	\$111,961	Private LSL Replacements	14,272	Milwaukee	No	Jan-22	Apr-23
Whitehall, City of	4937-06	SDW	\$1,376,852	\$0	Replace WM along Hobson St.	1,820	Trempealeau	No	Sep-21	Oct-22
Winneconne, Village of	4939-04	SDW	\$4,890,320	\$862,998	Treatment at Well 2, Transmission Main	2,502	Winnebago	Yes	Feb-23	Jul-24
Winter, Village of	5584-03	SDW	\$648,780	\$500,000	Rehab Water Tank	344	Sawyer	Yes	May-22	Oct-22
Totals:			\$34,261,804	\$51,925,839						

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

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

Table 4: Set-Aside Accounts Status as of 6/30/2023

Set-Aside Account	Total Funds Awarded	% of Cap Grants Awarded to Date	Total Funds Expended	Funds Remaining
SRF Administration	\$17,981,131	3.22%	\$17,885,132	\$95,999
Source Water Protection	\$3,737,925	0.67%	\$3,737,925	\$0
Wellhead Protection	\$7,562,466	1.35%	\$6,337,976	\$1,224,490
Local Assist. - Capacity Dev.	\$19,797,659	3.54%	\$14,245,500	\$5,552,159
State Program Management	\$35,146,576	6.29%	\$33,493,291	\$1,653,285
SS Technical Assistance	\$7,199,060	1.29%	\$6,907,088	\$291,972
	\$91,424,817	16.36%	\$82,606,912	\$8,817,905

The totals above include the FFY 2022 Base, Supplemental, Emerging Contaminants, and LSL grants.

\$657,712 was transferred from SRF Administration to the loan fund during SFY 2008. \$3,375,498 was transferred from State Program Management to the loan fund during SFY 2008; \$990,906 during SFY 2012; \$1,164,501 during SFY 2013; and \$1,190,175 during SFY 2014. \$500,000 was transferred from Local Assist - Capacity Dev. to the loan fund during SFY 2014. \$416,715 was transferred from Source Water Protection to Wellhead Protection in April 2003.

Table 5: Balance of Federal Capitalization Grant Funds as of 6/30/2023

Capitalization Grant Year FFY	Total Amount	Project Cost Draws	Set-Aside Draws	Remaining Balance
1997/98	\$51,094,800	\$42,754,472	\$8,340,328	\$0
1999	\$10,007,600	\$9,607,296	\$400,304	\$0
2000	\$10,400,800	\$8,736,672	\$1,664,128	\$0
2001	\$10,443,800	\$8,772,792	\$1,671,008	\$0
2002	\$15,946,500	\$15,198,310	\$748,190	\$0
2003	\$15,850,700	\$12,994,870	\$2,855,830	\$0
2004	\$16,442,800	\$15,283,944	\$1,158,856	\$0
2005	\$16,407,900	\$13,731,940	\$2,675,960	\$0
2006	\$15,931,300	\$14,716,109	\$1,215,191	\$0
2007	\$15,931,000	\$14,181,903	\$1,749,097	\$0
2008	\$15,770,000	\$14,082,231	\$1,687,769	\$0
2009	\$15,770,000	\$12,962,148	\$2,807,852	\$0
ARRA 2009	\$37,750,000	\$37,750,000	\$0	\$0
2010	\$23,399,000	\$21,245,438	\$2,153,562	\$0
2011	\$18,433,704	\$15,301,951	\$3,131,753	\$0
2012	\$15,680,959	\$14,349,119	\$1,331,840	\$0
2013	\$14,518,000	\$10,969,419	\$3,548,581	\$0
2014	\$15,425,000	\$12,064,237	\$3,360,763	\$0
2015	\$15,323,000	\$10,945,372	\$4,377,628	\$0
2016	\$14,496,000	\$10,172,242	\$4,323,758	\$0
2017	\$14,372,000	\$9,495,792	\$4,876,208	\$0
2018	\$18,931,000	\$13,830,680	\$5,100,320	\$0
2019*	\$18,927,000	\$13,199,436	\$5,727,564	\$0
2020	\$18,766,000	\$12,933,094	\$5,832,906	\$0
2021*	\$18,922,000	\$13,376,083	\$5,408,119	\$137,798
2022 Base	\$11,943,000	\$0	\$1,653,340	\$10,289,660
2022 Supplemental	\$30,666,000	\$19,988,660	\$3,275,489	\$7,401,851
2022 Emerging Contaminants	\$12,877,000	\$0	\$0	\$12,877,000
2022 Lead Service Line	\$48,319,000	\$0	\$791,212	\$47,527,788
Totals:	\$558,745,863	\$398,644,210	\$81,867,556	\$78,234,097

* Original cap grant was amended to add reallocated funds.