

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

**COVERING
STATE FISCAL YEAR
2021**

June 2022



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

Safe Drinking Water Loan Program Annual Report – SFY 2021
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I. INTRODUCTION

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

Section 1452(g)(4) of the SDWA requires that each state prepare a report 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) 2021. 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 2021 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 2019. Table 3 gives further project information for each project funded during SFY 2021. Table 4 shows the status of the various set-aside accounts as of June 30, 2021. Table 5 shows the balance of the capitalization grants as of June 30, 2021. A detailed financial report for the Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) is provided separately.

II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

The SDWLP offers loans at a subsidized interest rate of 55% of the State's market rate. Loans to small disadvantaged communities are at 33% of the State's market rate. The State's market rate is defined as the effective interest rate, as determined by DOA, of a fixed-rate revenue obligation issued by the State to fund loans under the EIF, or a DOA estimate of the interest rate that the State would pay to issue such an obligation. For SFY 2021, the State's market rate started at 3.20% in July 2020, dropped to 3.0% in October 2020, and in January 2021 dropped again to 2.70% where it remained for the rest of the SFY. All SDWLP loans issued from the beginning of the program through SFY 2020 were required to mature no later than 20 years from the date of the first loan disbursement to the community, though loan terms of up to 30 years are now available for qualifying projects based on changes at the federal level and in the 2019-2021 Biennial Budget.

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

- a) To address SDWA health standards that have been exceeded or to prevent future violations of existing rules. These include projects to maintain compliance with existing regulations for contaminants with acute health effects and regulations for contaminants with chronic health effects.
- b) To replace infrastructure, if necessary to maintain compliance or further the public health protection goals of the SDWA. These would include projects with any of the following purposes:
 1. To rehabilitate or develop sources, excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation and water rights, to replace contaminated sources;
 2. To install or upgrade treatment facilities if, in the DNR's opinion, the project would improve the quality of drinking water to comply with primary or secondary drinking water standards;

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

III. STATE FISCAL YEAR 2021 IN REVIEW

A. Application for Capitalization Grant

The State's application package for the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2020 Capitalization Grant was submitted to EPA on July 8, 2020. The grant was awarded by EPA on September 30, 2020.

B. Grant Drawdowns

On June 30, 2021, at the close of the state fiscal year, there was \$234,731 in set-aside funds remaining in the SDWLP from the FFY 2018 capitalization grant and \$3,453,718 in set-aside funds remaining from the FFY 2019 capitalization grant. An additional \$125,613 in set-aside expenditures attributable to the FFY 2018 capitalization grant and \$1,727,994 in set-aside expenditures attributable to the FFY 2019 capitalization grant had been incurred but not yet drawn.

C. Intended Uses of the Funds

Wisconsin's SDWLP Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the SFY 2021 funding cycle identified the uses of the funds as follows:

FFY 2020 Capitalization Grant	\$18,766,000	
State Match	\$3,753,200	
Set-aside Amounts:		
Administration		\$941,400
Wellhead Protection		\$626,531
Technical Assistance		\$242,133
Local Assistance		\$1,322,501
State Program Management		<u>\$2,700,341</u>
Total Amount of Set-asides		\$5,832,906
Principal Forgiveness	\$5,906,265	(\$1,406,265 rolled from SFY 2020)

Subsidized loans in the amount of \$91,000,000 were available from the capitalization grant and state match, principal and interest repayments, interest and investment earnings, and revenue bond proceeds.

D. Leveraging of the SDWLP

The 2019-2021 Biennial Budget included the authority to issue revenue bonds for the SDWLP. These revenue bonds are

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

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

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

E. Loan Recipient Information

Table 1 shows SDWLP project disbursements of \$85,584,119 for SFY 2021. Capitalization grant disbursements totaled \$12,933,094; state match disbursements totaled \$3,753,200; \$28,349,232 was disbursed from repayments (including \$5,505,568 as principal forgiveness); \$38,363,253 was disbursed from leveraged bond proceeds; and \$2,185,340 was disbursed from transferred WIFTA funds.

Table 2 provides loan information for the last three SFYs with summary information for SFYs prior to SFY 2019. 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 2021. This includes the breakdown between loan and principal forgiveness, project description, population of the municipality, county in which the municipality is located, whether the municipality was considered a disadvantaged community, and the anticipated construction start and completion dates.

F. Regular Projects Funded During SFY 2021

Thirty-nine complete SDWLP applications totaling \$75,032,797 in requested costs were received by the June 30, 2020 application deadline. In addition, one supplemental application totaling \$558,270 in requested costs was submitted after the deadline. Twelve applications were subsequently withdrawn, and one was for private LSL replacements that were not eligible for funding through the regular SDWLP.

Twenty-one regular SDWLP loans totaling \$45,818,183 were made during SFY 2021; two of the loans included more than one project. (Note that this total does not match what is shown in Table 2 as the amounts in the table have been adjusted for closeout reductions.) Thirteen of these agreements included principal forgiveness (\$4,426,761) and four included identified green components (totaling \$1,492,784). One loan was for a project designated as federal equivalency (Milwaukee 4851-37 for \$27,323,813). In addition, 17 loans totaling \$12,371,220 were made for Private LSL Replacement projects; these loans were 100% principal forgiveness.

Information on projects that executed a loan during SFY 2021 can be found in Tables 2 and 3.

G. Private Lead Service Line Replacement Program

Forty-two municipalities received funding through the SDWLP's two-year Private Lead Service Line (LSL) Replacement Program in SFYs 2017 and 2018. Total funds awarded came to \$26,857,885, with award amounts ranging from \$100,000 to \$4,001,226. Out of that total awarded amount, \$23,143,024 was expended and the 2017-18 awards have been closed out.

During SFY 2020, a new Private LSL Replacement Program was developed. This program utilizes funding transferred from the CWFP under the authority from the Water Infrastructure Financing Transfer Act (WIFTA), which was passed in October 2019. 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.

The new Private LSL Replacement Program started accepting applications in September 2020. There was no application deadline other than the end of the SFY, but the LSL-specific Priority Evaluation and Ranking Form (PERF) was due by November 15, 2020. A total of 72 PERFs for eligible projects were received, and 67 applications were submitted by the end of the SFY, though this program is being managed on a calendar year (CY) basis, with awards made for one year at a time.

During SFY 2021, a total of 17 LSL awards totaling \$12,731,220 were made. These awards ranged in amount from \$45,000 to \$1,950,000. By the end of CY 2021, sixty awards totaling \$33,314,937 had been made to replace an anticipated 8,220 private LSLs. CY 2021 LSL awards ranged in size from \$8,827 to \$3,800,000. Information on projects funded in the second half of CY 2021 will be included in the SFY 2022 SDWLP Annual Report.

H. Implementation of Requirements Contained in FFY 2020 Appropriations Act

The FFY 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-94) continued requirements from recent years with some slight modifications. The requirements for FFY 2020 include: the provision that not less than 14% of the amount of the FFY 2020 DWSRF capitalization grant (\$2,627,240) be used to provide additional subsidization in the form of grants, principal forgiveness, or negative interest rate loans (reduced from 20%); and the requirement for the use of American Iron and Steel. Davis-Bacon wage rate requirements also still apply. Funding projects that qualify under the green project reserve is still encouraged but a minimum amount is not required.

Out of the thirty-nine complete SDWLP applications that were allocated funding on the Final Funding List, nineteen were allocated additional subsidy as principal forgiveness (PF) totaling \$5,906,265, with the amounts based on financial need as described in the SFY 2021 IUP. The remaining projects were allocated loan funds only. As of the end of the SFY, thirteen SDWLP projects that were allocated PF had received Financial Assistance Agreements that included PF totaling \$4,426,761.

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

I. Status of Additional Subsidization from FFY 2010 - 2020 Capitalization Grants

Cap Grant FFY	Minimum PF Required	Maximum PF Allowed	PF Amount Awarded
2010	\$7,019,700	\$21,245,438	\$21,245,438
2011	\$4,871,100	\$13,105,247	\$13,105,247
2012	\$3,094,800	\$4,642,200	\$4,642,200
2013	\$2,903,600	\$4,355,400	\$4,355,400
2014	\$3,085,000	\$4,627,500	\$4,627,500
2015	\$3,064,600	\$4,596,900	\$4,596,900
2016	\$2,899,200	\$7,248,000	\$7,248,000
2017	\$2,874,400	\$7,186,000	\$5,000,000
2018	\$3,786,200	\$9,465,500	\$3,786,200
2019	\$4,876,040	\$10,314,700	\$4,876,040
2020	\$3,753,200	\$9,195,340	\$3,020,496
Totals:	\$42,227,840	\$95,982,225	\$76,503,421

PF awarded from the FFY 2020 grant totaled \$3,020,496 as of the end of SFY 2021; the remaining PF required to reach the \$4,500,000 identified in the SFY 2021 IUP (\$1,479,504) will be awarded by the end of SFY 2022.

J. Green Project Reserve (GPR) Funding

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and the FFY 2010 and 2011 appropriations required that a minimum of 20% of the DWSRF capitalization grants be allocated to projects or portions of projects that include improved water or energy efficiency, green infrastructure, or other environmentally innovative activities. Starting with FFY 2012 there was no minimum GPR amount required; submittal of the EIF Green Project Reserve form (#8700-357) was made optional at that time. Wisconsin has continued to fund a small number of identified GPR projects or project components every year. Including projects that received ARRA funding, Wisconsin has funded 107 SDWLP projects that included GPR components totaling \$61,333,759 since 2009.

Four projects were funded during SFY 2021 that identified GPR components; all four projects were watermain replacements that were expected to substantially reduce system water loss:

- The Village of Cassville (5469-05) completed watermain replacements on Bluff and Fredrick Streets. These replacements were expected to reduce water loss by 5-10% or 750,000-1,000,000 gallons per year (\$584,803).
- The Village of Lone Rock (5465-04) replaced aging watermains, hydrants, valves, and services that are expected to result in water loss reduction of 10% or approximately 1.5 million gallons per year (\$462,939).
- The Village of Muscoda (5159-01) replaced aging watermains, hydrants, and services. These replacements are expected to reduce water loss by 5-10% or 2-3 million gallons per year (\$194,000).
- The Village of Reeseville (4891-04) replaced 1,450 linear feet of aging watermain on Pearl Street. These replacements are expected to reduce village water loss by 5% or about 354,550 gallons per year (\$251,043).

K. Federal Reporting

Past federal reporting requirements were met through an annual Drinking Water National Information Management System (DWNIMS) electronic data submittal to EPA, the PBR reporting database, Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) reporting, and this Annual Report. Starting in May 2021, the PBR and NIMS reporting were transitioned to EPA's new Office of Water State Revolving Fund (OWSRF) database.

All loans funded during SFY 2021 have been entered into the federal reporting databases.

IV. SET-ASIDES

A. Administration

Administrative costs of \$941,400 were requested from the FFY 2020 capitalization grant bringing total funds requested for administration from the beginning of the program to \$15,069,028. An additional \$2,608,992 in banked administrative funds is available for designation from a future capitalization grant if needed (this total includes banked funds requested from the FFY 2021 capitalization grant and reallocated FFY 2019 funds).

Administrative costs incurred during SFY 2021 totaled \$930,471 bringing the cumulative total spent on administration to \$14,862,558.

B. Wellhead Protection

Wellhead Protection (WHP) funds in the amount of \$626,531 were requested from the FFY 2020 capitalization grant. During SFY 2021, \$451,052 was spent from WHP set-aside funds on demonstration, research, outreach, and data delivery activities. This brings the total amount of funds spent from the WHP set-aside to \$5,421,724 out of total requested WHP funds of \$5,952,682.

Wellhead Protection set-aside accomplishments during SFY 2021 are detailed in the September 2021 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report for FFY 2020.

C. Local Assistance as Part of a Capacity Development Strategy

Funds for capacity development under the Local Assistance and Other State Programs set-aside were first requested in SFY 2010. During SFY 2021, \$1,322,501 was requested from the FFY 2020 capitalization grant and expenditures totaled \$1,417,842, bringing total expenditures from this set-aside to \$11,530,628 out of the total requested funds of \$12,060,405.

These funds are being used for the county compliance surveillance program to fund contracts with county and local health agencies for inspections at approximately 6,808 transient non-community systems in 54 counties. Information on this program can be found in the September 2021 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

D. Small Systems Technical Assistance

The Small Systems Technical Assistance set-aside funds technical assistance to Other-than-Municipal (OTM) and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) public water systems to help them comply with regulatory requirements. During SFY 2021, an additional \$242,133 in technical assistance funds were requested from the FFY 2020 capitalization grant; expenditures came to \$232,603. This brings the total funds requested to \$6,721,842 and total expenditures to \$6,448,068. An additional \$1,128,157 in Small Systems Technical Assistance funds has been banked from previous grants; these funds are available for designation from a future capitalization grant if needed (this total includes funds requested to be banked from the FFY 2021 capitalization grant and reallocated FFY 2019 funds).

Description of the on-going contract funded with the small systems technical assistance set-aside is detailed in the September 2021 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

E. State Program Management

The State Program Management set-aside is used to fund state staff, archiving contracts, information technology (IT) contracts, operator certification contracts for public water system supervision, and research projects. Further information on these positions and activities is contained in the September 2021 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report.

Funds awarded for State Program Management activities (including Capacity Development and Operator Certification) through the end of SFY 2021 totaled \$27,197,515 with another \$6,690,297 banked for possible designation from a future capitalization grant (this total includes banked funds requested from the FFY 2021 capitalization grant and reallocated FFY 2019 funds). State Program Management funds totaling \$2,700,341 were requested from the FFY 2020 Capitalization Grant. Expenditures during SFY 2021 totaled \$2,917,897 bringing the total funds spent on State Program Management to \$27,020,608.

V. MEETING PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

A. Intended Use Plan Goals

Short-Term Goals:

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

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

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

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

The DNR contracted with a third-party, the Wisconsin Rural Water Association, in SFY 2021, to maintain a Technical Assistance program for OTM and NTNC public water systems. The third-party provider conducts onsite and virtual visits at OTM and NTNC public water systems that need assistance and provides quarterly monitoring reminders for all respective active water systems.

Site visits are targeted to the specific needs of the water system and can cover operations and maintenance, monitoring, regulatory and public notice requirements, and violation response. Monitoring support contacts include reminders of upcoming monitoring deadlines and correct locations and procedures for sample collection. Priority technical assistance is evaluated quarterly and based on a variety of factors, including: new water systems; systems with new operators; systems with new samplers; vulnerable populations; violation history; and number of active violations.

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

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

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

In the twenty-three years the SDWLP has been operating, loans totaling \$880,776,321 have been made to 268 different communities. One hundred fifty-three of these communities (57.1%) qualified for the State's disadvantaged interest rate of 33% of the State's market rate and/or received principal forgiveness, with the remainder receiving loans at 55% of the State's market rate. Forty-four communities received principal forgiveness under ARRA and 150 communities have received principal forgiveness from the FFY 2010 through 2020 appropriations as of the end of the SFY. (These numbers do not include WIFTA-funded LSL projects that received PF as these projects were not evaluated for disadvantaged status.) Though principal forgiveness was available in SFYs 2011 through 2021 to most projects that fell within the fundable range for principal forgiveness, higher percentages were allocated to those communities with the greatest financial need (based on the principal forgiveness allocation methodology as outlined in the corresponding IUP).

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

Starting in SFY 2019, table 3 of the PF allocation methodology was changed to add additional PF points related to replacing LSLs, implementing corrosion control study recommendations, developing or updating asset management plans, and developing water system partnerships. Ten points were awarded for watermain projects that include LSL replacements when at least 40% of the services being replaced are composed of lead or galvanized material that is downstream of lead components. Ten points were awarded for projects implementing approved recommendations of a corrosion control treatment study. Ten points or five points were awarded for developing a new asset management plan or revising an existing plan, respectively. Five points were awarded to municipalities that executed a new public water system partnership within the previous twelve months that will improve TMF (technical, managerial, financial) capacity in one or more water systems. For SFY 2021, five projects received ten additional PF points for developing an asset management plan and nine projects received ten additional points for replacing LSLs in conjunction with a watermain replacement project. No PF points were awarded for implementation of corrosion control treatment studies or public water system partnerships.

Starting in SFY 2022, all of these potential point areas were moved from the PF allocation methodology to the PERF in Section IV (System Consolidation and Capacity Points). PERF points will be awarded as follows:

- * 10 points if at least 50% of the members of the water utility's governing body have taken all of the online training modules at the time of application.
- * 20 points for projects including the replacement of LSLs where the LSLs constitute at least 40% of the service lines being replaced.
- * 20 points for projects where the applicant has submitted a new Asset Management Plan.
- * 15 points for projects where the applicant has submitted a revised/updated Asset Management Plan.
- * 10 points for projects where the applicant has executed a new agreement between two or more water systems to improve technical, managerial, and financial capacity.

It is hoped that moving these point areas to the PERF rather than the PF allocation methodology will help incentivize more municipalities to accomplish these activities.

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

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

DNR considers municipal community water systems with approved WHP plans that have enacted WHP ordinances to be substantially implementing source water protection. The publication DG-053-00, *A Template for Preparing Wellhead Protection Plans for Municipal Wells* provides examples of WHP ordinances of this type. To facilitate implementation of WHP where source water originates outside of municipal boundaries, DNR encourages and provides guidance on the adoption of county-wide ordinances and extraterritorial WHP zoning districts as adjuncts to any municipal WHP plan, which can serve as a means to utilize county authority to limit locating potential contamination sources within the WHP areas. DNR has met the target set for the SDW-SP4 measure for the percent of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through source water protection for the period ending September 30, 2021—the target was 42% of Municipal Groundwater Sourced Community Water Systems and the state met these targets with 231 of 555 groundwater sourced municipal systems achieving substantial implementation of wellhead protection.

DNR continues to advance initiatives designed to protect public water supply sources and reduce infrastructure costs, treatment costs, and public health risk. The DNR and the Wisconsin Rural Water Association continue to work with communities with potentially susceptible wells to update WHP plans and translate plans into protective action. All communities are organized into a priority list based on susceptibility data and other factors. Utilizing partnerships and cross program coordination, DNR has provided strategic and technical assistance to several communities to enhance WHP. Recent examples include a strategic intervention in the Village of Luck that has helped address the movement of chlorinated solvent plumes toward supply wells and a groundwater flow model developed to assist the City of Waupaca with prioritizing lands contributing recharge to wells for source water protection.

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

- (1) methods to efficiently evaluate transport of nitrate from areas contributing recharge to wells, including accounting for existing entrained legacy nitrate in the groundwater flow system from historical land uses to explain present nitrate concentrations and to forecast quantity of overall load reduction needed 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 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Long-Term Goals:

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

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

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

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

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

In October 2019, WIFTA was passed, allowing a transfer of funding from the CWSRF to the DWSRF for the purpose of addressing a threat to public health as a result of heightened exposure to lead in drinking water. Wisconsin transferred the full amount allowed (\$63.8 million) and developed a revised version of the previous private LSL replacement program. During calendar year 2021, awards totaling \$33,314,937 were made to sixty municipalities, a significant increase over the 42 municipalities that participated in the 2017-18 program. While this funding is still only a small fraction of the amount needed to remove all the LSLs in the state, it appears to be successful in serving as a catalyst for municipalities to start replacing their private LSLs.

Additionally, the PSC has historically required municipalities to report annually their publicly owned distribution system and service line materials. In recognition of preventing partial service line replacements and a need for full system materials inventory, PSC began requiring communities to report customer (private) side service materials with the calendar year 2017 reporting. This reporting has been further refined in order to capture all applicable details (such as including reporting fields for "Unknown: May Contain Lead" and "Unknown: Not Lead").

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

Adding ten points to table 3 of the principal forgiveness allocation methodology was intended as an incentive for municipalities to implement the recommendations from corrosion control studies. For SFY 2021, no applications were received for projects implementing the recommendations from a corrosion control study. These additional points were moved from the PF methodology to the PERF starting in SFY 2022 in an attempt to provide an incentive to all applicants, not just those that qualify for PF.

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

Adding five or ten points to table 3 of the principal forgiveness allocation methodology was intended to be an incentive for municipalities to develop and maintain asset management plans. For SFY 2021, five projects were awarded 10 additional PF points for developing and submitting a new asset management plan for their water system. These additional points were moved from the PF methodology to the PERF starting in SFY 2022 in an attempt to provide an incentive to all applicants, not just those that qualify for PF.

- **Encourage public water system partnerships.**

Adding five points to table 3 of the principal forgiveness allocation methodology was intended to incentivize the development of water system partnerships between systems that need to improve their TMF capacity. For SFY 2021, no applications were received from applicants that had implemented a new water system partnership within the previous twelve months. These additional points were moved from the PF methodology to the PERF starting in SFY 2022 in an attempt to provide an incentive to all applicants, not just those that qualify for PF.

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

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

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

The loan repayments received to date by the DWSRF have all been held in the DWSRF. No loan repayment money received by the DWSRF has been removed from the DWSRF. Furthermore, subject to EPA limits, some loan repayment money received by the Clean Water SRF was transferred into the DWSRF during the early years of the program in order to provide additional funding for drinking water loans and \$63.8 million was transferred under WIFTA for private lead service line removal, though the WIFTA funds must all be awarded as principal forgiveness so these funds will not revolve. Future funding capacity has also been modeled when making decisions about the amount of additional subsidy to provide. Leveraging of the SDWLP was proposed and enacted and has increased available funding in the program. In addition, the State has mechanisms in place to protect the State's investments, such as the ability to intercept local aid payments to communities that fail to repay their loans. Of the outstanding balances in the SDWLP portfolio as of June 30, 2021, 28% are rated below investment grade while 33.0% are rated double-A or better.

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

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

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

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

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

The DNR uses a variety of measures to ensure that all public water systems are constructed, operated, maintained and monitored properly. Plan review of all proposed infrastructure improvements to community water systems, school and WWTP wells, and treatment approval for noncommunity systems (including all schools), is conducted to ensure that public water systems are constructed in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code. Regular sanitary survey inspections, monthly operating report submittals, and water quality monitoring are conducted to ensure that public water systems are operated and maintained properly, and to ensure the public water systems are delivering safe drinking water. Additionally, the DNR's capacity development and operator certification programs ensure the continual TMF capacity of systems to provide safe drinking water to their customers. Data from plan reviews, sanitary surveys, monthly operating reports and water quality monitoring are tracked in the DNR's Drinking Water System database, allowing DNR staff to track water systems' performance and respond rapidly to any instances of contaminant exceedances or violations. In SFY 2021, more than 99% of the State's public drinking water systems met all health-based standards for quality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

B. Compliance with Grant Conditions from FFY 2020 Capitalization Grant

- Administrative condition A includes numerous conditions that previously were listed separately. The State meets all the applicable general terms and conditions included in the document titled *EPA General Terms and Conditions Effective October 1, 2019*, which is the set of terms and conditions in effect at the time the grant was awarded.
- Administrative condition B provides email addresses for submittal of various required reports and notifications. This condition has been complied with as applicable.
- Administrative condition C regarding requests for no-cost project/budget period extensions did not require any action by the State.
- Administrative condition D regarding utilization of small, minority and women's business enterprises is addressed in the next section.
- 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. This requirement is met every year; a total of \$3,753,200 in state matching funds was deposited into the SRF during SFY 2021.
- 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 2021 DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report for FFY 2020.
- Programmatic condition E regarding Set-Aside Sub-Grants and Contracts has been complied with as copies of contracts are provided to EPA along with the set-aside work plan. There is no semi-annual report though, only an annual set-aside report and this Annual Report covering the revolving loan fund.
- Programmatic condition F regarding Travel has been complied with.
- Programmatic condition G regarding Drinking Water National Information Systems (DWNIMS) reporting has been met. See section III. K. above.
- Programmatic condition H regarding Public Health Benefits Reporting has been met. See section III. K. above.
- Programmatic condition I regarding Annual Reporting is being met by submission of this Annual Report, though the Annual Report submission is late.
- Programmatic condition J regarding Set-Aside Reporting has been complied with. The DWSRF Set-Aside Performance Evaluation report for FFY 2020 was submitted to EPA in September 2021.
- Programmatic condition K regarding Program Income from Administrative Fees does not apply as the SDWLP does not assess fees at this time.
- Programmatic condition L regarding signage is being implemented. Projects designated as federal equivalency are required to comply with the signage requirement.
- Programmatic condition M regarding additional subsidization is being complied with. Specific details are discussed in sections III. E through I above and shown in table 3.
- Programmatic condition N regarding the use of SRF funds for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency, or other environmentally innovative activities has been met (see section III. J. above).
- Programmatic condition O regarding Geospatial Data Standards has been complied with.
- 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.
- Programmatic condition Q regarding cybersecurity has been met, as applicable.
- Programmatic condition R regarding implementing and adhering to the Quality Management Plan (QMP) submitted to EPA has been complied with. The DNR's QMP, which includes a module for the Drinking Water and Groundwater Program, was last revised in December 2019. The QMP is reviewed at least annually with a full revision and approval by EPA at least every five years or when a major change occurs.
- Programmatic condition S regarding the Competency Policy has been met. The DNR's competency in the necessary fields of expertise is addressed in the QMP.
- Programmatic condition T regarding Wage Rate Requirements has been met. Conditions requiring compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act have been included in all assistance agreements and the construction contracts funded by these assistance agreements are also required to include the appropriate language. In addition, all disbursement requests must be accompanied by the *Davis Bacon and Related Acts Payroll Certification* form (Form 8700-215A).

C. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Utilization

A class exception to the entire Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 33 was authorized pursuant to the authority in 2 CFR 1500.3(b). Notwithstanding Subpart D of 40 CFR Part 33, recipients were not required to negotiate or apply fair share objectives in procurements

under assistance agreements. All projects funded by the SDWLP are required to make a "Good Faith Effort" to solicit for Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBEs) and follow the six affirmative steps under 40 CFR 31.36(e). Up to 8% of construction costs for a project may be deemed ineligible for funding if DBE solicitation requirements are not met.

Reporting on disadvantaged business utilization is done when loans close out at the end of construction. This gives a more accurate number, as it is actual utilization rather than an estimate. The requirement for submitting DBE reports to EPA has changed from quarterly to semi-annually to annually, with reports now being submitted in October. This annual DBE reporting does not correlate to the state fiscal year so the numbers given in this Annual Report will be from the one annual DBE report submitted during the SFY (in October 2020). Percentages given in this Annual Report cover projects that closed out between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2020. Projects that closed out between October 1, 2020 and September 30, 2021 will be included in the SFY 2022 Annual Report.

For the twenty-two SDWLP loans that were closed out between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2020, the overall percentages achieved were: MBE 3.54% and WBE 4.28% for a combined DBE total of 7.82%. In addition, 5.22% participation was achieved by other DBEs that did not qualify as MBEs or WBEs.

VI. FINANCIAL HEALTH OF THE DRINKING WATER SRF

As of the end of SFY 2021, a total of \$431,439,983 has been drawn from the FFY 1997 through 2020 capitalization grants. This is made up of \$365,106,467 in project costs and \$66,333,516 from the various set-asides. In addition to the capitalization grant funds, \$79,619,173 in state matching funds, \$2,185,340 in transferred WIFTA funds, \$23,596,056 in other transferred funds, \$292,510,598 from repayments, \$12,875,704 in interest earnings, and \$40,857,582 from leveraged bond proceeds have been disbursed. (See tables 1 and 5.)

Principal payments on loans are due in May of each year with interest payments in May and November. During SFY 2021, \$29,806,801 in principal repayments and \$6,599,270 in interest payments were received, bringing total principal repayments to \$322,664,920 and total interest payments to \$96,017,346, both as of June 30, 2021.

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

Table 1: Status of SRF Funds as of 06/30/21		
	SFY 2021 Draws/Disbs.	Cumulative Draws/Disbs.
Federal Cap. Grants - Project Costs- Loans	\$12,933,094	\$298,769,386
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	\$2,185,340	\$2,185,340
Transferred Funds - Project Costs	\$0	\$23,596,056
Interest Earnings - Project Costs	\$0	\$12,875,704
Repayments - Project Costs - Loans	\$22,843,664	\$253,113,300
Repayments - Project Costs - Principal Forgiveness	\$5,505,568	\$39,397,298
Leveraged Bonds - Project Costs - Loans	\$38,363,253	\$40,857,582
State Match - Project Costs	\$3,753,200	\$79,619,173
Project Disbursements Subtotals:	\$85,584,119	\$816,750,920
Federal Cap. Grants - SRF Administration	\$930,471	\$14,862,558
Federal Cap. Grants - Programmatic Set-Asides	\$5,019,390	\$54,158,949
Set-Aside Expense Subtotals:	\$5,949,861	\$69,021,507
Total SRF Disbursements/Expenses	\$91,533,980	\$885,772,427

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
SFY 1999 Totals:	For 9 loan agreements			\$92,099,856	\$50,893,270		
SFY 2000 Totals:	For 2 loan agreements			\$454,324	\$9,509,888		
SFY 2001 Totals:	For 5 loan agreements			\$10,226,576	\$10,177,883		
SFY 2002 Totals:	For 6 loan agreements			\$5,205,361	\$10,865,748		
SFY 2003 Totals:	For 6 loan agreements			\$9,976,661	\$8,524,525		
SFY 2004 Totals:	For 20 loan agreements			\$48,291,869	\$30,998,440		
SFY 2005 Totals:	For 7 loan agreements			\$54,784,401	\$41,388,868		
SFY 2006 Totals:	For 7 loan agreements			\$35,351,651	\$27,600,182		
SFY 2007 Totals:	For 11 loan agreements			\$15,821,690	\$14,122,898		
SFY 2008 Totals:	For 13 loan agreements			\$57,541,031	\$47,127,096		
SFY 2009 Totals:	For 16 loan agreements			\$47,542,383	\$24,322,246		
SFY 2010 Totals:	For 46 loan agreements			\$107,380,843	\$82,154,686		
SFY 2011 Totals:	For 6 loan agreements			\$6,337,578	\$4,772,816		
SFY 2012 Totals:	For 31 loan agreements			\$59,755,297	\$36,428,607		
SFY 2013 Totals:	For 38 loan agreements			\$62,454,721	\$44,295,675		
SFY 2014 Totals:	For 25 loan agreements			\$57,735,948	\$30,040,103		
SFY 2015 Totals:	For 30 loan agreements			\$72,361,318	\$57,406,772		
SFY 2016 Totals:	For 16 loan agreements			\$48,817,549	\$24,727,108		
SFY 2017 Totals:	For 63 loan agreements			\$96,132,525	\$65,311,015		
SFY 2018 Totals:	For 57 loan agreements			\$83,424,928	\$56,856,481		
Alma Center, Village of	5330-01	77	06/26/19	\$1,018,808	\$1,018,808	1.188%	2019
Bloomington, Village of *	5065-02	76	05/08/19	\$1,590,836	\$950,891	1.188%	2019
Bruce, Village of	5545-01	92	06/26/19	\$876,781	\$649,487	1.188%	2019
Chetek, City of *	4781-05	81	06/26/19	\$583,284	\$544,833	1.188%	2019
Cobb, Village of *	5264-02	62	05/22/19	\$938,940	\$409,394	1.980%	2019
Colby, City of *	4786-09	192/92	05/22/19	\$807,387	\$386,975	1.188%	2019
Dane, Village of *	5332-02	57	12/26/18	\$885,250	\$689,828	1.870%	2019
Grantsburg, Village of *	5377-05	74	12/26/18	\$387,202	\$345,180	1.122%	2019
Highland, Village of *	4818-03	72	06/12/19	\$869,957	\$415,942	1.188%	2019

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded
Ladysmith, City of	5369-06	63/68	06/26/19	\$2,846,382	\$1,313,529	1.188%	2019
Lomira, Village of *	5312-06	81	06/26/19	\$2,206,150	\$2,148,898	1.980%	2019
Lyndon Station, Village of	5359-03	83	06/12/19	\$855,710	\$855,710	1.188%	2019
Mayville, City of (Amend) *	5443-05	42	06/26/19	\$92,206	\$62,309	1.870%	2019
Milwaukee, City of *	4851-35	19	06/26/19	\$16,446,947	\$12,753,761	1.980%	2019
Necedah, Village of *	5201-05	58	12/26/18	\$1,145,025	\$302,983	1.122%	2019
New Berlin, City of *	4859-08	27	06/26/19	\$1,660,834	\$1,158,141	1.980%	2019
Omro, City of *	5091-03	81	06/26/19	\$1,445,796	\$525,450	1.980%	2019
Plover, Village of *	4882-04	146	06/26/19	\$3,130,291	\$3,075,158	1.980%	2019
Rhineland, City of	5288-12	67/58	06/26/19	\$18,676,282	\$5,677,375	1.188%	2019
Richland Center, City of	4893-05	63	06/26/19	\$2,536,797	\$2,536,797	1.188%	2019
Rock Springs, Village of *	5428-02	29	05/22/19	\$1,229,306	\$312,311	1.980%	2019
Somerset, Village of *	5498-03	58	06/12/19	\$1,653,266	\$1,057,488	1.980%	2019
Thorp, City of *	4922-12	84	06/26/19	\$1,028,898	\$531,891	1.188%	2019
Three Lakes SD #1 *	5441-03	68	12/12/18	\$1,414,151	\$397,911	1.122%	2019
Tomahawk, City of *	5342-03	445	05/22/19	\$1,329,746	\$1,232,234	1.188%	2019
Two Rivers, City of *	4920-33	107/99	06/26/19	\$1,978,265	\$773,743	1.980%	2019
Waukesha, City of *	7000-03	254/254	03/27/19	\$12,446,498	\$8,863,261	1.980%	2019
SFY 2019 Totals:				\$80,080,995	\$48,990,288		
Arlington, Village of	4758-03	23	04/22/20	\$2,051,577	\$923,860	1.760%	2020
Augusta, City of	5186-04	64	12/23/19	\$4,074,367	\$2,076,859	0.990%	2020
Barron, City of	5473-03	72	12/11/19	\$2,022,909	\$1,511,909	0.990%	2020
Bear Creek, Village of *	5356-01	52	12/11/19	\$815,994	\$807,302	1.650%	2020
Clintonville, City of *	5282-06	59	01/22/20	\$2,156,683	\$670,344	0.990%	2020
Crandon, City of *	5397-06	64	06/24/20	\$934,931	\$399,008	1.056%	2020
Eau Claire, City of	5449-02	58	05/27/20	\$11,477,985	\$11,174,785	1.760%	2020
Edgerton, City of	4800-04	20	12/11/19	\$234,605	\$234,605	1.650%	2020
Gresham, Village of	5313-03	72	06/24/20	\$1,639,334	\$603,845	1.056%	2020
Milwaukee, City of *	4851-36	33/15/15	05/27/20	\$29,508,645	\$22,701,501	1.760%	2020
Mineral Point, City of *	5446-04	42	04/22/20	\$877,031	\$817,466	1.760%	2020
Mishicot, Village of *	5586-01	15	03/11/20	\$1,344,624	\$405,178	1.650%	2020
New Auburn, Village of	5202-07	38	06/10/20	\$961,880	\$605,390	1.760%	2020
Omro, City of	5091-06	38/38	12/11/19	\$3,283,214	\$1,118,538	1.650%	2020
Ridgeway, Village of *	5206-04	38	01/22/20	\$1,396,794	\$875,071	1.650%	2020
Shelby SD #2	4902-03	62	06/24/20	\$2,417,811	\$1,728,688	1.760%	2020
Stoddard, Village of	4916-02	34	06/24/20	\$1,356,938	\$837,054	1.760%	2020
Waukesha, City of *	7000-05	241	12/11/19	\$4,812,045	\$2,717,094	1.650%	2020
Wausau, City of	4930-09	298	06/24/20	\$46,396,462	\$45,256,287	1.760%	2020
Woodville, Village of	5490-02	567	06/10/20	\$1,540,654	\$607,540	1.056%	2020
SFY 2020 Totals:				\$119,304,483	\$96,072,324		
Alma Center, Village of	5330-04	54	02/24/2021	\$218,046	\$217,003	0.891%	2021
Amery, City of	5582-02	49	06/23/2021	\$3,571,337	\$1,066,194	0.891%	2021
Antigo, City of	4754-08	55 - LSL	06/23/2021	\$455,000	\$455,000	PF-Only	2021
Baraboo, City of	4762-03	50 - LSL	04/28/2021	\$99,000	\$99,000	PF-Only	2021
Barron, City of	5473-03	72	06/23/2021	\$1,511,909	\$71,714	0.990%	2021
Bonduel, Village of	5057-02	45 - LSL	04/28/2021	\$45,000	\$45,000	PF-Only	2021
Bruce, Village of	5545-02	119	06/23/2021	\$2,486,727	\$856,312	0.891%	2021
Cambria, Village of	4777-04	98	06/23/2021	\$1,316,333	\$1,316,333	1.485%	2021
Cassville, Village of	5469-05	62	05/26/2021	\$1,663,494	\$584,803	0.891%	2021
Columbus, City of	5188-03	105 - LSL	06/23/2021	\$145,000	\$145,000	PF-Only	2021

Table 2: Loan/Amendment Information - All Years

Municipality	Project Number	Priority Score(s)	Binding Comm.	Project Total	FAA Total	Interest Rate	SFY Funded	
Eau Claire, City of	5449-06	55 - LSL	06/09/2021	\$847,600	\$847,600	PF-Only	2021	
Grantsburg, Village of	5377-07	91	06/23/2021	\$925,886	\$925,886	0.891%	2021	
Green Bay, City of	5331-29	90 - LSL	04/14/2021	\$1,411,635	\$1,411,635	PF-Only	2021	
Iron River SD #1	4988-02	54	05/26/2021	\$1,285,828	\$481,121	0.891%	2021	
Janesville, City of	5119-06	45 - LSL	05/12/2021	\$1,950,000	\$1,950,000	PF-Only	2021	
Kenosha, City of	4825-05	55 - LSL	04/28/2021	\$1,950,000	\$1,950,000	PF-Only	2021	
Ladysmith, City of	5369-13	66/62/62/62/58	06/23/2021	\$1,944,715	\$873,690	0.891%	2021	
Lake Mills, City of	4828-05	95 - LSL	06/23/2021	\$280,000	\$280,000	PF-Only	2021	
Lone Rock, Village of *	5465-04	71	04/28/2021	\$1,195,439	\$462,938	0.891%	2021	
Maiden Rock, Village of	5606-02	57	06/23/2021	\$1,007,858	\$400,719	1.485%	2021	
Manitowoc, City of	5191-14	110 - LSL	04/28/2021	\$1,568,445	\$1,568,445	PF-Only	2021	
Mayville, City of	5443-06	95 - LSL	04/28/2021	\$960,000	\$960,000	PF-Only	2021	
Menasha, City of	4845-16	28	06/23/2021	\$1,057,758	\$997,383	1.485%	2021	
Menasha, City of	4845-17	100 - LSL	06/23/2021	\$408,000	\$408,000	PF-Only	2021	
Milwaukee, City of	4851-37	33	05/26/2021	\$28,854,340	\$27,323,813	1.485%	2021	
Mosinee, City of	5536-04	40 - LSL	05/26/2021	\$125,000	\$125,000	PF-Only	2021	
Muscoda, Village of	5159-01	81	05/26/2021	\$1,439,580	\$556,080	0.891%	2021	
Nekoosa, City of	4858-16	54	06/23/2021	\$3,688,042	\$1,318,380	0.891%	2021	
Reeseville, Village of	4891-04	32	05/26/2021	\$782,294	\$318,651	1.485%	2021	
Shawano, City of	5124-05	115 - LSL	04/28/2021	\$1,250,950	\$1,250,950	PF-Only	2021	
Shelby SD #2	4902-05	32	05/26/2021	\$1,816,590	\$714,964	1.485%	2021	
Somers, Village of	5610-01	41	04/14/2021	\$4,456,404	\$4,456,404	1.595%	2021	
Sun Prairie, City of	5576-03	45 - LSL	05/26/2021	\$562,500	\$562,500	PF-Only	2021	
Thorp, City of	4922-13	43	02/24/2021	\$1,375,196	\$561,415	0.891%	2021	
Two Rivers, City of	4920-37	102/94	06/23/2021	\$4,071,234	\$1,352,967	1.485%	2021	
Waupaca, City of	4929-06	55 - LSL	05/26/2021	\$160,090	\$160,090	PF-Only	2021	
Wausaukee, Village of	5512-02	387	06/23/2021	\$1,461,412	\$961,412	0.891%	2021	
Wisconsin Rapids, City of	5510-04	55 - LSL	06/23/2021	\$153,000	\$153,000	PF-Only	2021	
SFY 2021 Totals:				\$78,501,642	\$58,189,402			
Cumulative Totals:				\$1,249,583,630	\$880,776,321			
** loan amount amended	* loan total changed to reflect balance at closeout							
Starting with SFY 2016, projects in Bold are designated as Federal Equivalency								

Table 3: Project Information - SFY 2021

Municipality	Project Number	Loan Amount	Prin. Forg. Amount	Project Description	Population	County	Disadv.# Int or PF	Construction Start	Construction Finish
Alma Center, Village of	5330-04	\$217,003	\$0	Paint interior & exterior of elevated storage tank; install sample tap & replace vent on top of tank.	510	Jackson	Y	Aug-19	Nov-19
Amery, City of	5582-02	\$1,066,194	\$0	Watermain replacements on Keller Avenue.	2,858	Polk	Y	Mar-21	Oct-21
Antigo, City of	4754-08	\$0	\$455,000	Private lead service line replacements	8,289	Langlade	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Baraboo, City of	4762-03	\$0	\$99,000	Private lead service line replacements	12,008	Sauk	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Barron, City of (amend)	5473-03	\$50,200	\$21,514	Construction of new elevated storage tank #2 along with necessary piping to connect to distribution system.	3,313	Barron	Y	Jun-19	Jun-20
Bonduel, Village of	5057-02	\$0	\$45,000	Private lead service line replacements	1,462	Shawano	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Bruce, Village of	5545-02	\$356,312	\$500,000	Watermain replacements on Railroad, River and Washington Aves., and Main & North First Streets.	756	Rusk	Y	May-21	Sep-21
Cambria, Village of	4777-04	\$921,433	\$394,900	New well & wellhouse #5, chemical feed system, and connecting mains.	761	Columbia	Y	Jul-21	Jul-22
Cassville, Village of	5469-05	\$321,641	\$263,162	Watermain replacements on Bluff St and Fredrick St.	927	Grant	Y	Jun-20	Sep-21
Columbus, City of	5188-03	\$0	\$145,000	Private lead service line replacements	5,187	Columbia	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Eau Claire, City of	5449-06	\$0	\$847,600	Private lead service line replacements	68,429	Eau Claire	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Grantsburg, Village of	5377-07	\$425,886	\$500,000	Modifications at well #3 including: new vertical pressure filters for removing iron & manganese; a new chemical feed room; removal of the existing polyphosphate chemical feed system and; pumphouse piping upgrades.	1,304	Burnett	Y	Mar-21	Nov-21
Green Bay, City of	5331-29	\$0	\$1,411,635	Private lead service line replacements	105,599	Brown	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Iron River SD #1	4988-02	\$264,616	\$216,505	Watermain replacements on USH 2 and Front St.	600	Bayfield	Y	May-21	Oct-21
Janesville, City of	5119-06	\$0	\$1,950,000	Private lead service line replacements	63,403	Rock	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Kenosha, City of	4825-05	\$0	\$1,950,000	Private lead service line replacements	98,891	Kenosha	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Ladysmith, City of	5369-13	\$480,529	\$393,161	Watermain replacements on 1st St., East 2nd St., West 3rd St., West 4th St., and Lake Avenue.	3,322	Rusk	Y	Apr-21	Sep-21
Lake Mills, City of	4828-05	\$0	\$280,000	Private lead service line replacements	6,066	Jefferson	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Lone Rock, Village of	5465-04	\$185,175	\$277,764	Watermain replacements on multiple streets.	884	Richland	Y	Mar-20	Nov-20
Maiden Rock, Village of	5606-02	\$280,503	\$120,216	Construction of well #2 including: test well; SCADA; land purchase; chemical feed equipment; electrical, mechanical & generator; and connecting mains.	117	Pierce	Y	Mar-21	Aug-22
Manitowoc, City of	5191-14	\$0	\$1,568,445	Private lead service line replacements	33,527	Manitowoc	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Mayville, City of	5443-06	\$0	\$960,000	Private lead service line replacements	5,069	Dodge	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Menasha, City of	4845-16	\$997,383	\$0	Watermain replacements on Appleton St., Eighth St., Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee St., and Nicolet Blvd.	17,741	Winnebago	N	Apr-21	Sep-21
Menasha, City of	4845-17	\$0	\$408,000	Private lead service line replacements	17,468	Winnebago	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21

Table 3: Project Information - SFY 2021

Municipality	Project Number	Loan Amount	Prin. Forg. Amount	Project Description	Population	County	Disadv.# Int or PF	Construction Start	Construction Finish
Milwaukee, City of	4851-37	\$27,323,813	\$0	2020 watermain replacements at various locations.	587,976	Milwaukee	N	Feb-19	Jun-21
Mosinee, City of	5536-04	\$0	\$125,000	Private lead service line replacements	4,124	Marathon	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Muscoda, Village of	5159-01	\$222,432	\$333,648	Construction of well & wellhouse #4, including chemical treatment, motor control center & generator. Watermain replacements at various locations.	1,241	Grant	Y	Jun-20	Dec-20
Nekoosa, City of	4858-16	\$818,380	\$500,000	Watermain replacements on Wood Ave.	2,532	Wood	Y	Apr-21	Nov-21
Reeseville, Village of	4891-04	\$318,651	\$0	Watermain replacements on Pearl Street.	722	Dodge	N	Apr-21	Nov-21
Shawano, City of	5124-05	\$0	\$1,250,950	Private lead service line replacements	9,129	Shawano	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Shelby SD #2	4902-05	\$714,964	\$0	Pumphouse building addition & improvements at well #1 including new booster pumps, new piping, new chemical feed equipment, and a new SCADA control panel.	231	La Crosse	N	Jun-20	Nov-21
Somers, Village of	5610-01	\$4,456,404	\$0	Watermain replacements at various locations.	9,301	Kenosha	N	Apr-21	Oct-21
Sun Prairie, City of	5576-03	\$0	\$562,500	Private lead service line replacements	35,895	Dane	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Thorp, City of	4922-13	\$561,415	\$0	Watermain replacements on North Boardman and East Grant Streets.	1,581	Clark	Y	Jul-20	Jun-21
Two Rivers, City of	4920-37	\$947,076	\$405,891	Replacement of watermains and public laterals, including 18 public side lateral spot replacements.	11,411	Manitowoc	Y	Apr-21	Oct-21
Waupaca, City of	4929-06	\$0	\$160,090	Private lead service line replacements	6,004	Waupaca	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Wausaukee, Village of	5512-02	\$461,412	\$500,000	Construction of new well and wellhouse #4 including chemical feed equipment, auxiliary power, and connecting mains.	563	Marinette	Y	Nov-20	Oct-21
Wisconsin Rapids, City of	5510-04	\$0	\$153,000	Private lead service line replacements	18,721	Wood	n/a	Jan-21	Dec-21
Totals:		\$41,391,422	\$16,797,981						

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

Table 4: Set-Aside Accounts Status as of 6/30/21				
Set-Aside Account	Funds Awarded As of 6/30/21	% of Cap Grants Awarded to Date	Funds Expended As of 6/30/21	Funds Remaining As of 6/30/21
SRF Administration	\$15,069,028	3.46%	\$14,862,558	\$206,470
Source Water Protection	\$3,737,925	0.86%	\$3,737,925	\$0
Wellhead Protection	\$5,952,681	1.37%	\$5,421,724	\$530,957
Local Assist. - Capacity Dev.	\$12,060,405	2.77%	\$11,530,628	\$529,777
State Program Management *	\$27,197,515	6.24%	\$27,020,608	\$176,907
SS Technical Assistance	\$6,721,842	1.54%	\$6,448,068	\$273,774
	\$70,739,396	16.22%	\$69,021,511	\$1,717,885

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

\$3,375,498 was transferred from State Prog. Mgmt. to the loan fund during SFY 2008; \$990,906 during SFY 2012;

\$1,164,501 during SFY 2013; and \$1,190,175 during SFY 2014.

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

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

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

Table 5: Balance of Federal Capitalization Grant Funds as of 6/30/21				
Capitalization Grant Year	Total Amount	Project Cost Draws	Set-Aside Draws #	Remaining Balance
FFY 1997/98	\$51,094,800	\$42,754,472	\$8,340,328	\$0
FFY 1999	\$10,007,600	\$9,607,296	\$400,304	\$0
FFY 2000	\$10,400,800	\$8,736,672	\$1,664,128	\$0
FFY 2001	\$10,443,800	\$8,772,792	\$1,671,008	\$0
FFY 2002	\$15,946,500	\$15,198,310	\$748,190	\$0
FFY 2003	\$15,850,700	\$12,994,870	\$2,855,830	\$0
FFY 2004	\$16,442,800	\$15,283,944	\$1,158,856	\$0
FFY 2005	\$16,407,900	\$13,731,940	\$2,675,960	\$0
FFY 2006	\$15,931,300	\$14,716,109	\$1,215,191	\$0
FFY 2007	\$15,931,000	\$14,181,903	\$1,749,097	\$0
FFY 2008	\$15,770,000	\$14,082,231	\$1,687,769	\$0
FFY 2009	\$15,770,000	\$12,962,148	\$2,807,852	\$0
ARRA FFY 2009	\$37,750,000	\$37,750,000	\$0	\$0
FFY 2010	\$23,399,000	\$21,245,438	\$2,153,562	\$0
FFY 2011	\$18,433,704	\$15,301,951	\$3,131,753	\$0
FFY 2012	\$15,680,959	\$14,349,119	\$1,331,840	\$0
FFY 2013	\$14,518,000	\$10,969,419	\$3,548,581	\$0
FFY 2014	\$15,425,000	\$12,064,237	\$3,360,763	\$0
FFY 2015	\$15,323,000	\$10,945,372	\$4,377,628	\$0
FFY 2016	\$14,496,000	\$10,172,242	\$4,323,758	\$0
FFY 2017	\$14,372,000	\$9,495,792	\$4,876,208	\$0
FFY 2018	\$18,931,000	\$13,830,680	\$5,100,320	\$0
FFY 2019*	\$18,927,000	\$13,026,436	\$5,625,384	\$275,180
FFY 2020	\$18,766,000	\$12,933,094	\$1,529,206	\$4,303,700
Totals:	\$436,018,863	\$365,106,467	\$66,333,516	\$4,578,880

Note that an additional \$2,687,993 in set-aside costs had been incurred but not yet drawn as of 6/30/21.