

**STATE OF GEORGIA
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM
STATE FISCAL YEAR 2015 ANNUAL REPORT**

Working together for safe drinking water for all Georgians

Prepared by the

GEORGIA ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE AUTHORITY

for the

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION IV

September 30, 2015

Please note that this report does not constitute nor is it suitable for use as an official financial statement. This report was not prepared by an independent auditor or accountant, and is provided for informational purposes only.

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STATE OF GEORGIA DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM STATE FISCAL YEAR 2015 ANNUAL REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program provides assistance to public water systems for capital improvement projects in Georgia in order to protect public health through regulatory compliance, to ensure water supply, and to promote the goals of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (SDWA), as amended. The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) (Pub. L. 104-182) authorized the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a DWSRF loan program to assist states in financing local public water system infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with SDWA requirements in order to protect public health. In accordance with the DWSRF Program Guidelines published by the EPA Office of Water (816-R-97-005) in February 1997, each capitalization grant recipient must submit at least a biennial report on the activities of the DWSRF Program. This state FY 2015 DWSRF Program Annual Report covers both the program and set-aside activities, and compares these activities to the activities proposed in the 2014 Intended Use Plan (IUP).

The Georgia Environmental Finance Authority (GEFA) was created by the Georgia General Assembly in 1986 as the successor agency to the Georgia Development Authority Environmental Facilities Program. GEFA serves as the central state agency for assisting local governments in financing the construction, extension, rehabilitation and replacement and securitization of public works facilities. The governor of Georgia appoints eight members to the GEFA board of directors and three ex-officio members are designated by the Authority's enabling legislation. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) provides some professional services for the DWSRF Program. These services include: project reviews and approvals; planning; project development; information tracking; information gathering and development of the National Needs Survey; issuing Notices of No Significant Impacts (NONSI) and Categorical Exclusions (CE); assistance with the National Information Management System (NIMS) and administration of EPD's set-aside activities as well as certain sections of the Drinking Water Benefits reporting database.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2014, GEFA submitted the 2014 grant application and IUP. The 2014 grant was awarded on July 10, 2014, for \$19,284,000. Additionally, in April 2015, the 2015 grant application and IUP was submitted to EPA for \$19,284,000 and \$19,157,000 is slated to be awarded prior to September 30, 2015. Funds received by Georgia's DWSRF Program from EPA through June 30, 2015 total \$388,617,847. Georgia's required state match to date totals \$69,717,480 for a grand total of \$458,335,327.

Attachment 1 displays the total sources of funds by quarter during state FY 2015 including federal grant funds, state match contributions, repayments from direct federal loans, repayments from state match loans, and interest earnings generated from these accounts. Attachment 1 also shows the closing fees collected by quarter. Attachment 2 displays the balances within these accounts as of June 30, 2015.

The DWSRF Program executed 23 new assistance agreements and one loan increase in state FY 2015 for a total of \$33,062,647. This total assistance amount includes \$26,188,099 in low-interest loans and \$6,874,548 in principal forgiveness funds (Attachment 3). Attachment 4 displays information about these projects in the format of the National Information Management System (NIMS). The DWSRF Program provided \$25,689,239 of the \$33,062,647 to small water systems servicing fewer than 10,000 residents while \$9,943,980 was provided to small water systems servicing fewer than 3,300 residents. Lastly, GEFA and EPD have entered all necessary information into the Drinking Water Benefits reporting database for all projects funded through state FY 2015.

All projects listed below were on the Fundable List and are eligible public water systems. If the project was not the highest priority project at the time, it bypassed those higher priority projects according to the IUP bypass procedures. All commitments were made to qualified local governments or water and sewerage authorities according to the requirements of the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA), and all possess a verified Service Delivery Strategy approved by DCA. Additionally, all loan recipients have the technical, managerial, and financial capability to operate a water system. Each project was also reviewed in accordance with the EPA-approved State Environmental Review Process (SERP), and was issued a NONSI or a CE. Below is a short description for each of the projects funded in state FY 2015.

ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIZATION PROJECTS

Adel (DWSRF 12-004)

On March 23, 2015, Adel signed a \$1,145,872 assistance agreement including \$229,175 in principal forgiveness to replace 150 medium to large aging and inaccurate water meters with automated meters. This project also includes replacing 35,000 linear feet of deteriorated and leaking water mains and associated service lines. At the end of state FY 2015, Adel had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Baldwin (DWSRF 13-016)

On February 26, 2015, Baldwin signed a \$1,634,000 assistance agreement including \$397,000 in principal forgiveness to construct a new 500,000 gallon elevated storage tank that will replace an existing 100,000 gallon ground storage tank, service and paint existing storage tanks, construct a booster pump station and install pressure reducing valves in the distribution system. As of the end of state FY 2015, Baldwin has not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Blue Ridge (DWSRF 15-001)

On June 26, 2015, Blue Ridge signed a \$195,000 assistance agreement including \$78,000 in principal forgiveness to replace approximately 30 water meters ranging in size from 1-inch to 12-inches with Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) water meters making software upgrades, and replacing fire hydrants. At the end of state FY 2015, Blue Ridge had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Cairo (DWSRF 14-007)

On November 17, 2014, Cairo signed a \$3,586,710 assistance agreement including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness to construct a new water treatment plant and a high service pump station. The project also includes a 500,000 gallon ground storage tank and the construction of two deep water

supply wells capable of yielding 2,000 gallons per minute per well. At the end of state FY 2015, Cairo had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Clayton (DWSRF 14-011)

On March 18, 2015, Clayton signed a \$750,000 assistance agreement including \$187,500 in principal forgiveness to rehabilitate or replace existing lines within the city's water distribution system. At the end of state FY 2015, Clayton had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Davisboro (DWSRF 13-009)

On October 29, 2014, Davisboro signed a \$1,074,000 assistance agreement including \$214,800 in principal forgiveness to construct a new water supply well capable of supplying the city's water demand and expanding the water filtration system. Modifications to the water filtration plant includes 3,100 linear feet of water main, installation of a second filter, new piping and new filter controls. At the end of state FY 2015, Davisboro had drawn \$248,716.88 of this commitment.

Dawsonville (DWSRF 14-008)

On February 18, 2015, Dawsonville signed a \$1,000,000 agreement including \$300,000 in principal forgiveness to construct a new water supply well and well house, rehabilitate an existing water storage tank, replace existing water lines and replace water meters along Highway 53. At the end of state FY 2015, Dawsonville had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Fort Valley Utilities Commission (DWSRF 14-001)

On June 18, 2015, Fort Valley Utilities Commission signed a \$1,500,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness to replace approximately four miles of asbestos cement water mains with new PVC lines. At the end of state FY 2015, Fort Valley Utilities Commission had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Glennville (DWSRF 14-012)

On February 5, 2015, Glennville signed a \$699,000 assistance agreement, including \$209,700 in principal forgiveness to install approximately 1,700 residential and 60 large commercial radio read meters. The city also plans to install backflow preventers at each service connection where one is not currently installed. At the end of state FY 2015, Glennville had drawn \$157,222.52 of this commitment.

Hart County Water and Sewer Authority (DWSRF 13-017)

On February 26, 2015, Hart County Water and Sewer Authority signed a \$2,000,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness to extend water lines to residents in the Bethany Church area of southwest Hart County that are not currently served by any public water system. At the end of state FY 2015, Hart County Water and Sewer Authority had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Helen (DWSRF 13-012)

On November 18, 2014, Helen signed a \$413,490 assistance agreement, including \$103,373 in principal forgiveness to develop a new ground water well on Chattahoochee Street, replace an 8-inch water line across the Hamby Street Bridge with 160 linear feet of 12-inch water line and the extension of 850 LF of 4-inch water line from well #2 to Carrie Cox Street, flow control,

miscellaneous telemetry, valving, and other appurtenances. At the end of state FY 2015, Helen had drawn \$29,275 funds of this commitment.

Lavonia (DWSRF 13-013)

On September 23, 2014, Lavonia signed a \$465,000 assistance agreement, including \$139,500 in principal forgiveness to replace 1,103 existing manual read water meters with radio read meters and to convert 1,555 meters into automated water meters by installing meter transmitter units (MXU). At the end of state FY 2015, Lavonia had drawn \$446,031.76 funds of this commitment.

Leesburg (DWSRF 13-014)

On January 5, 2015, Leesburg signed a \$786,100 assistance agreement, including \$181,250 in principal forgiveness to construct a 300,000 gallon elevated water storage tank. At the end of state FY 2015, Leesburg had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Lumpkin County Water and Sewerage Authority (DWSRF 14-010)

On February 26, 2015, Lumpkin County Water and Sewerage Authority signed a \$1,000,000 assistance agreement, including \$250,000 in principal forgiveness to construct a new water supply well, rehabilitate an existing water storage tank, and construct 12-inch piping to connect the storage tank to the existing distribution system. At the end of state FY 2015, Lumpkin County Water and Sewerage Authority had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Madison County Industrial Development and Building Authority (DWSRF 12-005)

On December 15, 2014, Madison County IDBA signed a \$1,500,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness to provide an interconnection between two distinct areas of the authority's water distribution system, providing redundancy and greater reliability to the system. This project will also finance the construction of an elevated storage tank to boost water pressure in the Southeastern portion of the county. At the end of state FY 2015, Madison County IDBA had drawn \$901,789.28 funds of this commitment.

Monroe County (DWSRF 13-019)

On February 26, 2015, Monroe County signed a \$1,983,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness to install water line extensions along Pea Ridge, Taylor Road and Dames Ferry Road in southeastern Monroe County. This project will bring safe drinking water to an area that has considerable health hazards due to the presence of uranium and radon within private wells. At the end of state FY 2015, Monroe County had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Richland (DWSRF 14-004)

On January 30, 2015, Richland signed a \$187,390 assistance agreement, including \$37,500 in principal forgiveness to retrofit approximately 575 existing water meters with radio read meters and install radio read equipment and software. At the end of state FY 2015, Richland had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Sinclair Water Authority (DWSRF 14-003)

On October 6, 2014, Sinclair Water Authority signed a \$1,173,000 assistance agreement, including \$230,000 in principal forgiveness to provide concrete rehabilitation and waterproofing improvements for the existing filter basins and installation of additional piping and mechanical equipment to increase plant reliability and redundancy. This project will also purchase replacement

membrane modules to restore plant filtration capacity. At the end of state FY 2015, Sinclair Water Authority had drawn \$569,166.91 funds of this commitment.

Sylvester (DWSRF 14-005)

On November 20, 2014, Sylvester signed a \$2,245,667 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness to replace leaking and smaller diameter water mains and replace existing water meters with new automated meter infrastructure (AMI) throughout the city. At the end of state FY 2015, Sylvester had drawn \$49,525 funds of this commitment.

Tallapoosa (DWSRF 14-009)

On May 27, 2015, Tallapoosa signed a \$1,267,000 assistance agreement, including \$316,750 in principal forgiveness to construct distribution system improvements including replacement of small lines and looping of existing dead end lines. Two existing ground storage tanks will also be repaired and repainted. At the end of state FY 2015, Tallapoosa had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Thomaston (DWSRF 13-011)

On July 21, 2014, Thomaston signed a \$2,700,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness to replace approximately four miles of failing water mains within the Hightower Subdivision and Thomaston's Central Commercial District. Along with the new water mains, the city will install new hydrants, valves, service lines, and meters that will connect to the existing water mains in the project area and the existing water system serving the area will be abandoned. At the end of state FY 2015, Thomaston had drawn \$2,141,985.93 funds of this commitment.

Towns County Water and Sewer Authority (DWSRF 14-013)

On February 12, 2015, Towns County Water and Sewer Authority signed a \$3,200,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness to rehabilitate the existing water distribution system which includes the replacement of water lines and booster pump stations. At the end of state FY 2015, Towns County Water and Sewer Authority had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

BASE DWSRF PROJECTS

Albany (DWSRF 13-015)

On December 15, 2014, Albany signed a \$2,000,000 assistance agreement to install a water storage tank along with 1,845 linear feet of water main to link the proposed water tank to the existing water system. At the end of state FY 2015, Albany had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

White County Water Authority (DWSRF 10-001)

On January 23, 2015, White County Water Authority signed a \$557,418 assistance agreement increasing an existing \$1,742,582 loan to make water system improvements. Phase I of this project will construct water lines consisting of 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch water mains, hydrants, gate valves, and all other appurtenances necessary to provide potable water and eliminate dead-end lines, stagnant water, and create a looped system. Phase II of the project will construct a 500,000 gallon storage tank, rehabilitate an 85 gallon per minute well for municipal use and loop a water

main along Duncan Bridge Road. At the end of state FY 2015, White County Water Authority had drawn \$1,955,041.42 funds of this commitment.

MEETING IUP GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The 2014 DWSRF IUP listed three goals for the program.

The first goal listed in the 2014 IUP was:

The DWSRF Program will support the implementation of water conservation initiatives to help protect the state's water supply resources. The GEFA board of directors passed a 1 percent interest rate reduction on all water conservation projects funded through the DWSRF. GEFA hopes to market this additional interest rate incentive across the state in an effort to further this initiative.

Status:

GEFA has continued to promote this water conservation initiative to potential borrowers. In FY 2015, nine projects listed in Attachment 3 contained some water conservation benefit. Those nine projects totaled \$9,887,929 of the total assistance.

The second goal listed in the 2014 IUP was:

The DWSRF program will use its new energy conservation initiative and interest rate reduction program to promote projects that produce or conserve energy at publically-own water treatment plants such as wind, solar and geothermal energy production projects. GEFA hopes that this initiative will create demand for DWSRF funds, reduce unliquidated obligations (ULO) and help to provide energy independence for public water systems.

Status:

GEFA's outreach produced five solar applications during the FY 2015 solicitations. While none of these five projects have yet to materialize, we will continue to promote energy conservation and energy production projects and hope some of these projects will come to fruition in state FY 2016.

The third goal listed in the 2014 IUP was:

As a result of the Georgia Water Stewardship Act of 2010, the Georgia state legislature required all water systems serving more than 3,300 in population to perform a water loss audit. In 2014, GEFA will continue with phase II of this work and provide water loss abatement technical assistance to those small water systems that performed the water loss audit and submitted the audit to EPD by the March 1, 2013, deadline. This water loss abatement technical assistance will be funded from the 2 percent Small System Technical Assistance set-aside.

Status:

In state FY 2015 GEFA continued its efforts to abate water loss. GEFA funded an effort to provide third party validation of more than 350 water audits submitted by water systems throughout the state. This effort completes the third-party validation effort resulting in every audit submitted to the state having undergone an intensive third-party validation process.

Additionally, in state FY 2015, GEFA continued to provide water loss abatement technical assistance to small water systems servicing 3,300 to 10,000 in population under a second round of

funding. GEFA funded 48 water loss technical assistance projects including: 1) leak detection, 2) customer meter testing and 3) finished water meter testing. These projects will assist small water systems, further identify water loss opportunities and potentially create additional capital improvement projects for the DWSRF.

Lastly, in June 2015, GEFA launched a large water system technical assistance program. This program is an expanded version of the program designed for small water systems. This technical assistance will fund projects including: 1) leak detection, 2) customer meter testing, 3) finished water meter testing, 4) condition assessment, 5) pressure management projects and 6) district metering analysis. This new program was designed and launched in state FY 2015 and will operate throughout the majority of state FY 2016.

DWSRF LOAN DISBURSEMENTS

The DWSRF disbursed funds to 30 active projects during state FY 2015. Attachment 5 shows the projects that received funds by quarter in state FY 2015. The DWSRF disbursed a total of \$21,498,487.62 in state FY 2015. Many of these projects received a mix of additional subsidization, base DWSRF funds and state match funds. Attachment 6 compares the projected disbursement schedules indicated within the 2012, 2013 and 2014 IUPs for state FY 2015 against the actual disbursements made in state FY 2015. The DWSRF disbursed 117 percent of what it projected it would disburse in state FY 2015.

DWSRF STATE MATCH

During state FY 2015, all projects which received federal capitalization grant dollars used a cash draw ratio of 77.53 percent federal dollars and 22.47 percent state match dollars. GEFA has re-visited this state match process and is considering implementing a new process whereby state match funds are disbursed before federal funds, upon prior approval from EPA. With the implementation of a new loan servicing software, this new approach will closely align with EPA's suggested methodology. GEFA received sufficient general obligation bond funds from the state to match the DWSRF program at 20 percent. These bond funds will be deposited into the same DWSRF fund as grant payments are made. Attachment 1 shows the amount of state match funds provided during state FY 2015 by quarter.

DWSRF LOAN REPAYMENTS

In state FY 2015, 11 projects initiated operation under the DWSRF for a total of \$24,447,896.60 in commitments (Attachment 7). The total dollar value disbursed to these 11 projects initiating operation within state FY 2015 was \$23,656,829.83 which equates to 96.8 percent of the contracted amount. All of the 11 projects completed the construction phase and entered into the repayment phase of the DWSRF loan process. To maintain the revolving nature of the DWSRF, all repayments including the principal and interest and fees are credited to the DWSRF. The repayments credited to the DWSRF from federal and state match projects along with the interest earnings from these accounts totaled \$17,979,373.96 (Attachment 1).

ASSURANCES AND SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

The DWSRF adheres to all the certifications covered in the SDWA as well as those within Georgia's operating agreement with the regional EPA office. The specific certifications are:

- A. Introduction and General Program Management Assurances
- B. DWSRF-An Instrumentality of the State
 - 1. State Law
 - 2. Interagency Agreements
- C. Capitalization Grant
- D. Payment Schedule
- E. State Matching Funds
- F. Commitment of 120 percent in One Year
- G. All Funds - Timely Expenditure
- H. Enforceable Requirements of the Act
- I. Cross Cutting Issues
- J. State Law and Procedures
- K. State Accounting and Auditing Procedures
- L. Recipient Accounting and Auditing Procedures
- M. Annual Report
- N. Limitations on Eligibility
- O. Environmental Review/NEPA-like Process
- P. Maintain the Fund
- Q. Perpetuity
- R. Types of Assistance
- S. Priority List
- T. Annual Audit
- U. Annual Federal Oversight Review and Technical Assistance
- V. Dispute Resolution

A copy of the state FY 2015 audited financial is provided under separate cover.

DISADVANTAGE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (DBE) PARTICIPATION

As a part of GEFA's loan agreement, loan recipients are required to encourage the participation of small, minority- and women-owned businesses in all project subcontracts. The state's DWSRF percentage goal through September 30, 2016, is 4.0 percent for Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and 4.0 percent for Women Business Enterprises (WBE). A summary of the DBE utilization is displayed in Attachment 9. Due to the reporting change of the DBE numbers to EPA from semi-annually reporting to annual reporting, the data provided in Attachment 9 is for the reporting period of October 1, 2013, through September 30, 2014.

GEFA staff has made a tremendous effort to comply with the EPA's Six Good Faith Efforts. Telephone calls and emails are regularly made to DBE subcontractors to encourage their participation in both the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF programs. DBE's are alerted to GEFA's approved projects as soon as they appear in our database, allowing subcontractors to inquire and prepare for these projects

prior to the bid date. Subcontractors are additionally urged to pursue EPA / Department of Transportation (DOT) / Small Business Administration certification. GEFA staff are available to answer questions and assist subcontractors in the application process. GEFA also maintains an in-house bidder's list of certified DBE prime and subcontractors. The data for the bidders list is collected and forwarded to loan recipients with compliance approval. The bidder list also serves as a database of MBE and WBE and non-MBE/WBE prime and subcontractors. In considering whether firms could subcontract with DBEs, GEFA encourages prime contractors to follow the Six Good Faith Efforts to solicit the services of minority- and women-owned businesses, and will withhold approval for a project if there is insufficient documentation that the efforts were met. Prime contractors are also provided with an example of an EPA-approved newspaper advertisement, and an example of a solicitation letter in efforts to eliminate generic newspaper advertisements and poorly-written letters. The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), City of Atlanta, Small Business Association, and MARTA are several resources for prime contractors in its solicitation for identifying DBE certified subcontractors. In addition, an EPA bidders list is available upon request from GEFA.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION (4 PERCENT)

In state FY 2015, GEFA and EPD spent \$1,119,707.40 on program administration. Administrative and programmatic services provided by EPD include: project reviews; planning; reviewing and uploading needs surveys; and issuing NONSIs and CEs (Attachment 8).

During state FY 2015, the Construction Management Unit (CMU) processed 147 DWSRF project draw requests and completed 246 DWSRF inspections. EPD's Construction Management Unit was transferred to the GEFA Water Resources Division effective February 2014. This transfer will allow GEFA's program managers and construction managers to foster a closer working relationship resulting in more effective management of the DWSRF program and its projects.

SMALL SYSTEM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (2 PERCENT)

During state FY 2015, Georgia spent \$295,350 via a contract with the Georgia Rural Water Association (GRWA) to provide "circuit rider" type technical activities including technical and managerial assistance and Synthetic Organic Compound (SOC) sampling. Under the provisions of this contract, GRWA is required to provide up to 10 percent of the visits within 48 hours of notification by EPD in order to quickly address problems posing an immediate threat to public health.

The visits made by the GRWA technicians fall into the following broad categories: actual compliance, potential compliance, water conservation, managerial, finance, operational maintenance, and water treatment. The variety of technical assistance provided by the circuit-rider technicians includes, but is not limited to, rate studies, water audits and leak detection surveys, pipe and valve location services, infrastructure assessments, source water protection, operation and maintenance programs, on-site operational assistance, troubleshooting and problem-solving, fluoridation equipment evaluations and inspections, and the identification of financing alternatives.

For the contract period from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015, a total of 500 face-to-face contact visits were made to small water systems requiring technical assistance. This contract also requires GRWA to perform SOC sampling for public water systems throughout the state on a scheduled basis. During state FY 2015, 360 visits were made in order to collect and submit the required SOC samples to the EPD laboratory.

In state FY 2015, GEFA spent \$321,579 on water loss abatement activities focused on small water systems servicing 3,300 to 10,000 in population through a second water loss abatement technical assistance program. GEFA funded 48 water loss technical assistance projects including: 1) leak detection, 2) customer meter testing and 3) finished water meter testing. These projects will assist small water systems further identify water loss opportunities and potentially create additional capital improvement projects for the DWSRF loan program.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE PROGRAMS (10 PERCENT)

States are allowed to use up to 10 percent of its capitalization grant to provide funding for certain activities that provide "Assistance to State Programs." These activities support Georgia's Public Water System Supervision Program (PWSS) and include: operator training and certification; cross-connection control; EPD's Cryptosporidium Strategy; capacity development; source water assessment and wellhead protection; Information Management; and water conservation and efficiency.

The following is a summary of activities funded under the 10 percent set-aside to assist in the implementation of the requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPERVISION OPERATOR TRAINING

The state of Georgia obtained EPA approval for its operator certification program on May 1, 2001, in compliance with Section 1419 of the SDWA, as amended. Under this program, Georgia must prepare an annual report in accordance with the requirements of the "Final Additions to the Final Guidelines for the Certification and Recertification of the Operators of Community and Non-transient Non-community Public Water Systems." This document was published in the Federal Register on April 18, 2001. In addition, Section 1419(b) of the SDWA requires the EPA to withhold 20 percent of funds that a state is otherwise entitled to receive under Section 1452 of the SDWA unless a state has adopted and is implementing a program that meets the requirements of EPA's operator certification guidelines. During state FY 2015, EPD submitted the annual operator certification report to EPA on April 29, 2015, in order to demonstrate that the state of Georgia is adequately implementing its operator certification program. EPA approved the annual report on August 17, 2015.

Georgia's operator certification program was revised to include an exam for Class IV Water Operators in accordance with federal guidelines. The exam requirement for prospective Class IV Water Operators helps to ensure that these licensed operators will have the required knowledge and ability to successfully operate and maintain groundwater systems that serve populations of 25 to 999 people. The exams for all operator classification levels are developed and validated by the Association of Boards of Certification. In its capacity development program, EPD has utilized many resources and has placed a very

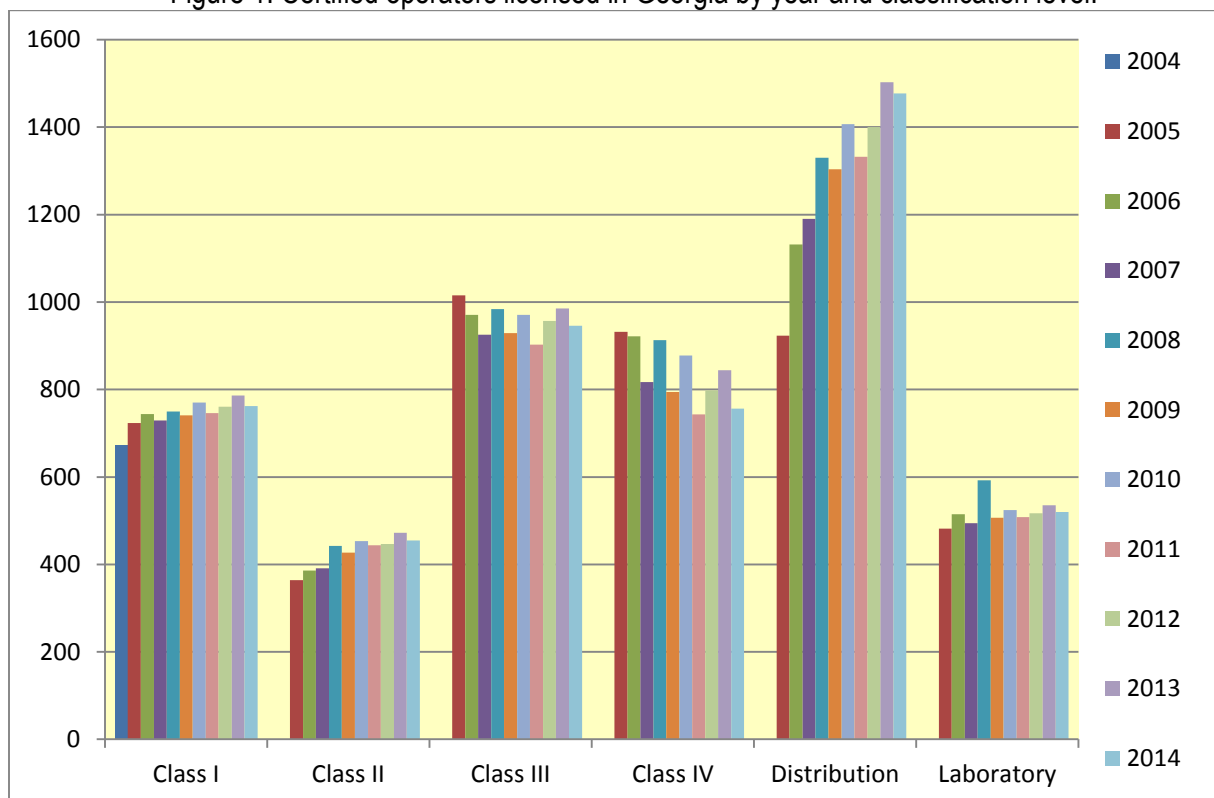
high priority on operator training and certification. EPD realizes the importance of experienced, certified operators having the necessary knowledge and training to properly operate and maintain a public water system.

The following table and graph provides the number of certified operators by classification level for the reporting period 2004 - 2014. The data is also used to establish a baseline for EPD to measure progress in operator training and certification.

Table 1. Certified operators licensed in Georgia by year and classification level.

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Operator License	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Class I	672	723	744	729	750	741	770	746	761	786	762
Class II	359	364	386	391	442	427	453	444	447	472	455
Class III	977	1015	971	925	984	929	971	903	957	985	946
Class IV	872	932	922	817	913	794	878	743	798	844	756
Distribution	805	923	1132	1190	1330	1304	1407	1332	1400	1503	1477
Laboratory	454	482	515	494	592	507	524	508	517	535	520
Total	4139	4439	4670	4546	5011	4702	5003	4676	4880	5125	4916

Figure 1. Certified operators licensed in Georgia by year and classification level.



CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

EPD has worked with the Georgia Association of Water Professionals (GAWP) to establish a state certification and re-certification program for backflow assembly testers using the American Backflow Prevention Association's nationally recognized certification program.

EPD requires that all backflow prevention devices connected to any public water system be tested annually by backflow prevention assembly testers that hold a valid certification from a tester certification program recognized by the EPD. GAWP has worked under contract to assist EPD in establishing and maintaining the Statewide Backflow-Prevention Tester Certification Program. GAWP has been designated by EPD to administer the certification program by utilizing exams provided by the Association of Boards of Certification. In addition, the American Backflow Prevention Association, the American Society of Sanitary Engineering, and the University of Florida/TREEO Center have been approved as official certification programs and are authorized to provide certification exam results to GAWP to license backflow assembly testers. Approximately 1,300 backflow prevention professionals have been certified since the beginning of the program.

IMPLEMENTATION OF EPD'S CRYPTOSPORIDIUM STRATEGY

During state FY 2015, EPD utilized 10 percent set-aside funding to continue the implementation of its Cryptosporidium Strategy program, including the following activities:

1. Continued implementation of the federal Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR);
2. Implementation activities associated with the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) for surface water systems serving more than 10,000 people;
3. Activities required under the Long-Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR) for surface water systems serving less than 10,000 people,
4. Activities required under the Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) for all surface water systems and the Stage 2 D/DBPR for all surface and all groundwater systems.

During this reporting period, EPD continued to perform source water monitoring at the surface water supply intakes for *Cryptosporidium*, *E. coli* and turbidity, as required by early implementation requirements of the LT2ESWTR. The *Cryptosporidium* monitoring is conducted monthly for 24 consecutive months. At the end of the monitoring period, EPD determines whether any of the systems will be required to perform additional treatment to inactivate and/or remove existing pathogens based on the *Cryptosporidium* concentration of the source water (bin classification). Twenty-seven surface water systems began their second round of monitoring in October 2011, and ended in September 2013. Thirty surface water systems began their second round of monitoring in October 2013, and will end September 2015. Forty-two surface water systems are scheduled to begin their second round of monitoring in October 2015, and end in September 2017.

Other important aspects of EPD's Cryptosporidium Strategy include conducting sanitary surveys, conducting system inspections and providing on-site technical assistance. EPD regularly conducts scheduled sanitary surveys for all public water systems in Georgia. The principal purpose of these sanitary surveys is to identify and resolve problems that may potentially pose a threat to public health. The sanitary

surveys address eight components required by the EPA including: water source, treatment, distribution system, finished water storage, pumps, pump facilities and controls, monitoring and reporting and data verification, system management and operation, and operator compliance with state requirements. The sanitary survey report provides official, written documentation to water system officials outlining the improvements that need to be made to their system in order to protect public health and to improve the overall capacity of the water system.

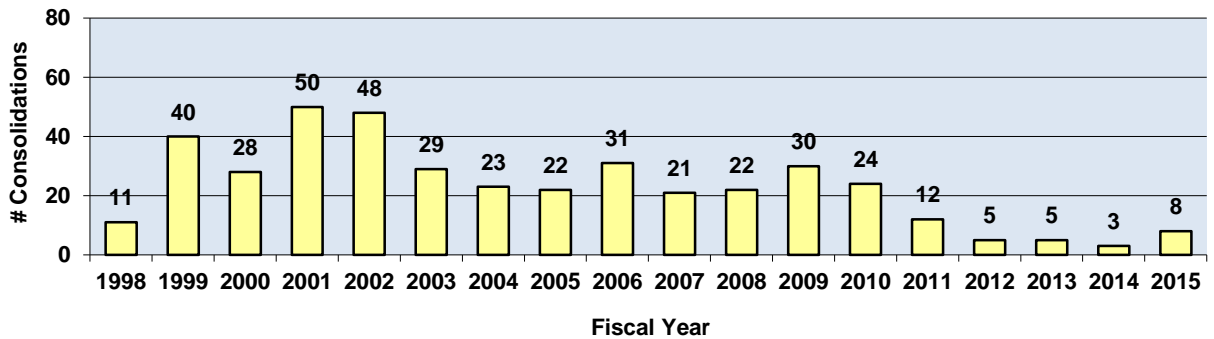
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

During State FY 2015, EPD utilized funds from the 10 percent set-aside for activities associated with the implementation of Georgia's capacity development strategy, which was approved by EPA on September 21, 2000. As an important part of Georgia's capacity development strategy, EPD continues to require all new community and non-transient non-community public water systems, as well as those undergoing ownership changes, to develop a business plan in order to demonstrate adequate managerial and financial capacity. The business plan, in most cases, is required prior to issuance of the initial permit to operate or prior to the transfer of the existing operating permit. As of June 30, 2015, 865 business plans have been submitted to EPD. During state FY 2015, 22 business plans were received from 11 new public water systems and 11 existing water systems.

In addition to this requirement, all surface water and Ground Water Under Direct Influence (GWUDI) treatment plants are required to develop Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plans, in accordance with the latest edition of the Division's "Guidance Manual for Preparing Public Water Supply O&M Plans." The O&M Plan is required prior to the start-up and permitting of a new surface water plant or GWUDI treatment plant. In addition, if not already on file with EPD, existing surface water and GWUDI systems are required to prepare an O&M Plan within the compliance schedule established for this deficiency in the sanitary survey. Groundwater systems with significant violations must develop business plans and/or O&M Plans, as required by EPD. These actions are intended to help both new and existing systems to stay in compliance with existing and future regulations. As of June 30, 2015, 75 surface water or GWUDI systems have submitted detailed O&M Plans.

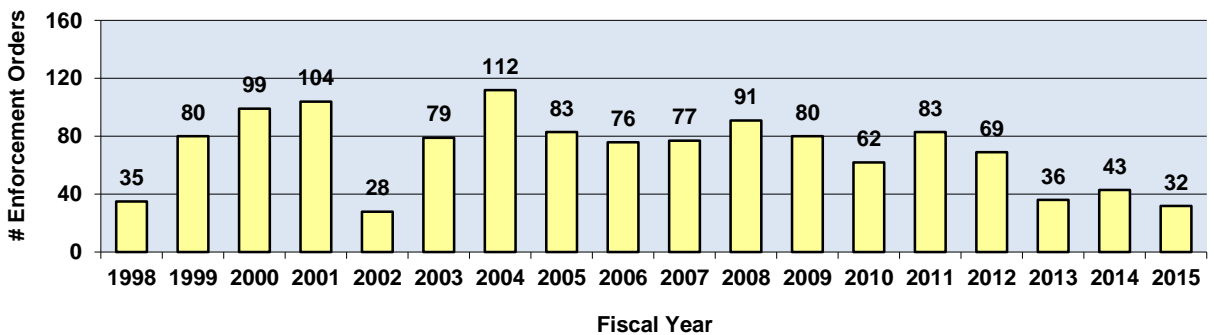
EPD continues to utilize informal and formal enforcement actions, such as written Notices of Violations (NOVs), Consent Orders and Administrative Orders to promote compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations. Enforcement is an important tool in dealing with public water systems that lack adequate capacity. EPD's stringent enforcement program has been a significant factor in encouraging private public water systems with limited capacity to physically merge or consolidate with local governmentally owned water systems or water authorities. Figure 2 below shows the number of consolidations for public water systems in Georgia.

Figure 2. Consolidations with governmentally owned water systems or water authorities



The continued use of negotiated settlements in the form of Consent Orders seems to be the most effective enforcement mechanism, rather than mandatory fines or civil penalties. Consent Orders allow EPD the flexibility to set appropriate penalties based upon the level of deficiencies and the negotiated plan to correct individual system violations in a timely manner. Figure 3 provides the number of enforcement orders issued for violations of the SDWA and/or the permit to operate a public water system.

Figure 3. Enforcement Orders for public water systems



SOURCE WATER / GROUND WATER INVESTIGATIONS

During state FY 2015, EPD performed activities associated with the implementation of Georgia's Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan. Funds utilized under this category support salary, travel, professional development and associated miscellaneous expenses for two positions: one Geographic Information Systems (GIS) specialist 3 and one environmental specialist 3.

The GIS specialist 3 administered the GIS Public Water System (PWS) database by updating locational data for public water system withdrawal sources, including surface water intakes, groundwater wells, and springs. The work also included updating and reviewing data for water-supply watersheds and associated Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) management zones. Information from the Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP) was also incorporated into this database, including spatial and tabular data derived from WHPP plans, karst PWS source delineations, and potential pollution sources. The GIS specialist 3 also coordinated GIS tasks for Regional Water Planning activities and the ongoing drought. This included both spatial analysis and cartographic production in support of the EPD Director's Office and various programs within the Watershed Protection Branch.

For privately owned groundwater systems, SWAPs are being completed by the environmental specialist 3, as well as other in-house staff. To date, approximately 2,654 source water assessments have been prepared from July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2015. During State FY 2015, 101 SWAPs were completed for privately-owned community ground water systems, 18 SWAPs were completed for privately-owned transient non-community ground water systems, and 7 SWAPs were completed for privately-owned non-transient non-community ground water systems. This activity for the privately owned ground water systems will continue in the future. SWAPs are one way EPD helps to ensure safe drinking water for not only large but small governmentally- and privately-owned public water systems around the state.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

During the period from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015, EPD utilized the 10 percent set-aside for activities associated with information management. This work has enabled EPD to improve the accuracy of SDWIS data reported to USEPA each quarter. EPD recently upgraded to the new web-release SDWIS/State version 3.2. One of the new features of SDWIS/State is the ability to view much of the inventory, monitoring, sampling, and enforcement information about any water system online through the Drinking Water Watch. Water system owners and operators, along with their customers, can also view this useful information by going to <http://gadrikingwater.net>. EPD staff continues to work to utilize all aspects of SDWIS/State version 3.2, including sample scheduling, automated compliance determinations, and enforcement actions. SAIC conducted numerous webinars on various SDWIS modules in spring 2015 to help EPD staff fully utilize SDWIS capabilities to ensure regulatory compliance by public water systems.

In addition, EPD continues to support use of the web-based surface water treatment plant monthly operating reporting (MOR) system. The data management system allows the surface water systems to enter their own water quality and compliance data and submit the report to EPD by the 10th day of the month. EPD is then able to review the official data submitted by the ORC and determine compliance in a timely manner. A groundwater version of the web-based monthly operating reporting system may be developed in the future to accommodate the new Groundwater Rule (GWR) that went into effect in December 2009, the recent water conservation legislation in Georgia, and the future Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR).

During the period from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015, EPD utilized the 10 percent set-aside to expand the Facility Information System (FIS)/e-Submittal Project to support the EPD Drinking Water Laboratory Fee for Service Program by developing tools to facilitate invoicing, payments, and reconciliations. The project expansion included three (3) major deliverables: creation of a Fee Information Management System module (FIMS), implementation of a fee system to track invoicing for the EPD Drinking Water Laboratory Fee for Service Program, and the establishment of system hosting and maintenance services. The FIMS system is designed based upon fee specific and reusable components and utilizes a tier based architecture. It includes a user interface tier that allows the end user to query/edit data, perform calculations, generate invoices, and produce reports. It also has a business logic level that encodes the business rules that determine how data can be created, displayed, stored, and changed. Formulas used to calculate the invoice amount are maintained in this tier. There is a data storage tier where the data is stored, and finally a web service tier that provides a set of interfaces to allow the FIMS system to import or export data from or to pre-defined file formats.

The FIMS system is an EPD enterprise-wide system, and, after full implementation, is expected to encompass 23 fee program types and support EPD staff and customers. The FIMS system shall manage all data in one central database structure, segregate data by “fee type” and utilize standard interfaces to support common business processes. Phase 1 of the project focused on the Drinking Water Laboratory Fee for Service Program. It provides both a public and private portal and includes robust functionality for invoice tracking for EPD Laboratory testing services. It affords EPD’s Finance Department with the ability to track timely invoice payment by public water systems. Delinquent accounts can be easily identified, which will allow the Watershed Compliance Program to stop providing services to these public water systems in the future. Finally, prior to implementation of FIMS, the Drinking Water Laboratory Fee for Service Program was a manual process that involved the EPD Finance Department and Drinking Water Program working together annually to determine the appropriate rates to charge our customers. FIMS has proven to be instrumental in providing timely and factual information necessary to determine price adjustments, process invoices, and ensure timely payment.

The FIMS application offers other functionality as well. The public portal will publish invoices, e-mail invoices to alert payees, support invoice dispute and resolution, provide for re-invoice after dispute resolution, and offer e-Pay services. The EPD (private) portal furnishes EPD staff with numerous capabilities, including invoice calculations and printing, payments and notes, cash identification and application, credit and rebill process, and workflows, etc.

GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OF WATER PROFESSIONALS (GAWP)

Georgia Association of Water Professional’s (GAWP) Drinking Water System Capacity Development Support Program continues to field technical support requests for expertise advice and training. During this reporting period, GAWP sent out numerous communication pieces, i.e., special advisories, utility notices, and regulatory updates, directly relevant to the regulated public water systems in Georgia. GAWP has an extensive electronic database that is available to the Georgia EPD for dissemination of critical information to Georgia’s drinking water systems.

Under the contract, GAWP conducted numerous conferences and workshops focused on providing training and continuing education opportunities for professionals in the water industry. In addition, GAWP also conducted planning sessions for small, medium, and large utility directors, as well as district director meetings to better address needs of the profession around the state.

LOCAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER STATE PROGRAMS (15 PERCENT)

States may provide assistance, including technical and financial assistance, to public water systems as part of a capacity development strategy under Section 1420 (c) of the SDWA. States may also use the 15 percent set-aside to support the establishment and implementation of source water assessment and wellhead protection programs. The following provides a summary of the activities funded under the 15 percent set-aside category.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

EPD performed inspections and provided on-site technical assistance and training for public water systems. The on-site visits included, but were not limited to, the following: water treatment plant site visits, operator training, emergency assistance, laboratory inspections, unscheduled system inspections, on-site technical assistance, special sample collections, complaint investigations, construction inspections, record reviews, source water inspections, location specific data collection, cross-connection inspections or investigations, watershed evaluations, and public hearings. On-site technical assistance is very beneficial since most drinking water violations result from water system owner/operator's failure to understand the complex monitoring regulations and failure to perform the required testing and reporting. EPD continues to target public water systems with poor compliance records and to visit these systems on a more frequent basis than those not exhibiting compliance issues or reporting problems.

During state FY 2015, EPD conducted 638 sanitary surveys and performed 586 on-site inspections of other types. EPD's Watershed Compliance Program (WCP) conducted 38 sanitary surveys and performed 165 on-site inspections of public water systems treating surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. EPD's district offices conducted 600 sanitary surveys and performed 421 on-site inspections of public water systems using groundwater. In addition, EPD personnel provided on-site technical assistance to 830 water system owners and operators and responded to 215 citizen complaints.

The engineers in the DWP and EPD District Offices continue to review and approve engineering plans and specifications and conduct inspections of public water systems, including those under construction, to ensure adequate technical capacity. During the period July 1, 2014 to June 20, 2015 there were 1,031 water system projects for both new and expanding public water systems reviewed and approved under EPD's regulatory authority, which includes the delegated authority. The approved projects included, but were not limited to, the design and construction of new water source facilities (intakes, wells, and purchased water connections), water treatment plants (surface water and ground water facilities), finished water storage tanks, pumping facilities, water plant sludge/waste handling and disposal facilities, and water main additions and extensions to existing water distribution systems. EPD environmental engineers also conducted inspections of public water systems, including those under construction, to help ensure these systems have adequate technical capacity.

WELLHEAD PROTECTION

During state FY 2015, wellhead protection plans continued to be updated for cities, counties, and water authorities when the permit to operate a public water system came up for renewal. Also, new wellhead evaluations were completed for proposed wells to identify potential sources of contamination and any deficiencies in locating the proposed source of supply. During state FY 2015, 43 wellhead protection plans and 18 new wellhead evaluations were completed by EPD staff.

DWSRF-funded associates continued to support the state geologist and statewide water planning efforts by reviewing and updating drilling plans and estimates for an extensive well program proposed by the state to define critical aquifer conditions including capacity and reserves.

Another geologist in the Watershed Protection Branch identified existing wells for sampling, obtained ground water samples for analyses, evaluated ground water quality and documented results in reports. Other geologic personnel assisted the Drinking Water Program by evaluating permit applications and ensuring that new system locations comply with wellhead protection regulations.

GEORGIA RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION (GRWA)

During state FY 2015, EPD used the 15 percent set-aside funds to contract with Georgia Rural Water Association (GRWA) for operator training under the “Small System Training and Technical Assistance Contract” in order to help them comply with current and future drinking water regulations.

During state FY 2015, GRWA conducted 16 workshops and trained approximately 413 water system owners and operators on new regulatory issues applicable to ground water systems.

As part of their technical assistance, education and outreach efforts, GRWA also offered two educational conferences in Helen and Jekyll Island. More than 1,981 water and wastewater personnel and laboratory analysts attended these important events.

During the period for July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015, GRWA also provided 276 water operator classes to 2,211 individuals on the following topics: Class IV Operator Training, Basic Water Training, Advanced Water Training, Backflow Training, Water Distribution Training, Water Lab Training, Water Exam Review Training, Fluoride Training, Management Training and Basic Mathematics used in water system operation.

Under the same contract, but utilizing 2 percent set-aside funds, GRWA conducted 500 face-to-face onsite "Circuit Rider" technical assistance visits". Four hundred twenty-one of these visits were to systems serving less than 3,300 people. As part of this contract, GRWA also collected 360 SOC samples and delivered them to the EPD Laboratory for analysis.

GEORGIA WATER AND WASTEWATER INSTITUTE (GWWI)

EPD maintained a contract with the Georgia Water and Wastewater Institute (GWWI) to train water treatment system operators on the technical aspects of treatment systems and to provide continuing education of these operators on a number of public health related areas. GWWI was incorporated in 1993 and today provides the majority of water and wastewater training in the state of Georgia, operating with financial assistance provided through contracts with EPD and modest tuition fees. GWWI goes beyond the traditional classroom-type training in its efforts to meet the needs of water system operators in the state of Georgia. GWWI also hosted a display booth at the annual GAWP conference explaining and advertising the training opportunities offered. In addition, the GAWP conducted planning sessions for utility directors of small, medium and large drinking water systems, as well as hosting association-wide district director meetings in an effort to better address the needs of the profession throughout Georgia. At these planning meetings, GWWI not only fosters awareness of training programs and offerings, but also serves as a valuable resource to the utility staff members as they plan to meet future system needs and requirements. This effort has proven to be a highly effective tool for both the utilities as well as for GWWI in ensuring that

the operators receive the level and quality of training that is needed and required of system owners and staff.

During the reporting period for July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015, GWWI conducted 112 courses related to water, wastewater and/or laboratory operations and successfully trained 1,859 operators.

In the training sessions and workshops that were conducted at the annual, fall, and spring conferences during the past FY 2015, GWWI's Technical Assistance, Education and Outreach efforts reached more than 2,825 water and wastewater treatment plant operators, maintenance personnel, laboratory analyst, design engineers, consultants, and other professionals concerned about Georgia water and wastewater issues. Training topics included sessions on traditional issues such as water and wastewater treatment plant operations, maintenance and design, rules and regulations, laboratory operations, security and safety, as well as timely discussions on policy issues such as drought contingency planning, wastewater re-use, and legislative policy.

**ATTACHMENT 1
SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS BY QUARTER
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

**FY 2015
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015**

Sources & Uses	Quarter 1 7/2014 - 9/2014	Quarter 2 10/2014 - 12/2014	Quarter 3 1/2015- 3/2015	Quarter 4 4/2015 - 6/2015	Total
Sources					
Direct Capitalization Grant Funds (Accrual Basis)	5,478,683.74	6,364,169.34	4,364,068.14	6,509,615.75	\$ 22,716,536.97
State Match Funds (Accrual Basis)	1,411,561.07	1,280,368.50	866,043.40	1,056,414.65	\$ 4,614,387.62
State Match Repayment Funds (Accrual Basis)	106,501.25	49,781.69	20,339.14	39,700.53	\$ 216,322.61
Repayments					
DWSRF Federal & State Principal Repayments	2,019,824.72	2,511,992.76	3,634,805.19	6,819,596.20	\$ 14,986,218.87
DWSRF Federal & State Interest Repayments	744,297.95	750,820.06	746,784.92	751,252.16	\$ 2,993,155.09
Fees Collected					
Closing Fee (program income)	69,123.23	72,974.80	80,375.55	101,398.58	\$ 323,872.16
Investment Earnings (Short & Long Term)					
DWSRF Federal Fund	47,251.32	50,299.73	50,972.21	57,716.44	\$ 206,239.70
DWSRF State Match Fund	13,170.79	14,045.77	14,353.03	16,356.56	\$ 57,926.15
Closing Fee (program)	1,832.00	1,939.23	1,946.01	2,080.30	\$ 7,797.54
Closing Fee (non-program)	63.68	67.36	67.30	74.77	\$ 273.11
Total Sources	9,892,309.75	11,096,459.24	9,779,754.89	15,354,205.94	\$ 46,122,729.82
Uses					
DWSRF Disbursements - Cap Grant	5,237,889.19	4,589,521.24	3,058,355.07	3,782,011.89	\$ 16,667,777.39
DWSRF Disbursements - State Match	1,518,062.32	1,330,150.19	886,382.54	1,096,115.18	\$ 4,830,710.23
DWSRF Program Income	24,943.45	210,437.50	169,092.06	110,701.84	\$ 515,174.85
DWSRF Non-Program Income	12.04	12.19	12.06	12.33	\$ 48.62
DWSRF Set-aside (2%)	6,380.00	388,132.19	148,579.49	73,837.50	\$ 616,929.18
DWSRF Administration (4%)	234,414.55	274,293.72	292,447.82	318,551.31	\$ 1,119,707.40
DWSRF Set-aside (10% & 15%)	-	1,112,222.19	864,685.76	2,335,215.05	\$ 4,312,123.00
Total Uses	7,021,701.55	7,904,769.22	5,419,554.80	7,716,445.10	\$28,062,470.67

**ATTACHMENT 2
DWSRF REPAYMENT ACCOUNTS
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

**FY 2015
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015**

Account	Balance*	Investment Earnings	Expected Uses of Funds
DWSRF Federal Repayment Fund	117,209,229.95	206,239.70	Project Funding
DWSRF State Match Repayment Fund	33,317,643.06	57,926.15	Project Funding
Closing Fee Account (Non-program)	150,923.20	273.11	Water Supply/Loss Related Activities
Closing Fee Account (Program)	3,997,948.51	7,797.54	DWSRF Activities
Total	\$ 154,675,744.72	\$ 272,236.50	

*Balance as of 06/30/2015

**ATTACHMENT 3
COMMUNITIES RECEIVING DWSRF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

**FY 2015
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015**

Community	Project Number	Population	Zip Code	Project Type	Total Assistant Agreement	Loan Amount	Principal Forgiveness Amount	Binding Commitment Date	Projected Initiation of Operation Date	Loan Interest Rate	Fees (%) Collected Outside the Principal of the Loan
Adel, City of	DW12-004	5,311	31620	Additional Subsidization	1,145,872.00	916,697.00	229,175.00	3/23/2015	1/1/2015	1.31%	1%
Albany, City of	DW13-015	87,029	31702	Base SRF	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	-	12/15/2014	1/1/2015	1.40%	1%
Baldwin, City of	DW13-016	4,160	30511	Additional Subsidization	1,634,000.00	1,237,000.00	397,000.00	2/26/2015	8/1/2015	2.03%	1%
Blue Ridge, City of	DW15-001	5,506	30513	Additional Subsidization	195,000.00	117,000.00	78,000.00	6/26/2015	9/1/2015	1.03%	1%
Cairo, City of	DW14-007	9,703	31728	Additional Subsidization	3,586,710.00	3,086,710.00	500,000.00	11/17/2014	5/1/2015	0.66%	1%
Clayton, City of	DW14-011	7,225	30525	Additional Subsidization	750,000.00	562,500.00	187,500.00	3/18/2015	6/1/2015	0.52%	1%
Davisboro, City of	DW13-009	1,535	31018	Additional Subsidization	1,074,000.00	859,200.00	214,800.00	10/29/2014	4/1/2015	2.31%	1%
Dawsonville, City of	DW14-008	2,424	30534	Additional Subsidization	1,000,000.00	700,000.00	300,000.00	2/18/2015	6/1/2015	1.71%	1%
Fort Valley Utilities Commission	DW14-001	17,645	31030	Additional Subsidization	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	6/18/2015	5/1/2015	1.03%	1%
Glennville, City of	DW14-012	4,711	30427	Additional Subsidization	699,000.00	489,300.00	209,700.00	2/5/2015	3/1/2015	0.52%	1%
Hart County Water and Sewer Authority	DW13-017	2,868	30643	Additional Subsidization	2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	500,000.00	2/26/2015	7/1/2015	0.52%	1%
Helen, City of	DW13-012	1,851	30545	Additional Subsidization	413,490.00	310,117.00	103,373.00	11/18/2014	5/1/2015	0.66%	1%
Lavonia, City of	DW13-013	8,008	30553	Additional Subsidization	465,000.00	325,500.00	139,500.00	9/23/2014	3/1/2015	0.50%	1%
Leesburg, City of	DW13-014	3,003	31763	Additional Subsidization	786,100.00	604,850.00	181,250.00	1/5/2015	4/1/2015	2.03%	1%
Lumpkin County Water and Sewerage Authority	DW14-010	834	30533	Additional Subsidization	1,000,000.00	750,000.00	250,000.00	2/26/2015	5/1/2014	2.03%	1%
Madison County IDBA	DW12-005	1,214	30633	Additional Subsidization	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	500,000.00	12/15/2014	1/1/2015	2.31%	1%
Monroe County	DW13-019	4,490	31029	Additional Subsidization	1,983,000.00	1,483,000.00	500,000.00	2/26/2015	1/1/2015	2.03%	1%
Richland, City of	DW14-004	1,323	31825	Additional Subsidization	187,390.00	149,890.00	37,500.00	1/30/2015	12/1/2014	1.03%	1%
Sinclair Water Authority	DW14-003	23,114	31061	Additional Subsidization	1,173,000.00	943,000.00	230,000.00	10/6/2014	11/1/2014	2.31%	1%
Sylvester, City of	DW14-005	6,443	31791	Additional Subsidization	2,245,667.00	1,745,667.00	500,000.00	11/20/2014	3/1/2015	1.31%	1%
Tallapoosa, City of	DW14-009	4,030	30176	Additional Subsidization	1,267,000.00	950,250.00	316,750.00	5/27/2015	4/1/2015	1.32%	1%
Thomaston, City of	DW13-011	10,510	30286	Additional Subsidization	2,700,000.00	2,200,000.00	500,000.00	7/21/2014	5/1/2014	0.50%	1%
Towns County Water and Sewer Authority	DW14-013	9,991	30582	Additional Subsidization	3,200,000.00	2,700,000.00	500,000.00	2/12/2015	3/1/2015	2.03%	1%
White County Water Authority*	DW10-001	19,944	30528	Base SRF	557,418.00	557,418.00	-	1/23/2015	5/1/2011	0.00%	1%
TOTAL					\$ 33,062,647.00	\$ 26,188,099.00	\$ 6,874,548.00				

*Increase to an existing agreement

**ATTACHMENT 4
 BINDING COMMITMENTS BY CATEGORY, POPULATION & DOLLAR VALUE
 DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

**FY 2015
 July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015**

Commitment by Category	# of Binding Commitments*	Assistance Amount (\$)**	Commitment by Population Size	# of Binding Commitments	Assistance Amount (\$)
Planning and Design Only			Less Than 501	1	1,983,000
Construction:			501 to 3,300	8	7,960,980
Treatment	2	1,398,816	3,301 to 10,000	10	15,745,259
Transmission & Distribution	17	24,438,105	10,001 to 100,000	4	6,587,467
Source	3	832,295	100,001 and above		
Storage	4	5,420,100	Total	23	\$ 32,276,706.00
Purchase of System		0			
Restructuring		0			
Land Acquisition		0			
Other	3	187,390			
Total	29	\$ 32,276,706.00			

*Assistance Agreements may be counted in more than one category when they fund more than one category.

**Calculations are consistent with the Drinking Water Benefits Reports database and net out funds returned by projects closed in state FY 2015

**ATTACHMENT 5
DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS BY QUARTER
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

**FY 2015
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015**

Community	Project #	Quarter 1 7/2014 - 9/2014	Quarter 2 10/2014 - 12/2014	Quarter 3 1/2015 - 3/2015	Quarter 4 4/2015 - 6/2015	Total
Ashburn, City of	DW12-007	86,828.25		25,780.65		\$ 112,608.90
Baldwin County	DW09-039	172,113.54	547,676.47	85,116.32	405,406.78	\$ 1,210,313.11
Blairsville, City of	DW12-009	538,728.44	259,638.10		77,750.56	\$ 876,117.10
Boston, City of	DW11-011		10,200.00	88,797.93		\$ 98,997.93
Butts County Water and Sewer Authority	DW11-025				948,672.88	\$ 948,672.88
Calhoun, City of	DW10-007	540,742.00	140,876.59		5,000.00	\$ 686,618.59
Calhoun, City of	DW13-003	3,854.50	608,324.09	1,316,360.47	394,021.11	\$ 2,322,560.17
Claxton, City of	DW13-010	335,198.75	81,916.32	73,945.57		\$ 491,060.64
Covington, City of	DW13-006	412,229.37	395,006.89	269,219.58	543,358.79	\$ 1,619,814.63
Davisboro, City of	DW13-009				86,463.88	\$ 86,463.88
Demorest, City of	DW11-023	175,794.60	92,341.64	84,783.32		\$ 352,919.56
Dillard, City of	DW10-003	217,033.78				\$ 217,033.78
Eatonton-Putnam Water Sewer Authority	DW11-010	14,262.50				\$ 14,262.50
Elberton, City of	DW13-008	311,051.98	645,854.13	197,818.32	172,139.67	\$ 1,326,864.10
Franklin County	DW12-002	24,187.04				\$ 24,187.04
Hart County Water and Sewer Authority	DW11-002	722,006.85	127,917.28	236,330.18	50,219.91	\$ 1,136,474.22
Lavonia, City of	DW13-013		333,416.00		104,554.61	\$ 437,970.61
Louisville, City of	DW10-009	59,965.43	103,167.65			\$ 163,133.08
Madison County IDBA	DW12-005			69,613.28	267,671.83	\$ 337,285.11
Martin, Town of	DW10-021		13,184.20		58,263.33	\$ 71,447.53
McCaysville, City of	DW12-001	1,045,952.14	504,093.29	421,978.42	302,654.41	\$ 2,274,678.26
Monroe, City of	DW13-007	917,193.44	299,960.90	56,752.75	30,357.39	\$ 1,304,264.48
Nicholson Water Authority	DW08-008	11,775.00		45,869.03	63,504.34	\$ 121,148.37
Sinclair Water Authority	DW14-003		359,573.75	8,742.00	123,003.21	\$ 491,318.96
Thomaston, City of	DW13-011	397,805.49	965,073.52	293,531.66	485,575.26	\$ 2,141,985.93
Thomasville, City of	DW11-005	467,581.91	326,255.12	519,253.27	535,610.94	\$ 1,848,701.24
Walthourville, City of	DW11-003	62,079.79		60,328.02		\$ 122,407.81
Washington, City of	DW09-026	133,585.08	25,436.52		118,419.06	\$ 277,440.66
Waverly Hall, City of	DW11-021	18,512.32				\$ 18,512.32
White County Water Authority	DW10-001	87,469.31	79,758.97	90,516.84	105,479.11	\$ 363,224.23
Total		\$ 6,755,951.51	\$ 5,919,671.43	\$ 3,944,737.61	\$ 4,878,127.07	\$ 21,498,487.62

ATTACHMENT 6
COMPARISON OF PROJECTED VERSUS ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

FY 2015
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

Projected Disbursements	Quarter 1 7/2014 - 9/2014	Quarter 2 10/2014 - 12/2014	Quarter 3 1/2015 - 3/2015	Quarter 4 4/2015 - 6/2015	Total
Projected FY2015 DWSRF Disb. from 2012 IUP	2,600,000.00	5,000,000.00	2,800,000.00		\$ 10,400,000.00
Projected FY2015 DWSRF Disb. from 2013 IUP			3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	\$ 8,000,000.00
Projected FY2015 DWSRF Disb. from 2014 IUP					\$ -
Total Projected Disbursements for FY2015	\$ 2,600,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 5,800,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 18,400,000.00
Actual FY2014 DWSRF Disbursements	\$ 6,755,951.51	\$ 5,919,671.43	\$ 3,944,737.61	\$ 4,878,127.07	\$ 21,498,487.62
Percent Disbursed of Projected	260%	118%	68%	98%	117%

**ATTACHMENT 7
PROJECTS INITIATING OPERATION
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

**FY 2015
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015**

Community	Project Number	DWSRF Assistance Amount	Amount Disbursed	Percentage Disbursed	Binding Commitment Date	Initiated Operation Date	Loan Interest Rate
Alto, Town of	DW11-026	539,863.00	539,863.00	100%	8/21/2012	7/1/2014	1.13%
Boston, City of	DW11-011	336,534.60	331,408.00	98%	4/2/2012	3/1/2015	2.00%
Demorest, City of	DW11-023	3,300,000.00	3,293,715.64	100%	12/5/2012	2/1/2015	1.63%
Eatonton-Putnam County WSA	DW11-010	1,745,000.00	1,726,599.67	99%	6/22/2012	10/1/2014	2.00%
Franklin County	DW12-002	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	100%	7/12/2012	10/1/2014	2.13%
Jones County	DW09-030	1,499,520.00	1,499,520.00	100%	10/6/2011	7/1/2014	3.00%
Louisville, City of	DW10-009	1,652,680.00	1,652,680.00	100%	7/11/2011	12/1/2014	0.00%
Martin, Town of	DW10-021	1,920,000.00	1,920,000.00	100%	1/24/2011	5/1/2015	0.00%
Polk County WSSWA	DW12-011	1,200,000.00	439,152.03	37%	8/1/2013	1/1/2015	1.40%
Walthourville, City of	DW11-003	745,000.00	744,592.49	100%	3/5/2012	3/1/2015	2.00%
Washington, City of	DW09-026	9,509,299.00	9,509,299.00	100%	9/22/2009	5/1/2015	0.00%
Total		\$ 24,447,896.60	\$ 23,656,829.83	96.8%			

ATTACHMENT 8
ADMINISTRATIVE & SET-ASIDE EXPENSES BY CATEGORY
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

FY 2015
 July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

Set-aside Category	SRF Amount Expended
2% Set-aside	
Small System Technical Assistance	616,929.18
Subtotal	\$ 616,929.18
4% GEFA/EPD Administration	
Personnel	1,119,707.40
Subtotal	\$ 1,119,707.40
10% PWSS Set-aside	
PWSS Administration	1,039,730.53
SWP Technical Assistance	149,171.56
Capacity Development	659,442.75
Subtotal	\$ 1,848,344.84
15% Local Assisitance Set-aside	
Wellhead Protection Programs	810,756.78
Capacity Development	1,653,021.00
Subtotal	\$ 2,463,777.78
Total	\$ 6,048,759.20

**ATTACHMENT 9
DBE UTILIZATION
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014*

Annual Dates	Summaries		
	MBE (\$)	WBE (\$)	TOTAL (\$)
(October 1, 2013 - September 30, 2014)	305,755.30	245,849.13	\$ 551,604.43
TOTAL	\$ 305,755.30	\$ 245,849.13	\$ 551,604.43
PERCENTAGE GOAL	4.00%	4.00%	8.00%
PERCENTAGE ACTUAL**	1.29%	1.03%	2.32%

*DBE information is provided on a annual basis to EPA

**Percentage Actual is calculated by dividing the DBE funds disbursed by the total DWSRF funds disbursed for the same period

ATTACHMENT 10
DWSRF CAPITALIZATION GRANTS AVAILABLE & SPENT
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

As of June 30, 2015

Capitalization Grant	Project Funds	2% Set-aside	4% Set-aside	10% Set-aside	15% Set-aside	Total Funds
2014 Funds Available	13,305,960.00	385,680.00	771,360.00	1,928,400.00	2,892,600.00	19,284,000.00
2014 Funds Spent	-	340,621.38	33,078.38	-	-	373,699.76
% of Funds Spent	0%	88%	4%	0%	0%	2%
2013 Funds Available	13,730,310.00	397,980.00	795,960.00	1,989,900.00	2,984,850.00	19,899,000.00
2013 Funds Spent	12,514,340.25	397,980.00	795,960.00	263,042.21	2,100,755.81	16,072,078.27
% of Funds Spent	91%	100%	100%	13%	70%	81%
2012 Funds Available	14,633,520.00	424,160.00	848,320.00	2,120,800.00	3,181,200.00	21,208,000.00
2012 Funds Spent	14,633,520.00	424,160.00	848,320.00	2,120,800.00	3,181,200.00	21,208,000.00
% of Funds Spent	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Funds Available	\$ 41,669,790.00	\$ 1,207,820.00	\$ 2,415,640.00	\$ 6,039,100.00	\$ 9,058,650.00	\$ 60,391,000.00
Total Funds Spent	\$ 27,147,860.25	\$ 1,162,761.38	\$ 1,677,358.38	\$ 2,383,842.21	\$ 5,281,955.81	\$ 37,653,778.03
Total % of Funds Spent	65%	96%	69%	39%	58%	62%