

**STATE OF GEORGIA
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM
STATE FISCAL YEAR 2016 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, 2016**

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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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. This FY2016 DWSRF Program Annual Report covers both the program and set-aside activities, and compares these activities to the activities proposed in the 2015 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. 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 April 2015, GEFA submitted the 2015 grant application and IUP. The 2015 grant was awarded on September 29, 2015, for \$19,157,000. Additionally, in April 2016, the 2016 grant application and IUP was submitted to EPA for \$18,123,000 and awarded on August 24, 2016. Funds from EPA received by Georgia's DWSRF through June 30, 2016, total \$406,740,847. Georgia's required state match is \$73,756,309 for a total of \$480,497,156.

Attachment 1 displays the total sources of funds by quarter during state Fiscal Year 2016 (FY2016) 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, 2016.

The DWSRF executed 17 new assistance agreements and two loan increases in state FY2016 for a total of \$22,803,361. This total assistance amount includes \$17,601,457 in low-interest loans and \$5,201,904 in

principal forgiveness funds (Attachment 3). Attachment 4 displays information about these projects in the NIMS format. The DWSRF provided \$12,927,883 to small water systems servicing fewer than 10,000 residents while \$8,313,216 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 projects funded through state FY2016.

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, 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 FY2016.

ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIZATION PROJECTS

Baldwin (DWSRF 14-015)

On March 22, 2016, Baldwin signed a \$540,000 assistance agreement, including \$216,000 in principal forgiveness, to address the city's 12 percent non-revenue water. The new automatic meter reading (AMR) system will reduce system operations costs by reducing meter reading manpower and fuel consumption. As of the end of state FY2016, Baldwin had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Bronwood (DWSRF 15-027)

On June 10, 2016, Bronwood signed a \$154,625 assistance agreement, including \$61,850 in principal forgiveness, to replace 250 aged and leaking water meters with an automatic meter reading (AMR) system. This will include software, meter reading equipment, and backflow preventers. As of the end of state FY2016, Bronwood had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Claxton (DWSRF 15-002)

On January 15, 2016, Claxton signed a \$1,000,000 assistance agreement, including \$400,000 in principal forgiveness, to replace water mains, add loops, and renovate Well No. 3, which includes replacing the building, interior piping, pump, valves, chlorinators and related appurtenances. As of the end of state FY2016, Claxton has drawn \$317,816.12 funds of this commitment.

Cochran (DWSRF 15-019)

On February 19, 2016, Cochran signed a \$2,572,500 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness, for the rehabilitation of four existing elevated storage tanks, replacement of approximately 15,000 linear feet of 1-inch and 2-inch service lines with new 6-inch water mains and related appurtenances, miscellaneous improvements in the distribution system to include replacement of valves at strategic locations and replacement of approximately 2,280 water meters with an automatic meter reading (AMR) system including software and meter reading equipment. As of the end of state FY2016, Cochran had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Fannin County Water Authority (DWSRF 13-020)

On May 2, 2016, Fannin County Water Authority signed a \$905,000 assistance agreement, including \$362,000 in principal forgiveness, to install new water lines in two areas of the county currently served by private wells. The water system improvements will consist of approximately 18,500 linear feet of water distribution mains, installation of hydrants, valves and other appurtenances. As of the end of state FY2016, Fannin County Water Authority had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Gray (DWSRF 16-002)

On May 2, 2016, Gray signed a \$810,135 assistance agreement, including \$324,054 in principal forgiveness, to replace approximately 1,825 water meters ranging in size from ¾-inch to 4-inch with an automatic meter reading (AMR) system throughout the city. This project will eliminate the need for a second phase of meter replacements. As of the end of state FY2016, Gray had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Griffin (DWSRF 14-014)

On July 17, 2015, Griffin signed a \$6,275,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness, to replace the city's existing raw water intake and pump station on the Flint River. As of the end of state FY2016, Griffin had drawn \$3,417,509.55 funds of this commitment.

Homerville (DWSRF 15-016)

On February 22, 2016, Homerville signed a \$710,000 assistance agreement, including \$284,000 in principal forgiveness, to install an automatic meter reading (AMR) system for approximately 1,360 residential and 29 commercial water meters. As of the end of state FY2016, Homerville had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Jones County (DWSRF 15-018)

On March 22, 2016, Jones County signed a \$1,450,000 agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness, to construct a filtration system for iron removal from the county's deep well, install two backup generators at the existing wells and booster pump station. This project will also rehabilitate an existing pump station. As of the end of state FY2016, Jones County had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Lumpkin County Water and Sewerage Authority (DWSRF 15-017)

On April 12, 2016, Lumpkin County Water and Sewerage Authority signed a \$750,000 agreement, including \$300,000 in principal forgiveness, to construct approximately 12,600 linear feet of 12-inch ductile iron water line and related appurtenances along Auraria Road and Georgia Highway 400. As of the end of state FY2016, Lumpkin County Water and Sewerage Authority had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Maysville (DWSRF 15-003)

On March 22, 2016, Maysville signed a \$2,145,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness, to replace approximately 15,000 linear feet of old, dilapidated, and undersized waterlines with 6-inch and 8-inch waterlines, create additional loops in the water system and install an automatic meter reading system and replace 120 water meters. As of the end of state FY2016, Maysville had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Millen (DWSRF 15-011)

On April 21, 2016, Millen signed a \$165,000 assistance agreement, including \$66,000 in principal forgiveness, to construct a 300kW solar energy generation facility at well #3 and a 36kW solar energy generation facility at well #2. As of the end of state FY2016, Millen had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Rabun County Water and Sewer Authority (DWSRF 14-006)

On July 20, 2015, Rabun County Water and Sewer Authority signed a \$2,500,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness, to construct a new 1.5 million gallons per day potable water treatment plant and related appurtenances including finished water storage, a high service pump station and connections to the existing water distribution system. As of the end of state FY2016, Rabun County Water and Sewer Authority had drawn \$1,255,553.52 funds of this commitment.

Riceboro (DWSRF 15-007)

On October 19, 2015, Riceboro signed a \$155,000 assistance agreement, including \$62,000 in principal forgiveness, to replace 407 residential water meters and 38 commercial water meters with automatic meter reading system. As of the end of state FY2016, Riceboro had drawn \$33,259 funds of this commitment.

Ringgold (DWSRF 15-021)

On February 3, 2016, Ringgold signed a \$217,000 assistance agreement, including \$86,000 in principal forgiveness, to improve the quality and decrease the cost of the finished water. This project will also improve the safety of the water treatment plant operators and provide a separate room for feeding fluoride. As of the end of state FY2016, Ringgold had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

Thomaston (DWSRF 14-002)

On July 22, 2016, Thomaston signed a \$2,000,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness, to replace 2.25 miles of existing leaky water mains within the Southeast Silvertown Village. This project will also install new hydrants, valves, service lines and meters within the project area. As of the end of state FY2016, Thomaston had drawn \$831,066.96 funds of this commitment.

Williamson (DWSRF 15-004)

On June 2, 2016, Williamson signed a \$100,000 assistance agreement, including \$40,000 in principal forgiveness, to replace approximately 200 residential meters with an automatic meter reading (AMR) system. As of the end of state FY2016, Williamson had not drawn any funds of this commitment.

BASE DWSRF PROJECTS

Glennville (DWSRF 14-012)

On February 22, 2016, Glennville signed a \$251,000 assistance agreement increasing an existing \$699,000 loan to make water system improvements to install approximately 1,700 residential and 60 large commercial radio read meters. As of the end of state FY2016, Glennville had drawn \$792,752.05 funds of this commitment.

Sinclair Water Authority (DWSRF 14-003)

On May 26, 2016, Sinclair Water Authority signed a \$103,000 assistance agreement increasing an existing \$1,173,000 loan 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. As of the end of state FY2016, Sinclair Water Authority had drawn \$1,185,193.01 funds of this commitment.

MEETING IUP GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The 2015 DWSRF IUP listed three goals for the program.

1. The DWSRF will reduce its unliquidated obligations. GEFA will identify strategies to increase the use of DWSRF set-aside funds as well as increase the disbursement rate within the project accounts. In FY2015, GEFA plans to fund the city of Atlanta's \$150 million project to construct a 12-foot underground tunnel from Hemphill WTP to fill the Bellwood Quarry. GEFA will fund this project in multiple phases during FY2015–FY2017. GEFA plans to continue to fully utilize funds from FY2013 and other previous grants to meet the EPA's guidance deadline of September 30, 2016.

Status: The city of Atlanta has undertaken this \$150 million 12-foot underground tunnel project from the Hemphill WTP to the Bellwood Quarry using internal funds. Given the high-priority nature of the project, the mayor's office opted to fund this project with existing Department of Watershed Management resources versus borrowing from the DWSRF. The city was concerned with certain super cross-cutters slowing the project and opted to use internal resources.

The city has discussed with GEFA the possibility of borrowing funds to replace the three existing water supply pipelines that connect the Chattahoochee River to the Hemphill WTP. These three lines are old and need to be replaced with one of the three lines reportedly dating back to before 1900. This particular line often needs to be removed from service in the winter months due to the effect the colder temperatures have on the supply line joints causing breakage and excessive water loss.

2. The DWSRF program will continue its effort to assist local governments with the required water loss audit process. GEFA will create a technical assistance program for large water systems to further identify areas which need improvement. Like GEFA's Phase II and Phase IIa program, this large water system program will provide technical assistance funds to large water systems to further curb both real and apparent water loss.

Status: From the 63 utilities eligible for the Phase IIb, Pilot Leak Detection (PLD) technical assistance served six utilities, Customer Meter Testing (CMT) technical assistance served 13 utilities, Finished Water Meter Flow Verification (FWMFV) technical assistance served seven utilities. Large Pipe Diameter Condition Assessment and Leak Detection (PCA) technical assistance served seven utilities and Pilot District Metered Area (DMA) Evaluation and Pilot Pressure Management Evaluation (PPM) served two utilities each, for a total of 37 utilities receiving technical assistance. The table below shows the utility count breakdown.

FWMFV		PCA	
# of participating systems	8	# of participating systems	7
Target # of meters to be tested	17	Target length of pipe to be inspected	46,280
CMT		DMA	
# of participating systems	13	# of participating systems	2
Target # of meters to be tested	648	# of zones to evaluate	2
PLD		PPM	
# of participating systems	6	# of participating systems	2
Target # of miles to be surveyed	400	# of zones to evaluate	2

- The DWSRF will continue its effort to grow its solar funding program, which provides low-interest funding for solar projects located at water utilities. This program has received strong interest throughout the state and more projects are being developed. GEFA sees tremendous benefit in solar installments located at water utilities aimed to reduce annual system operating costs.

Status: In FY2016, GEFA funded the first solar project through the DWSRF program. The city of Millen was awarded \$165,000 to construct a 30kW solar energy generation facility at well #3 and a 36kW solar energy generation facility at well #2. This project will provide power production at well #2 and well #3 by providing 95 to 100 percent of the energy demand. This solar project will result in a net operating cost reduction and will shield Millen from future power rate increases. The solar array located at well site #2 will be raised to allow for city police cars to park beneath the panels providing shade and cover for the city's police vehicles. GEFA hopes to fund more solar installations throughout the state which will provide a stable energy source to many water and waste water utilities.

DWSRF LOAN DISBURSEMENTS

The DWSRF disbursed funds to 43 active projects during state FY2016. Attachment 5 shows the projects that received funds by quarter in state FY2016. The DWSRF disbursed a total of \$28,934,133.51 in state FY2016. 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 2013, 2014 and 2015 IUPs for state FY2016 against the actual disbursements made in state FY2016. The DWSRF disbursed 173 percent of projected disbursements in state FY2016.

DWSRF STATE MATCH

During state FY2016, projects that 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 FY2016 by quarter.

DWSRF LOAN REPAYMENTS

In state FY2016, 10 projects initiated operation under the DWSRF for a total of \$15,770,700 in commitments (Attachment 7). The total dollar value disbursed to these 10 projects initiating operation within state FY2016 was \$15,723,323, which equates to 99.7 percent of the contracted amount. All 10 projects completed the construction phase and entered into the repayment phase of the DWSRF loan process. To maintain the revolving nature of the DWSRF, repayments including the principal, 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 \$14,694,098.58 (Attachment 1).

ASSURANCES AND SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

The DWSRF adheres to the certifications covered in the SDWA and 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 FY2016 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, 2014, through September 30, 2015.

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-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 bidder's list is collected and forwarded to loan recipients with compliance approval. The bidder's 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, city of Atlanta, Small Business Administration, and MARTA are several resources for prime contractors in its solicitation for identifying DBE-certified subcontractors. In addition, an EPA bidder's list is available upon request from GEFA.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION (4 PERCENT)

In state FY2016, GEFA and EPD spent \$1,123,907.18 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 FY2016, the GEFA Construction Management Unit (CMU) processed 197 DWSRF project draw requests and completed 193 DWSRF inspections. The CMU was transferred from EPD to GEFA's Water Resources Division in February 2014. This transfer has proven successful as GEFA's program managers and construction managers continue 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 FY2016, 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 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, 2015, to June 30, 2016, 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 FY2016, 360 visits were made in order to collect and submit the required SOC samples to the EPD laboratory.

In state FY2016, GEFA spent \$628,283.84 on water loss abatement activities focused on medium-to-large sized water systems servicing 10,000 to 100,000 in population through a second water loss abatement technical assistance program. GEFA funded 37 water loss technical assistance projects including: 1) leak detection, 2) customer meter testing and 3) finished water meter testing. These projects will help medium-to-large water systems further identify water loss opportunities and potentially create additional capital improvement projects for the DWSRF.

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 Georgia State Board of Examiners for the Certification of Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators and Laboratory Analysts was created by legislation enacted in 1969 for the purpose of protecting the public health, safety, and welfare by establishing minimum qualifications for persons who operate public water supply treatment plants, water distribution systems, wastewater treatment plants, wastewater collection systems, or who conduct certain tests of water or wastewater samples in conjunction with the operation of public water system or wastewater treatment plants.

The Certification Board is part of the Professional Licensing Boards Division of the Office of the Secretary of State and is comprised of six members appointed by the governor. Five are active in the profession and one

is a member from the public at large. At least 2 of the 6 Board members must be operators. All members are appointed for terms of four years. The Board meets six times per year.

The Board certifies six categories of licenses for public water system operators and laboratory analysts. Currently, there are 5,058 licensees who hold current certificates. Requirements for all categories include education, training, experience, and passage of a validated certification examination. The table below displays the number of certified operators by classification level for the reporting period 2004-2015. The data is also used to establish a baseline for EPD to measure progress in operator training and certification.

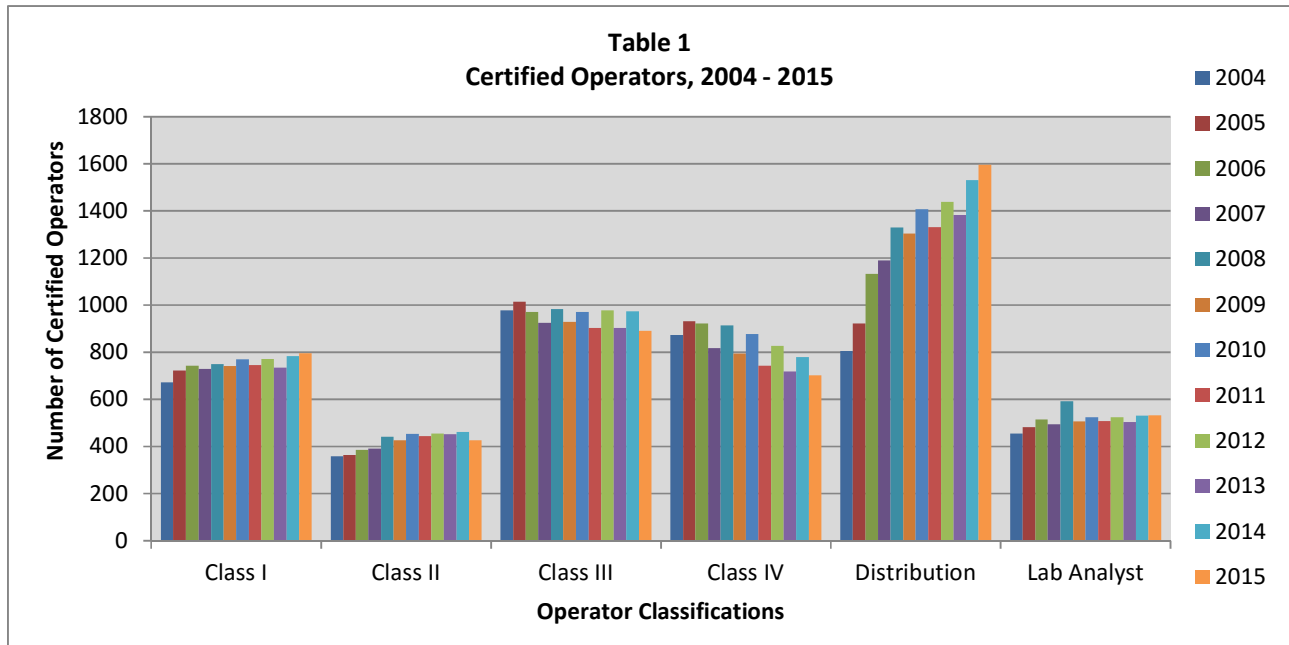
Georgia’s operator certification program was revised to include an exam for Class IV Water Operators in accordance with federal guidelines. The exam requirement for prospective Class IV Water Operators helps to ensure that these licensed operators will have the required knowledge and ability to successfully 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 - 2015. 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.

Operator License	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Class I	672	723	744	729	750	741	770	746	771	735	783	796
Class II	359	364	386	391	442	427	453	444	454	452	461	427
Class III	977	1,015	971	925	984	929	971	903	978	903	973	890
Class IV	872	932	922	817	913	794	878	743	827	718	779	703
Distribution	805	923	1,132	1,190	1,330	1,304	1,407	1,332	1,438	1,383	1,531	1596
Laboratory	454	482	515	494	592	507	524	508	524	503	531	532
Total	4,139	4,439	4,670	4,546	5,011	4,702	5,003	4,676	4,992	4,694	5,058	4,944

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 2,216 backflow prevention professionals have been certified since the beginning of the program.

IMPLEMENTATION OF EPD'S CRYPTOSPORIDIUM STRATEGY

During state FY2016, 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.

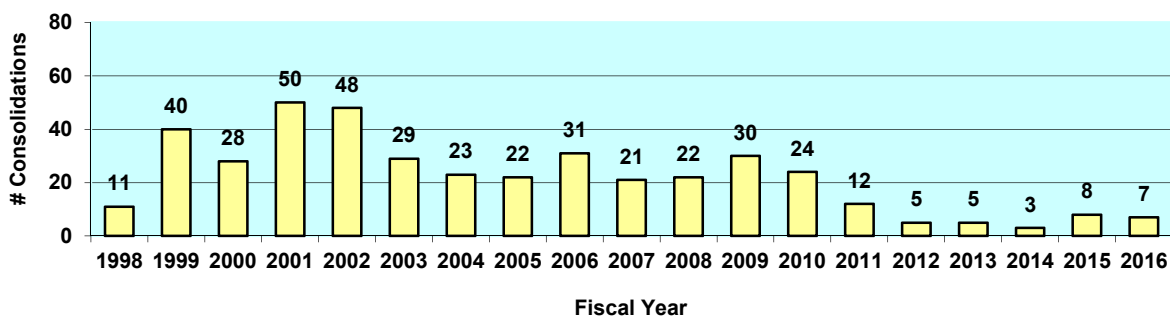
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

During State FY2016, 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, 2016, 931 business plans have been submitted to EPD. During state FY2016, 77 business plans were received from 14 new public water systems and 63 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, 2016, 75 surface water or GWUDI systems have submitted detailed O&M Plans.

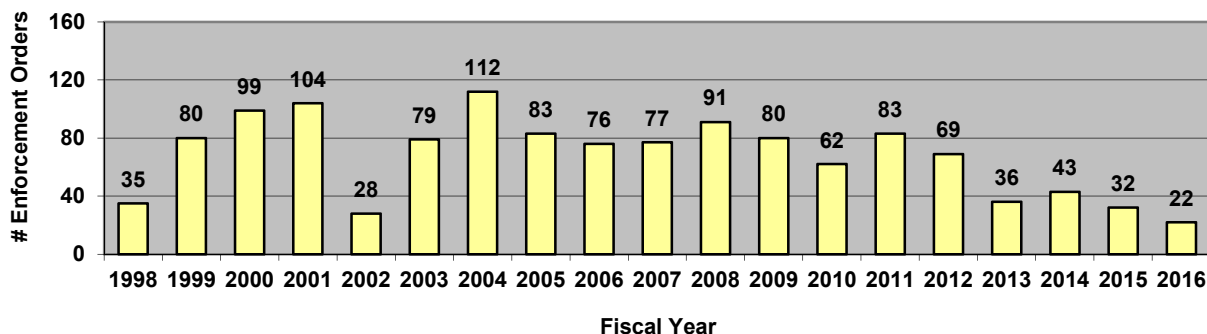
EPD continues to utilize informal and formal enforcement actions, such as written Notices of Violations (NOVs), Consent Orders and Administrative Orders to promote compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations. Enforcement is an important tool in dealing with public water systems that 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 FY2016, 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 2885 source water assessments have been prepared from July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2016. During State FY2016, 118 SWAPs were completed for privately-owned community ground water systems, 94 SWAPs were completed for privately-owned transient non-community ground water systems, and 19 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.

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 drinking water systems of 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 FY2016, EPD's Watershed Compliance Program (WCP) conducted 92 sanitary surveys and performed 74 on-site inspections of public water systems treating surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. EPD's district offices conducted 570 sanitary surveys and performed 478 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 109 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, 2015 to June 30, 2016, there were 979 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 FY2016, 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 FY2016, 47 wellhead protection plans and 2 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 the year reporting period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, EPD used 2% and 15% set aside funds to contract with GRWA for small system technical assistance and operator training (refer to Attachment B).

Under this contract, GRWA collected a total of 360 SOC samples and delivered them to the EPD Laboratory for analysis.

GRWA also conducted 2,945 on-site technical assistance visits to water system owners and operators.

Under the same contracts, GRWA also conducted a total of 12 small water system rules and regulatory training workshops to train approximately 396 small water system personnel.

As part of their technical assistance, education and outreach efforts, GRWA also offers two educational conferences in Helen and Jekyll Island each year. A total of 929 water and wastewater personnel and laboratory analysts attended these important training events.

Finally, during the period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, GRWA provided a total of 173 Water Operator classes to a total of 1,806 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.

GEORGIA WATER AND WASTEWATER INSTITUTE (GWWI)

The Georgia Water and Wastewater Institute (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.

During the reporting period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, GWWI conducted a total of 90 courses related to water; wastewater and/or laboratory operations and successfully trained 1,263 operators (refer to Attachment B).

In the training sessions and workshops that were conducted at the annual, fall, and spring conferences during the past FY2016, GWWI's Technical Assistance, Education and Outreach efforts reached over 2,451 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**

**FY2016
July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016**

Sources & Uses	Quarter 1 7/2015 - 9/2015	Quarter 2 10/2015 - 12/2015	Quarter 3 1/2016- 3/2016	Quarter 4 4/2016 - 6/2016	Total
Sources					
Direct Capitalization Grant Funds (Accrual Basis)	6,215,443.18	6,780,899.44	7,474,542.77	8,064,235.12	\$ 28,535,120.51
State Match Funds (Accrual Basis)	1,735,183.50	1,855,066.19	1,329,770.41	1,581,479.68	\$ 6,501,499.78
Repayments					
DWSRF Federal & State Principal Repayments	2,190,200.92	2,212,614.77	5,214,697.32	2,161,998.08	\$ 11,779,511.09
DWSRF Federal & State Interest Repayments	714,596.84	714,678.17	762,264.82	723,047.66	\$ 2,914,587.49
Fees Collected					
Closing Fee (program income)	92,931.75	89,029.34	66,472.75	50,631.84	\$ 299,065.68
Investment Earnings (Short & Long Term)					
DWSRF Federal Fund	64,077.02	71,492.14	112,966.41	133,107.63	\$ 381,643.20
DWSRF State Match Fund	18,222.80	20,427.43	34,768.23	41,309.07	\$ 114,727.53
Closing Fee (program)	2,106.74	2,241.28	3,386.77	3,987.25	\$ 11,722.04
Closing Fee (non-program)	80.49	88.78	139.78	164.95	\$ 474.00
Total Sources	11,032,843.24	11,746,537.54	14,999,009.26	12,759,961.28	\$ 50,538,351.32
Uses					
DWSRF Disbursements - Cap Grant	5,987,039.47	6,400,680.13	4,588,210.95	5,456,703.18	\$ 22,432,633.73
DWSRF Disbursements - State Match	1,735,183.50	1,855,066.19	1,329,770.41	1,581,479.68	\$ 6,501,499.78
DWSRF Program Income	105,390.10	185,822.72	2,856.71	46,813.49	\$ 340,883.02
DWSRF Non-Program Income	12.61	12.77	12.82	13.05	\$ 51.25
DWSRF Set-aside (2%)	-	73,837.50	73,837.50	147,675.00	\$ 295,350.00
DWSRF Administration (4%)	228,403.71	283,881.81	267,076.00	344,545.66	\$ 1,123,907.18
DWSRF Set-aside (10% & 15%)	-	22,500.00	2,545,418.32	2,115,311.28	\$ 4,683,229.60
Total Uses	8,056,029.39	8,821,801.12	8,807,182.71	9,692,541.34	35,377,554.56

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

**FY2015
July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015**

Account	Balance*	Investment Earnings	Expected Uses of Funds
DWSRF Federal Repayment Fund	128,848,449.96	381,643.20	Project Funding
DWSRF State Match Repayment Fund	39,953,628.64	114,727.53	Project Funding
Closing Fee Account (Non-program)	159,858.12	474.00	Water Supply Related Activities
Closing Fee Account (Program)	3,722,504.64	11,722.04	DWSRF Activities
Total	172,684,441.36	508,566.77	

*Balance as of 06/30/2016

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

**FY2016
July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016**

Community	Project Number	Population	Zip Code	Project Type	Total Assistant Agreements	Loan Amount	Principal Forgiveness Amount	Binding Commitment Date	Projected Initiation of Operation Date	Loan Interest Rate	Fees (%) Collected Outside the Principal of the Loan
Baldwin, City of	DW14-015	3,300	31061	Additional Subsidization	540,000.00	324,000.00	216,000.00	3/22/2016	5/1/2016	0.50%	1%
Bronwood, City of	DW15-027	225	39826	Additional Subsidization	154,625.00	92,775.00	61,850.00	6/10/2016	6/1/2017	1.09%	1%
Claxton, City of	DW15-002	4,324	30417	Additional Subsidization	1,000,000.00	600,000.00	400,000.00	1/15/2016	2/1/2016	1.38%	1%
Cochran, City of	DW15-019	5,150	31014	Additional Subsidization	2,572,500.00	2,072,500.00	500,000.00	2/19/2016	6/1/2016	1.31%	1%
Fannin County Water Authority	DW13-020	140	30559	Additional Subsidization	905,000.00	543,000.00	362,000.00	5/2/2016	5/1/2016	2.03%	1%
Glennville, City of	DW14-012	4,711	30427	Base SRF	251,000.00	251,000.00	-	2/22/2016	3/1/2015	0.52%	1%
Gray, City of	DW16-002	4,714	31032	Additional Subsidization	810,135.00	486,081.00	324,054.00	5/2/2016	4/1/2016	1.03%	1%
Griffin, City of	DW14-014	23,643	30223	Additional Subsidization	6,275,000.00	5,775,000.00	500,000.00	7/17/2015	8/1/2015	1.03%	1%
Homerville, City of	DW15-016	2,450	31634	Additional Subsidization	710,000.00	426,000.00	284,000.00	2/22/2016	4/1/2016	1.03%	1%
Jones County	DW15-018	13,000	31217	Additional Subsidization	1,450,000.00	950,000.00	500,000.00	3/22/2016	8/1/2016	1.53%	1%
Lumpkin Co. Water & Sewerage Authority	DW15-017	2,500	30533	Additional Subsidization	750,000.00	450,000.00	300,000.00	4/12/2016	7/1/2016	0.52%	1%
Maysville, City of	DW15-003	470	30558	Additional Subsidization	2,145,000.00	1,645,000.00	500,000.00	3/22/2016	6/1/2016	1.03%	1%
Millen, City of	DW15-011	3,120	30442	Additional Subsidization	165,000.00	99,000.00	66,000.00	4/21/2016	5/1/2016	1.03%	1%
Rabun County Water and Sewer Authority	DW14-006	3,200	30525	Additional Subsidization	2,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	7/20/2015	8/1/2016	0.50%	1%
Riceboro, City of	DW15-007	803	31323	Additional Subsidization	155,000.00	93,000.00	62,000.00	10/19/2015	12/1/2015	0.50%	1%
Ringgold, City of	DW15-021	3,100	30736	Additional Subsidization	217,000.00	131,000.00	86,000.00	2/3/2016	3/1/2016	0.50%	1%
Sinclair Water Authority	DW14-003	23,114	31061	Base SRF	103,101.00	103,101.00	-	5/26/2016	11/1/2014	2.31%	1%
Thomaston, City of	DW14-002	10,510	30286	Additional Subsidization	2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	500,000.00	7/22/2015	8/1/2015	1.03%	1%
Williamson, City of	DW15-004	354	30292	Additional Subsidization	100,000.00	60,000.00	40,000.00	6/2/2016	5/1/2016	0.50%	1%
TOTAL					\$ 22,803,361.00	\$ 17,601,457.00	\$ 5,201,904.00				

*Increase to an existing agreement

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

FY2016
 July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016

Commitment by Category	# of Binding Commitments*	Assistance Amount (\$)	Commitment by Population Size	# of Binding Commitments	Assistance Amount (\$)
Planning and Design Only	1	625,000	Less Than 501	1	3,304,625
Construction:			501 to 3,300	8	5,008,591
Treatment	7	2,258,332	3,301 to 10,000	10	4,614,667
Transmission & Distribution	16	14,841,109	10,001 to 100,000	4	9,828,101
Source	4	1,884,620	100,001 and above		
Storage	1	1,543,500	Total	23	\$ 22,755,984.00
Purchase of System		0			
Restructuring		50,200			
Land Acquisition		0			
Other	6	1,553,223			
Total	34	\$ 22,755,984.00			

*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

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

**FY2016
July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016**

Community	Project #	Quarter 1 7/2015 - 9/2015	Quarter 2 10/2015 - 12/2015	Quarter 3 1/2016- 3/2016	Quarter 4 4/2016 - 6/2016	Total
Adel, City of	DW12004	-	\$104,585.88	-	-	\$ 81,080.50
Albany, City of	DW13015	\$189,778.50	\$648,477.50	\$313,441.78	\$260,835.50	\$ 507,074.71
Ashburn, City of	DW12007	\$315,541.43	-	-	-	\$ 259,677.08
Baldwin County	DW09039	\$243,163.73	\$263,910.98	-	-	\$ 57,048.99
Blairsville, City of	DW12009	-	-	\$90,888.86	-	\$ 260,471.33
Blue Ridge, City of	DW15001	\$24,890.00	\$101,089.90	\$45,116.00	\$23,904.10	\$ 1,228,680.96
Butts County Water and Sewer Authority	DW11025	-	\$83,784.65	-	-	\$ 34,635.00
Cairo, City of	DW14007	-	\$471,410.10	\$146,460.95	\$763,667.64	\$ 295,574.55
Calhoun, City of	DW13003	\$807,483.37	\$868,391.72	\$580,732.99	\$93,044.52	\$ 83,784.65
Claxton, City of	DW13010	\$382,684.53	\$229,581.83	\$387,115.40	84,330.12	\$ 578,580.58
Clayton, City of	DW14011	-	-	\$91,934.50	-	\$ 104,585.88
Covington, City of	DW13006	\$397,477.85	\$301,706.60	\$153,477.02	\$295,058.19	\$ 1,162,714.89
Davisboro, City of	DW13009	\$162,253.00	\$635,329.16	\$74,278.07	\$87,266.92	\$ 315,541.43
Dawsonville, City of	DW14008	-	\$226,352.75	\$138,600.21	\$148,513.08	\$ 90,888.86
Dillard, City of	DW10003	\$57,048.99	-	-	-	\$ 2,349,652.60
Elberton, City of	DW13008	\$242,808.05	\$158,985.69	\$18,678.69	\$80,345.03	\$ 1,147,719.66
Fort Valley Utility Commission	DW14001	-	\$277,484.24	\$215,083.52	\$233,971.99	\$ 83,947.25
Glennville, City of	DW14012	\$423,248.44	\$237,872.54	10,916.25	\$120,714.82	\$ 500,817.46
Griffin, City of	DW14014	\$351,249.26	\$1,192,082.88	\$832,710.78	\$1,041,466.63	\$ 959,127.15
Harris County Water	DW11013	-	-	-	\$34,635.00	\$ 1,083,711.88
Hart County Water and Sewer Utility Authority	DW11002	\$260,471.33	-	-	-	\$ 557,622.61
Hart County Water and Sewer Utility Authority	DW13017	\$229,495.90	\$229,959.00	\$272,529.70	\$290,275.35	\$ 170,148.00
Helen, City of	DW13012	\$83,538.79	-	\$86,609.21	-	\$ 8,061.15
Lavonia, City of	DW13013	\$8,061.15	-	-	-	\$ 167,385.50
Leesburg, City of	DW13014	-	-	\$53,420.30	\$113,965.20	\$ 1,412,533.28
Lumpkin Co WSA	DW14010	-	-	\$4,602.40	-	\$ 1,022,259.95
Madison County Industrial Development and Building Authority	DW12005	\$826,511.79	\$167,008.06	\$169,195.04	-	\$ 1,376,244.08
McCaysville, City of	DW12001	-	\$578,580.58	-	-	\$ 726,539.75
Monroe Co BOC	DW13019	\$987,497.82	\$115,705.43	-	\$273,040.83	\$ 831,066.96
Monroe, City of	DW13007	\$59,605.00	\$24,342.25	-	-	\$ 693,874.05
Nicholson Water Authority	DW08008	\$26,985.00	\$54,095.50	-	-	\$ 148,671.46
Rabun County WSA	DW14006	-	-	\$822,033.87	\$433,519.65	\$ 189,550.00
Riceboro, City of	DW15007	-	-	-	\$33,259.00	\$ 1,255,553.52
Richland, City of	DW14004	\$112,765.00	\$16,190.42	\$4,093.98	\$15,622.06	\$ 1,381,538.69
Sinclair Water Authority	DW14003	\$394,104.95	\$179,825.87	\$45,784.98	\$74,158.25	\$ 513,466.04
Sylvester, City of	DW14005	\$49,525.00	\$7,020.00	\$133,005.00	-	\$ 237,127.94
Tallapoosa, City of	DW14009	-	-	\$128,394.20	\$108,733.74	\$ 4,602.40
Thomaston, City of	DW13011	\$131,170.81	-	-	\$426,451.80	\$ 91,934.50
Thomaston, City of	DW14002	-	-	-	\$831,066.96	\$ 792,752.05
Thomasville, City of	DW11005	\$566,333.88	\$502,527.17	\$159,819.91	-	\$ 2,522,117.62
Thomasville, City of	DW11017	\$2,100.00	\$34,211.90	\$99,556.55	\$159,706.10	\$ 3,417,509.55
Towns Co WSA	DW14013	\$284,228.16	\$518,359.31	\$793,704.71	\$925,825.44	\$ 195,000.00
White County Water Authority	DW10001	\$102,201.24	\$26,874.41	\$45,796.49	\$84,804.94	\$ 33,259.00
Total		\$7,722,222.97	\$ 8,255,746.32	\$ 5,917,981.36	\$ 7,038,182.86	\$ 28,934,133.51

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

FY2016
July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016

Projected Disbursements	Quarter 1 7/2015 - 9/2015	Quarter 2 10/2015 - 12/2015	Quarter 3 1/2016 - 3/2016	Quarter 4 4/2016 - 6/2016	Total
Projected FY2016 DWSRF Disb. from 2014 IUP	13,164,875.00	6,203,250.00	4,672,000.00	-	\$ 24,040,125.00
Projected FY2016 DWSRF Disb. from 2015 IUP	\$ 2,660,000.00	2,540,000.00	3,110,000.00	3,267,500.00	\$ 6,377,500.00
Total Projected Disbursements for FY2014	\$ 15,824,875.00	\$ 8,743,250.00	\$ 7,782,000.00	\$ 3,267,500.00	\$ 30,417,625.00
Actual FY2016 DWSRF Disbursements	\$ 7,722,222.97	\$ 8,255,746.32	\$ 5,917,981.36	\$ 7,038,182.86	\$ 28,934,133.51
Percent Disbursed of Projected	49%	94%	76%	215%	95%

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

**FY2016
July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016**

Community	Project Number	DWSRF Assistance Amount	Amount Disbursed	Percentage Disbursed	Binding Commitment Date	Initiated Operation Date	Loan Interest Rate
Ashburn, City of	DW12-007	1,420,000.00	1,420,000.00	100%	11/20/2012	8/31/2015	1.82%
Blue Ridge, City of	DW15-001	195,000.00	195,000.00	100%	6/26/2015	6/30/2016	1.03%
Calhoun, City of	DW10-007	1,970,000.00	1,970,000.00	100%	12/2/2010	7/1/2015	2.05%
Davisboro, City of	DW13-009	1,074,000.00	1,045,591.00	97%	10/29/2014	4/1/2016	2.31%
Dillard, City of	DW10-003	75,000.00	75,000.00	100%	1/27/2014	8/1/2015	0.00%
Hart County Water and Utility Authority	DW11-002	2,221,700.00	2,221,700.00	100%	7/26/2013	9/1/2015	0.50%
Lavonia, City of	DW13-013	465,000.00	446,032.00	96%	9/23/2014	7/28/2015	0.50%
Madison County IDBA	DW12-005	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	100%	12/15/2014	4/1/2016	2.31%
McCaysville, City of	DW12-001	5,650,000.00	5,650,000.00	100%	2/1/2013	1/1/2016	1.82%
Nicolson Water Authority	DW08-008	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	100%	10/20/2010	1/1/2016	3.00%
Total		\$ 15,770,700.00	\$ 15,723,323.00	99.7%			

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

FY2016
July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2016

Set-aside Category	SRF Amount Expended
2% Set-aside	
Small System Technical Assistance	221,512.50
Subtotal	\$ 221,512.50
4% GEFA/EPD Administration	
Personnel	1,123,907.18
Subtotal	\$ 1,123,907.18
10% PWSS Set-aside	
PWSS Administration	1,207,538.60
SWP Technical Assistance	201,950.39
Capacity Development	1,352,299.02
Subtotal	\$ 2,761,788.01
15% Local Assisitance Set-aside	
Wellhead Protection Programs	687,555.24
Capacity Development	1,211,386.34
Subtotal	\$ 1,898,941.58
Total	\$ 6,006,149.27

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

October 1, 2014 - September 30, 2015*

Semi-Annual Dates	Summaries		
	MBE (\$)	WBE (\$)	TOTAL (\$)
October 1, 2014 - September 30, 2015	626,993.76	471,559.99	\$ 1,098,553.75
TOTAL	\$ 626,993.76	\$ 471,559.99	\$ 1,098,553.75
PERCENTAGE GOAL	4.00%	4.00%	8.00%
PERCENTAGE ACTUAL**	2.82%	2.12%	4.94%

*DBE information is provided on an annual basis to EPA

**Percentage Actual is calculated by dividing the DBE funds disbursed by the total DWSRF funds disbursed in 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	-	-	-	340,621.38
% of Funds Spent	0%	88%	0%	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	12,592,448.54	397,980.00	662,724.80	-	1,351,267.53	15,004,420.87
% of Funds Spent	92%	100%	83%	0%	45%	75%
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	1,527,045.34	3,181,200.00	20,614,245.34
% of Funds Spent	100%	100%	100%	72%	100%	97%
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	\$ 27,225,968.54	\$ 1,162,761.38	\$ 1,511,044.80	\$ 1,527,045.34	\$ 4,532,467.53	\$ 35,959,287.59
Total % of Funds Spent	65%	96%	63%	25%	50%	60%