

State of Georgia  
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program  
State Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report



Prepared by the  
Georgia Environmental Finance Authority  
for the  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV  
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**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.

# Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Annual Report

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# State of Georgia Drinking Water State Revolving State Fund Program State Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report

## Introduction

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program provides assistance to public water systems for capital improvement projects in Georgia to protect public health through regulatory compliance, ensure adequate water supply, and promote the goals of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (SDWA), as amended. The 1996 amendments to the 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 DWSRF Program Annual Report covers both the program and set-aside activities for the state fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 (FY2019), and comparisons between these activities and those outlined in the 2018 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, 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 GEFA's enabling legislation. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) provides some professional services for the DWSRF including: 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 and certain sections of the Drinking Water Benefits reporting database.

## Executive Summary

In June 2018, GEFA submitted an IUP and application for the 2018 DWSRF grant. The 2018 grant was awarded on August 6, 2018, for \$26,175,000. On June 30, 2019, the 2019 DWSRF grant application and IUP was submitted to EPA for \$25,931,000 and awarded on August 28, 2019. Funds awarded by EPA to Georgia's DWSRF as of June 30, 2019 total \$470,167,847. Georgia's required state match is \$86,693,719 for a total of \$556,861,566.

Attachment 1 shows the total sources of funds by quarter during state FY2019 including federal grant funds, state match contributions, repayments from direct federal loans, repayments from state match loans, interest earnings generated from these accounts, and closing fees collected by quarter. Attachment 2 shows the balances within these accounts as of June 30, 2019.

All DWSRF loans executed in state FY2019 are listed in Attachment 3, including 21 new loans and 4 increases to existing loans for a total of \$89,668,000. This total assistance amount includes \$3,895,000 in principal forgiveness funds. Attachment 4 shows information about these projects in the NIMS format. The DWSRF provided \$33,952,182 to small water systems servicing fewer than 10,000 residents, while \$21,238,646 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 FY2019.

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 have 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 FY2019.

### **Additional Subsidization Projects**

#### **Baldwin County (DW2017013)**

On February 24, 2019, Baldwin County signed a \$2,500,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness. This project includes replacing manual read water meters with an automatic meter reading (AMR) system. As of the end of state FY2019, no funds were drawn.

#### **Blue Ridge (DW2017017)**

On October 24, 2018, Blue Ridge signed a \$387,000 assistance agreement, including \$77,400 in principal forgiveness. This project includes replacing manual read water meters with an automatic meter reading (AMR) system and installing an advanced metering infrastructure (AMI). As of the end of state FY2019, Blue Ridge has drawn \$133,364.70.

#### **Cairo (DW2017030)**

On September 19, 2018, Cairo signed a \$2,500,000 assistance agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness. This project includes replacing water meters with an automatic meter reading (AMR) system and installing PVC water mains. As of the end of state FY2019, Cairo has drawn \$877,427.41.

#### **Chickamauga (DW2016032)**

On July 18, 2018, Chickamauga signed a \$1,150,000 assistance agreement, including \$230,000 in principal forgiveness. This project includes replacing manual read water meters with an automatic meter reading (AMR) system and replacing water mains. As of the end of state FY2019, Chickamauga drawn \$78,973.40.

#### **Elberton (DW2018008)**

On July 12, 2018, Elberton signed a \$2,500,000 assistance agreement, including \$400,000 in principal forgiveness. This project includes replacing and extending mains to provide countywide water service to unincorporated areas of Elbert County, interconnecting to Madison County, and renovating the WTP. As of the end of state FY2019, Elberton has drawn \$1,498,370.80.

#### **Ellaville (DW2017035)**

On April 17, 2019, Ellaville signed a \$500,000 assistance agreement, including \$100,000 in principal forgiveness. This project includes constructing a well, rehabilitating an existing well, and installing water mains. As of the end of state FY2019, no funds were drawn.

#### **Ellijay Gilmer County Water and Sewerage Authority (DW2016049)**

On November 9, 2018, Ellijay Gilmer County Water and Sewerage Authority signed a \$1,917,000 assistance agreement, including \$383,400 in principal forgiveness. This project includes constructing a new storage tank, upgrading a pump station, and rehabilitating an existing storage tank. As of the end of state FY2019, Ellijay Gilmer County Water and Sewerage Authority has drawn \$673,459.67.

#### Franklin County (DW2018005)

On October 3, 2018, Franklin County signed a \$3,500,000 agreement, including \$500,000 in principal forgiveness. This project includes installing a new ground storage tank and mixing system, constructing new wells and an elevated storage tank, removing an existing abandoned storage tank, and providing new water mains for distribution. As of the end of state FY2019, Franklin County has drawn \$723,184.78.

#### Hiawasse (DW15030)

On June 4, 2019, Hiawasse signed a \$2,150,000 assistance agreement including \$430,000 in principal forgiveness. This project includes increasing the filter unit capacity and adding an additional clearwell at the water treatment facility. As of the end of state FY2019, no funds were drawn.

#### Mount Zion (DW2017018)

On September 20, 2018, Mount Zion signed a \$2,000,000 agreement, including \$400,000 in principal forgiveness. Mount Zion signed a \$200,000 increase to the existing loan on April 30, 2019. This project includes replacing water mains. As of the end of state FY2019, Mount Zion has drawn \$1,783,597.65.

#### Poulan (DW2017024)

On October 5, 2018, Poulan signed a \$318,000 assistance agreement, including \$63,600 in principal forgiveness. This project includes installing an automatic meter reading (AMR) system and rehabilitating an existing well. As of the end of state FY2019, Poulan has drawn \$14,000.00.

#### Thomson (DW2017008)

On December 19, 2018, Thomson signed a \$1,230,000 assistance agreement, including \$246,000 in principal forgiveness. This project includes upgrading and improving the Augusta Road water treatment plant and the Usry Pond raw water pump station. As of the end of state FY2019, no funds were drawn.

#### Unified Government of Georgetown Quitman County WSA (DW2017028)

On November 1, 2018, the Unified Government of Georgetown Quitman County WSA signed a \$323,000 assistance agreement, including \$64,600 in principal forgiveness. This project includes installing an advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system and rehabilitating wells. As of the end of state FY2019, the Unified Government of Georgetown Quitman County WSA has drawn \$6,667.50.

### Base DWSRF Projects

#### Atlanta (DW2018011)

On May 13, 2019, Atlanta signed a \$25,000,000. assistance agreement. This project includes constructing a new 90 MGD pump station and a 60-inch main from the Chattahoochee Water Treatment Plant to the tunnel system at the Chattahoochee Tunnel Shaft. As of the end of state FY2019, no funds were drawn.

#### Boston (DW2017003)

On August 30, 2018, Boston signed a \$15,000 increase to the existing \$150,000 assistance agreement entered on November 7, 2016. This project includes replacing approximately 2,000 linear feet of asbestos cement water main with new PVC water main, replacing 18 existing fire hydrants that are leaking or non-functional, and installing 15 gate valves. As of the end of state FY2019, Boston has drawn \$148,000.

#### Bowdon (DW2015025)

On January 8, 2019, Bowdon signed a \$450,000 increase to the existing \$1,250,000 assistance agreement entered on May 4, 2017. This project includes upgrading to an automatic meter reading (AMR) system, installing a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system, replacing miscellaneous water mains and service lines in

the water distribution system, and installing new water lines. As of the end of state FY2019, Bowdon has drawn \$134,670.08.

#### Clarksville (DW2017029)

On July 3, 2018, Chickamauga signed a \$5,088,000 assistance agreement. This project includes water treatment plant improvements and construction of a booster pump station and elevated water storage tank. As of the end of state FY2019, Chickamauga has drawn \$269,487.75.

#### Hapeville (DW2017009)

On May 20, 2019, Hapeville signed a \$1,535,000 assistance agreement. This project includes installing an advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system and related appurtenances. As of the end of state FY2019, no funds were drawn.

#### Hoschton (DW2018002)

On August 15, 2018, Hoschton signed a \$428,000 assistance agreement. This project includes rehabilitating the White Street well and well house and constructing the Cabin Drive well house. As of the end of state FY2019, Hoschton has not drawn \$46,500.

#### Madison County Industrial Development and Building Authority (DW2017026)

On October 15, 2018, Madison County Industrial Development and Building Authority signed a \$4,700,000 assistance agreement. This project includes providing interconnection to the Elberton water system and constructing a new elevated storage tank and booster pump station. As of the end of state FY2019, Madison County Industrial Development and Building Authority has drawn \$3,129,761.25.

#### Mount Zion (DW2017018)

On April 30, 2019, Mount Zion signed a \$200,000 increase to the existing \$2,000,000 loan that was executed on September 20, 2018. This project includes replacing water mains. As of the end of state FY2019, Mount Zion has drawn \$1,783,597.65.

#### Newton County (DW2017023)

On October 5, 2018, Newton County signed a \$23,289,000 assistance agreement. This project includes modifications and improvements to the Alcovy River pump stations, Lake Varner intake, Cornish Creek WTP, Williams Street WTP. As of the end of state FY2019, Newton County has drawn \$31,579.50.

#### Perry (DW2017006)

On December 9, 2018, Perry signed a \$3,450,000 increase to the existing \$7,800,000 assistance agreement entered on December 21, 2017. This project includes construction of a new water treatment plant, two wells. As of the end of state FY2019, Perry has drawn \$1,757,360.55.

#### Sandersville (DW2018010)

On November 1, 2018, Sandersville signed a \$3,458,000 assistance agreement. This project includes construction of a water treatment plant and installation new water lines. As of the end of state FY2019, Sandersville has drawn \$9,887.26.

#### Waleska (DW2019012)

On February 5, 2018, Waleska signed a \$1,080,000 assistance agreement. This project includes replacement of approximately 6,500 LF of 10-inch water lines, hydrants, valves, and pipes. As of the end of state FY2019, Waleska has drawn \$3,563.80.

## Meeting IUP Goals and Objectives

The 2018 DWSRF IUP listed three long term and three short term goals for the program.

1. Long Term Program Goal: Maintain program pace using the national average for a pace target for this fiscal year.

**Status:** GEFA is committed to the protection of public health by financing water system improvements through the revolving loan program. With a focus on affordable safe drinking water and assisting communities to complete projects that improve water quality and public health. GEFA board of directors approved the agency's request to provide a conservation interest rate to communities who remove septic tanks and to enhance its affordability criteria to provide principal forgiveness to disadvantaged communities. Listed below are the FY2109 initiatives that GEFA were implemented to reduce the pace target for this this fiscal year:

The first initiative is based on GEFA's water conservation financing program, which allows communities to receive a one percent interest rate reduction in the area of utility-water loss and end-user water efficiency. Allowing an interest rate reduction for qualifying communities will allow new financing options not previously available to improve water systems throughout the state.

The second initiative is based on GEFA's commitment to assist disadvantage communities with critical public health needs to comply with state and federal requirements.

GEFA contracted with the Environmental Finance Center at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (EFC) to support the authority's efforts in distributing State Revolving Fund (SRF) principal forgiveness to Georgia's most disadvantaged communities. The EFC advised GEFA on assessing affordability among its SRF applicants from the 2017 solicitation to hone and augment the process for upcoming rounds of solicitation. The EFC performed a sensitivity analysis of several potential affordability criteria to see how they interact. These criteria included:

- Median Household Income
- Percent unemployment
- Percent not in labor force
- Percent of all people with income below poverty
- Percent with Social Security income
- Percent with Supplemental Security income (SSI)
- Percent with cash public assistance income
- Percent with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits
- Population change
- Population age

A sensitivity analysis determined there was a strong correlation between MHI and the following criteria of percent not in labor force, poverty rate, SSI, SNAP benefits, and cash public assistance. Therefore, the most appropriate affordability criteria was Median Household Income (MHI), percent unemployment, and population change. Four percentiles exist within each criterion. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey was the resource for MHI, unemployment, and population trend. Each borrower's data is categorized into a percentile for each category with a corresponding score. An excel tool automatically calculated an affordability score. Below are the percentiles:



Median Household Income (MHI)

State Percentiles	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile
MHI	\$29,509	\$37,108	\$47,375

Unemployment Rate

State Percentiles	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile
Unemployment Rate	3.30%	4.80%	6.60%

2. Long Term Program Goal: Explore the viability of regionalization and/or consolidation of systems to take advantage of economies of scale and to address the technical, managerial, and financial capacity issues experienced by disadvantaged communities.

**Status:** As documented in Senate Bill 380, the Georgia General Assembly finds that it is in the best interests of the State of Georgia for public water systems in the district to evaluate their withdrawal, treatment, and distribution systems and to take proactive measures to reduce the risk of catastrophic interruptions of water service during emergencies. The Water System Interconnection, Redundancy and Reliability Act was signed into law in May 2010, and the resulting Emergency Water Supply Plan Report was completed in September 2011. In May 2018, the project recommendations were updated by evaluating the same emergency scenarios using updated water demand projections. Of the 24 qualified water systems (QWS) that had recommended projects in the 2011 plan, seven had their critical scenario deficit increase, while 13 had their deficit decrease. One QWS had their deficit go away so they no longer have a recommended project. The remaining 3 QWSs maintain the same recommended project as in the 2011 plan. The update to the study captured the dire need for communities to implement an emergency water supply plan that fully realizes the purposes of the water system interconnection, redundancy, and reliability in the State of Georgia. It also prompted GEFA to evaluate the remaining communities who were initially evaluated.

On September 4, 2019, GEFA issued a request for proposal (RFP) for the Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey Assessment. A portion of the RFP includes a redundancy study to evaluate sources of water supply capable of providing redundant water supply for backup for each qualified system. This evaluation will include both raw and potable water sources and will also include water supply secured through interconnections between systems and intra-system access to reliable alternate water supplies, such as backup wells or other raw or finished water sources.

GEFA will continue to evaluate the viability of regionalization and/or interconnection of systems to take advantage of economies of scale to address capacity issues experienced by disadvantaged communities.

3. Long Term Program Goal: Consolidate multiple database management systems that integrate drinking water project data with program management data.

**Status:** The water division has consolidated their program management data software aspects of the program with GEFA's current Loan and Grant Tracking System (LGTS) software. LGTS is a comprehensive software application developed by Northbridge Environmental for users to track and manage all aspects of GEFA's loan programs. This system was previously used to only track loan funds, repayments, set-aside spending, capital, and financial contributions. The water division partnered with the accounting division and an LGTS consultant to develop milestones in LGTS to address the redundancy within program data management. The new milestones flow directly with data received from loan applications, environmental review approval, finance approval, board approval,

modifications, inspection reports, and management of the application intake process. As of May 2019, the water division has discontinued using the internal Microsoft SharePoint software, and LGTS became the sole system for GEFA's loan program management alongside the state accounting department. The water division now has one software to track and manage the SRF funds. Since implementation, program managers now can run reports from one system which reduces the amounts of errors and increases efficiency in program management.

4. Short Term Program Goal: Increase the scope of onsite technical assistance provided to small water systems to include the management of assets, and the identification and remediation of failing system components.

**Status:** On June 18, 2019 GEFA partnered with Georgia Rural Water Association (GRWA) to increase their scope of services to increase onsite technical assistance to small water systems to include the management of assets, identify, and remediate failing system components. A portion of their contract will provide and conduct a series of technical workshops for small water systems covering current and future federal and state regulations.

They will provide onsite small water system technical assistance by performing a minimum of 500 field visits to government owned public water systems and non-government owned public water systems located in Georgia. The field visits will provide technical assistance to the owners and/or operators of the system(s) in order to assist the water system to maintain and/or achieve the technical, managerial, and financial capacity/capability to comply with state and federal drinking water regulations. This contract allows for 12 workshops to train small public water system personnel on current and future federal and state drinking water regulations.

5. Short Term Program Goal: Continue the outreach activities to ensure that systems are aware of and understand DWSRF assistance options and the application process by presenting at statewide workshops and conferences to publicize the DWSRF program.

**Status:** The water resources division worked closely with the public affairs division to increase awareness around the SRF program. Both divisions participated in conference presentations, workshops, training sessions, and meetings with potential borrowers. These outreach activities included 12 conferences, 12 Georgia Academy for Economic Development Regional speaking sessions, three Funders Forum workshops, four national conferences, the Georgia Municipal Association's Mayors' Day, the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia's Capitol Connection Conference, the American Council of Engineering Companies of Georgia Summer Conference (ACEC), four Georgia Municipal Association revenue sessions for local government sessions, Georgia Municipal Association's Interagency roundtable for specific cities and counties, and four regional commission council meetings. GEFA also hosted one WaterFirst workshop and a multitude of conference calls with state and local officials.

The Georgia Funders Forum, a group of state and federal funding agencies, meets quarterly to discuss funding challenges, program updates, and ideas for coordination. GEFA contracted with a consulting firm to organize the Funders Forum meetings and training opportunities.

GEFA also provided funding and participated in events held by the ACEC and the Georgia Association of State Facilities Administrators.

6. Short Term Program Goal: GEFA seeks to draw down and close the 2017 DWSRF grant by June 30, 2020. This will ensure that GEFA is working to support the EPA's goal of minimizing unliquidated obligations.

**Status:** GEFA closed the FY2016 grant on February 5, 2018, and the FY2017 grant will close by March 31, 2020.

## **DWSRF Loan Disbursements**

The DWSRF disbursed funds to 67 active projects during state FY2019. Attachment 5 shows projects that received funds by quarter in state FY2019. The DWSRF disbursed a total of \$36,009,790.88 in state FY2019. 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 2018 and 2019 IUPs for state FY2019 against the actual disbursements made in state FY2019. The DWSRF disbursed 220% percent of projected disbursements in state FY2019.

## **DWSRF State Match**

During state FY2019, 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 is considering implementing a new process whereby state match funds are disbursed before federal funds, upon prior approval from EPA. This new approach will closely align with EPA's suggested methodology. GEFA received 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 FY2019 by quarter.

## **DWSRF Loan Repayments**

In state FY2019, 20 projects closed in the DWSRF for a total of 31,918,953.00 in commitments (Attachment 7). The total dollar value disbursed to these 20 projects within state FY2019 was \$29,431,858.51, which equals 92 percent of the contracted amount. All projects completed the construction phase and entered 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 \$16,784,767.61 (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:

1. Capitalization Grant Agreement
2. Payment Schedule
3. State Matching Funds
4. Commitment of 120 Percent in One Year
5. All Funds - Timely Expenditures
6. Enforceable Requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act
7. Cross Cutting Issues
8. State Law and Procedures
9. State Accounting and Auditing Procedures
10. Recipient Accounting and Auditing Procedures
11. Annual Report
12. Limitations on Eligibility
13. Environmental Review Process
14. Maintain the Fund
15. Perpetuity
16. Types of Assistance
17. Priority List
18. Limitation of Double Benefits
19. Consistency with Planning Requirements

20. Annual Audit
21. Intended Use Plan
22. Annual Federal Oversight Review and Technical Assistance
23. Dispute Resolution
24. Reserve the Right to Transfer up to 30 Percent of Grant Amount Between Programs
25. NIMS
26. Public Benefits Reporting System

A copy of the state FY2019 unaudited financial data is provided under separate cover.

### **Disadvantage Business Enterprise (DBE) Participation**

Within GEFA's agreement, recipients are required to encourage participation of small, minority- and women-owned businesses in all project subcontracts. The state's DWSRF percentage goal through September 30, 2019, is four percent for Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and four percent for Women Business Enterprises (WBE). A summary of DBE utilization is in Attachment 9. The data provided in Attachment 9 is for the reporting period of October 1, 2017, through September 30, 2018, representing the most recent full fiscal year of data.

GEFA 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 both the CWSRF and DWSRF projects. 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 urged to pursue EPA/Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT)/Small Business Administration (SBA) 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 contractors 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 contractors 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 MBEs and WBEs. Project approval is withheld if DBE documentation is insufficient. Prime contractors are also provided with an example of an EPA-approved newspaper advertisement and an example of a solicitation letter to help eliminate generic newspaper advertisements and poorly-written letters. GDOT, city of Atlanta, SBA, and MARTA are resources for prime contractors for identifying DBE-certified subcontractors. In addition, an EPA bidder's list is available upon request from GEFA. Guidance is provided in all related construction contracts to encourage prime contractors to divide work when feasible.

### **Program Administration (4 PERCENT)**

In state FY2019, GEFA and EPD spent \$1,047,000 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).

### **Small System Technical Assistance (2 Percent)**

During state FY2019, 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 to quickly address problems posing an immediate threat to public health.

The visits made by 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, 2018, to June 30, 2019, a total of 3,630 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 FY2019, 360 visits were made in order to collect and submit the required SOC samples to the EPD laboratory.

### **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 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 two of the six board members must be operators. All members are appointed for terms of four years. The board meets six times per year.

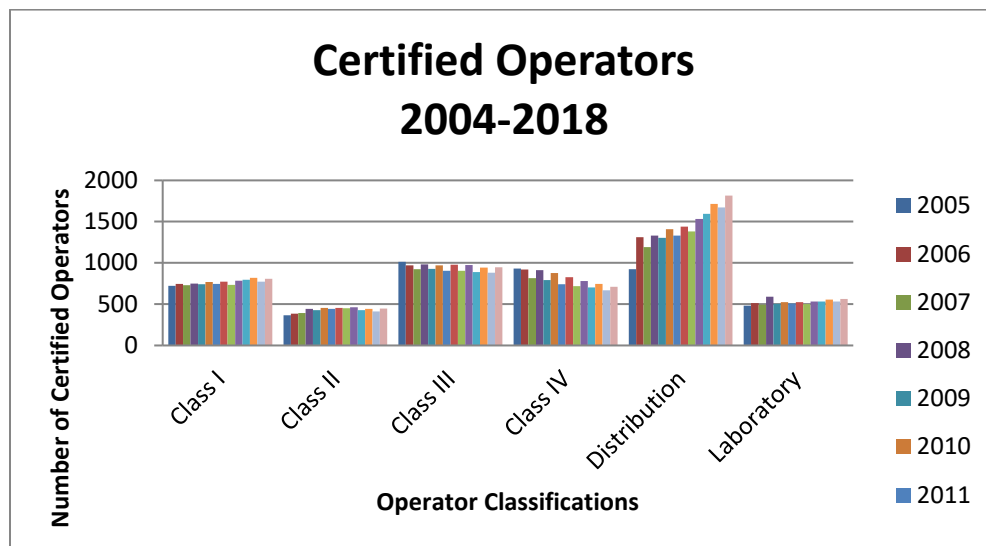
The board certifies six categories of licenses for public water system operators and laboratory analysts. Currently, 5,287 licensees hold current certificates. Requirements for all categories include education, training, experience, and passage of a validated certification examination. The table below displays the number of certified operators by classification level for the reporting period 2005-2018. 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.

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

Operator License	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Class I	723	744	729	750	741	770	746	771	735	783	796	821	771	806
Class II	364	386	391	442	427	453	444	454	452	461	427	442	412	446
Class III	1,015	971	925	984	929	971	903	978	903	973	890	943	882	946
Class IV	932	922	817	913	794	878	743	827	718	779	703	747	667	709
Distribution	923	1,132	1,190	1,330	1,304	1,407	1,332	1,438	1,383	1,531	1596	1715	1671	1817
Laboratory	482	515	494	592	507	524	508	524	503	531	532	555	534	563
Total	4,439	4,670	4,546	5,011	4,702	5,003	4,676	4,992	4,694	5,058	4,944	5,223	4,937	5,287

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



### Cross Connection Control

EPD has worked with 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 2,613 backflow prevention professionals have been certified since the beginning of the program.

### Implementation of EPD’s Cryptosporidium Strategy

During state FY2019, 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 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR) for surface water systems serving less than 3,300 people;
5. 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 technique 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 ended September 2015. Forty-two surface water systems began their second round of monitoring in October 2015 and will end in September 2017. Thirty-three small surface water systems are scheduled to begin their second round of monitoring in October 2017, and will end in September 2019.

Other important aspects of EPD's Cryptosporidium Strategy Program 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 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.

## Capacity Development Program

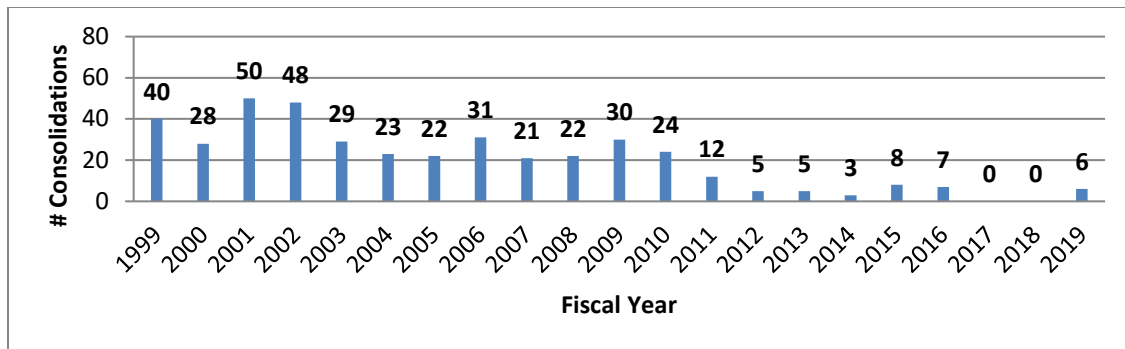
During state FY2019, EPD utilized funds from the 10 percent set-aside for activities associated with the implementation of Georgia's capacity development strategy, which was approved by EPA on September 21, 2000. As an important part of Georgia's capacity development strategy, EPD continues to require all new community and non-transient non-community public water systems, and those undergoing ownership changes, to develop a business plan 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, 2019, a total of 1,183 business plans have been submitted to EPD. During State FY 2019, 52 business plans were received from 30 new public water systems, and 22 from existing public 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, 2019, 85 surface water or GWUDI systems have submitted detailed O&M Plans.

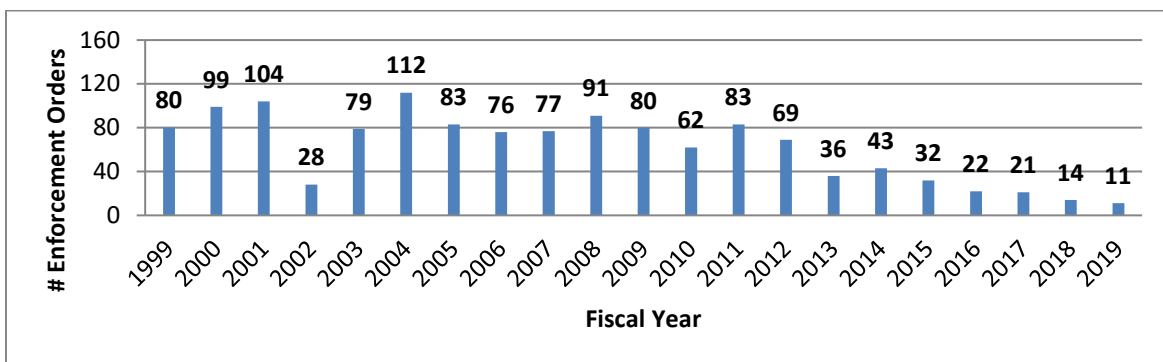
EPD continues to utilize informal and formal enforcement actions, such as written Notices of Violations (NOVs), Consent Orders, and Administrative Orders to promote compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations. Enforcement is an important tool in dealing with public water systems that 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. Table 2 below shows the number of consolidations for public water systems in Georgia. During state FY2019, the state had 6 consolidations with governmentally-owned water systems.

Table 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. Table 3 provides the number of enforcement orders issued for violations of the SDWA and/or the permit to operate a public water system.

Table 3. Enforcement Orders for public water systems



### Source Water / Ground Water Investigations

During state FY2019, 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 3,559 source water assessments have been prepared from July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2019. During state FY2019, 93 SWAPs were completed for privately-owned community ground water systems, 25 SWAPs were completed for privately-owned transient non-community ground water systems, and 66 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)**

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 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 more frequently basis than those not exhibiting compliance issues or reporting problems.

During state FY2019, EPD's Watershed Compliance Program (WCP) conducted 32 sanitary surveys and performed 49 on-site inspections of public water systems treating surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. EPD's district offices conducted 656 sanitary surveys and performed 304 on-site inspections of public water systems using groundwater. EPD personnel also provided 1,705 on-site technical assistance visits to water system owners and operators and responded to 157 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, 2018 to June 30, 2019, there were over 1,100 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 FY2019, 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 FY2019, 65 wellhead protection plans, and 55 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, 2018 to June 30, 2019, 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 3,630 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 378 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 1,245 water and wastewater personnel and laboratory analysts attended these important training events.

Finally, during the period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019, GRWA provided a total of 269 Water Operator classes to a total of 2,754 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, 2018 to June 30, 2019, GWWI conducted a total of 130 courses related to water, wastewater, and/or laboratory operations and successfully trained 1,754 operators.

In the training sessions and workshops that were conducted at the annual, fall, and spring conferences during the past state FY2019, GWWI's Technical Assistance, Education and Outreach efforts reached over 2,820 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 2019**

July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019

	Quarter 1 7/2018 - 9/2018	Quarter 2 10/2018 - 12/2018	Quarter 3 1/2019 - 3/2019	Quarter 4 4/2019 - 6/2019	Total
<b>Sources</b>					
Direct Capitalization Grant Funds (Accrual Basis)	5,634,804.14	6,556,436.96	7,818,603.35	7,464,014.64	\$ 27,473,859.09
State Match Funds (Accrual Basis)	1,590,048.74	1,410,499.61	1,951,090.77	1,549,004.88	\$ 6,500,644.00
Repayments					
DWSRF Federal & State Principal Repayments	2,964,465.50	4,126,275.29	3,328,637.12	3,304,702.48	\$ 13,724,080.39
DWSRF Federal & State Interest Repayments	751,160.45	755,950.87	762,359.31	791,216.59	\$ 3,060,687.22
Fees Collected					
Closing Fee (program income)	141,855.73	325,777.24	92,977.01	40,950.00	\$ 601,559.98
Investment Earnings (Short & Long Term)					
DWSRF Federal Fund	653,524.52	746,050.70	807,888.32	836,593.30	\$ 3,044,056.84
DWSRF State Match Fund	284,615.70	328,934.75	355,927.41	357,011.77	\$ 1,326,489.63
Closing Fee (program)	14,949.92	14,350.66	17,694.18	18,270.99	\$ 65,265.75
Closing Fee (non-program)	1,209.30	1,459.21	1,573.45	1,585.82	\$ 5,827.78
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>\$12,036,634.00</b>	<b>\$14,265,735.29</b>	<b>\$15,136,750.92</b>	<b>\$14,363,350.47</b>	<b>\$ 55,802,470.68</b>
<b>Uses</b>					
DWSRF Disbursements - Cap Grant	5,484,820.26	4,866,757.16	6,732,001.21	5,344,652.69	\$ 22,428,231.32
DWSRF Disbursements - State Match	1,590,048.74	1,410,499.61	1,951,090.77	1,549,004.88	\$ 6,500,644.00
DWSRF Disbursements - Repayments	1,146,322.42	1,038,477.19	-	4,896,536.02	\$ 7,081,335.63
DWSRF Program Income	368.29	17,425.70	62,631.21	87,466.05	\$ 167,891.25
DWSRF Non-Program Income	29.73	31.71	31.68	32.22	\$ 125.34
DWSRF Set-aside (2%)	-	73,837.50	73,837.50	147,675.00	\$ 295,350.00
DWSRF Administration (4%)	-	472,774.18	224,186.05	350,039.77	\$ 1,047,000.00
DWSRF Set-aside (10% & 15%)	149,983.88	1,143,068.12	788,578.59	1,621,647.18	\$ 3,703,277.77
<b>Total Uses</b>	<b>\$8,371,573.32</b>	<b>\$9,022,871.17</b>	<b>\$9,832,357.01</b>	<b>\$13,997,053.81</b>	<b>\$41,223,855.31</b>

**Attachment 2**  
**DWSRF Repayment Accounts**  
**Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**  
**FY 2019**

July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019

Account	Balance*	Investment Earnings	Expected Uses of Funds
DWSRF Federal Repayment Fund	129,947,866.80	3,044,056.84	Project Funding
DWSRF State Match Repayment Fund	56,414,358.52	1,326,489.63	Project Funding
Closing Fee Account (Non-program)	3,587,258.79	65,265.75	DWSRF Activities
Closing Fee Account (Program)	259,015.67	5,827.78	Water Supply Related Activities
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$190,208,499.78</b>	<b>\$4,441,640.00</b>	

\*Balance as of 06/30/2019

**Attachment 3**  
**Communities Receiving DWSRF Financial Assistance**  
**Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**  
**FY 2019**  
**July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019**

Community	Project Number	Population	Zip Code	Project Type	Total Assistance Agreements	Loan Amount	Principal Forgiveness Amount	Binding Commitment Date	Projected Loan Closeout Date	Loan Interest Rate	Fees (%) Collected Outside the Principal of the Loan
Atlanta, City of	DW2018011	1,200,000	30303	Base SRF	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	-	5/13/2019	1/1/2021	2.25%	1%
Baldwin County	DW2017013	22,500	31061	Additional Subsidization	2,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	2/14/2019	1/1/2020	1.25%	1%
Blue Ridge, City of	DW2017017	5,849	30513	Additional Subsidization	387,000.00	309,600.00	77,400.00	10/24/2018	3/1/2020	1.25%	1%
Boston, City of*	DW16006	1,315	31626	Base SRF	15,000.00	15,000.00	-	8/30/2018	12/1/2018	0.75%	1%
Bowdon, City of*	DW15025	5,044	30108	Base SRF	450,000.00	450,000.00	-	1/8/2019	10/1/2019	0.89%	1%
Cairo, City of	DW2017030	9,607	39828	Additional Subsidization	2,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	9/19/2018	12/1/2019	0.89%	1%
Chickamauga, City of	DW2016032	5,180	30707	Additional Subsidization	1,150,000.00	920,000.00	230,000.00	7/18/2018	12/1/2019	0.89%	1%
Clarkesville, City of	DW2017029	5,785	30523	Base SRF	5,088,000.00	5,088,000.00	-	7/3/2018	7/1/2020	0.73%	1%
Elberton, City of	DW2018008	26	30635	Additional Subsidization	2,500,000.00	2,100,000.00	400,000.00	7/12/2018	6/1/2019	2.25%	1%
Ellaville, City of	DW2017035	1,867	31806	Additional Subsidization	500,000.00	400,000.00	100,000.00	4/17/2019	8/1/2020	1.84%	1%
Ellijay Gilmer County Water and Sewerage Authority	DW2016049	2,108	30540	Additional Subsidization	1,917,000.00	1,533,600.00	383,400.00	11/9/2018	7/1/2019	2.25%	1%
Franklin County	DW2018005	46	30521	Additional Subsidization	3,500,000.00	3,000,000.00	500,000.00	10/3/2018	5/1/2019	2.25%	1%
Hapeville, City of	DW2018015	6,581	30354	Base SRF	1,535,000.00	1,535,000.00	-	5/20/2019	12/1/2019	1.25%	1%
Hiawassee, City of	DW15030	4,500	30546	Additional Subsidization	2,150,000.00	1,720,000.00	430,000.00	6/4/2019	12/1/2020	1.75%	1%
Hoschton, City of	DW2018002	2,000	30548	Base SRF	428,000.00	428,000.00	-	8/15/2018	12/1/2019	1.06%	1%
Madison County Industrial Development and Building Authority	DW2017026	250	30633	Base SRF	4,700,000.00	4,700,000.00	-	10/15/2018	12/1/2019	2.25%	1%
Mount Zion, City of	DW2017018	221	30117	Additional Subsidization	2,000,000.00	1,600,000.00	400,000.00	9/20/2018	8/1/2019	1.25%	1%
Mount Zion, City of*	DW2017018	221	30117	Base SRF	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	4/30/2019	12/1/2019	1.25%	1%
Newton County	DW2017023	60,564	30014	Base SRF	23,289,000.00	23,289,000.00	-	10/5/2018	6/1/2020	1.25%	1%
Perry, City of*	DW2017006	17,000	31069	Base SRF	3,450,000.00	3,450,000.00	-	12/19/2018	6/1/2020	1.89%	
Poulan, City of	DW2017024	851	31781	Additional Subsidization	318,000.00	254,400.00	63,600.00	10/5/2018	8/1/2019	1.25%	1%
Sandersville, City of	DW2018010	1,000	31082	Base SRF	3,458,000.00	3,458,000.00	-	11/1/2018	10/1/2019	0.73%	1%
Thomson, City of	DW2017008	17,717	30824	Additional Subsidization	1,230,000.00	984,000.00	246,000.00	12/19/2018	3/1/2020	2.25%	1%
Unified Government of Georgetown Quitman County WSA	DW2017028	2,513	39824	Additional Subsidization	323,000.00	258,400.00	64,600.00	11/1/2018	8/1/2019	1.84%	1%
Waleska, City of	DW2019012	1,600	30183	Base SRF	1,080,000.00	1,080,000.00	-	4/4/2019	4/1/2020	1.25%	1%
					<b>\$ 89,668,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 85,773,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,895,000.00</b>				

\*Increase to an existing agreement

**Attachment 4**  
**Binding Commitments By Category, Population, and Dollar Value**  
**Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**  
**FY 2019**  
**July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019**

<b>Commitment by Category</b>	<b># of Binding Commitments*</b>	<b>Assistance Amount (\$)</b>	<b>Commitment by Population Size</b>	<b># of Binding Commitments</b>	<b>Assistance Amount (\$)</b>
Planning and Design Only	0	0	Less Than 501	4	12,897,895
<b>Construction:</b>			501 to 3,300	7	8,340,751
Treatment	7	11,205,264	3,301 to 10,000	6	12,713,536
Transmission & Distribution	16	19,697,946	10,001 to 100,000	3	28,159,414
Source	7	52,908,247	100,001 and above	1	25,000,000
Storage	3	3,314,495	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>\$ 87,111,596.00</b>
Purchase of System	0	0			
Restructuring	0	0			
Land Acquisition	0	0			
Other**	2	14,356			
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>\$ 87,111,596.00</b>			

\*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 2019.

\*\*The amount reflects the funds that were returned when projects close, the PM will adjust the loan amount in the system.

**Attachment 5**  
**Disbursement of DWSRF Funds By Quarter**  
**Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**  
**FY 2019**  
**July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019**

Community	Project Number	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
		7/2018 - 9/2018	10/2018 - 12/2018	1/2019- 3/2019	4/2019 - 6/2019	
Adairsville, City of	DW2016013	962,558.00		286,238.98		\$ 1,248,796.98
Allentown, City of	DW2016029	37,500.00				\$ 37,500.00
Baldwin, City of	DW13016	215,777.53		182,556.54		\$ 398,334.07
Baldwin, City of	DW14015			60,483.60		\$ 60,483.60
Banks County Board of Commissioners	DW2016034	25,948.75	42,044.50			\$ 67,993.25
Bartow County	DW2017003	766,001.04	1,038,477.19		491,975.24	\$ 2,296,453.47
Blue Ridge, City of	DW2016036			144,525.50		\$ 144,525.50
Blue Ridge, City of	DW2017017			13,600.00	119,764.70	\$ 133,364.70
Bowdon, City of	DW15025	54,542.15	59,147.98		20,979.95	\$ 134,670.08
Cairo, City of	DW2017030			301,619.48	575,807.93	\$ 877,427.41
Camilla, City of	DW2016035	44,277.70		116,518.75		\$ 160,796.45
Chickamauga, City of	DW2016032	32,178.20	15,478.26		31,316.94	\$ 78,973.40
Chickamauga, City of	DW2017010	23,420.00	21,400.99	19,047.77		\$ 63,868.76
Clarkesville, City of	DW2017029	234,932.50	29,930.75	4,624.50		\$ 269,487.75
Clayton, City of	DW14011	50,660.05		78,370.00		\$ 129,030.05
Cochran, City of	DW15019	11,155.00	11,072.00	8,970.00	7,065.00	\$ 38,262.00
College Park, City of	DW2016044		24,324.34			\$ 24,324.34
Commerce, City of	DW15005	80,196.26	136,881.87		65,266.46	\$ 282,344.59
Cornelia, City of	DW12008	91,565.02	327,010.43	13,075.40	174,029.00	\$ 605,679.85
Coweta County Water and Sewerage Authority	DW2016012		909,658.77	1,023,902.46	1,193,528.59	\$ 3,127,089.82
Dawsonville, City of	DW14008	189,567.43	43,973.01			\$ 233,540.44
Dawsonville, City of	DW2017009		60,498.33			\$ 60,498.33
Elberton, City of	DW2018008		126,688.16	207,923.85	1,163,758.79	\$ 1,498,370.80
Ellaville, City of	DW2016046	3,511.80	14,047.20	3,511.80	385,099.00	\$ 406,169.80
Ellijay Gilmer County Water and Sewerage Authority	DW2016049			248,650.00	424,809.67	\$ 673,459.67
Flovilla, City of	DW2016037	23,821.25		129,205.00	75,742.48	\$ 228,768.73
Floyd County Board of Commissioners	DW2017004			322,139.08		\$ 322,139.08
Franklin County	DW2018005				723,184.78	\$ 723,184.78
Harris County	DW2016030		179,192.50	146,338.75	140,712.50	\$ 466,243.75
Hart County Water and Sewer Utility Authority	DW15032	115.00			245,873.00	\$ 245,988.00
Hartwell, City of	DW15015	161,557.42	126,022.77			\$ 287,580.19
Hinesville, City of	DW15035	50,192.50				\$ 50,192.50
Hinesville, City of	DW2016021	582,619.55	1,136,575.97		885,804.48	\$ 2,605,000.00
Homer, Town of	DW2016015	30,667.12	22,863.46			\$ 53,530.58
Homer, Town of	DW2016014		411.40		201,149.62	\$ 201,561.02
Homerville, City of	DW15016	35,326.16				\$ 35,326.16
Hoschton, City of	DW2018002			46,500.00		\$ 46,500.00

Community	Project Number	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Total
		7/2018 - 9/2018	10/2018 - 12/2018	1/2019 - 3/2019	4/2019 - 6/2019	
Jones County	DW15018	569,523.18	271,513.70	161,829.09		\$ 1,002,865.97
Kingsland, City of	DW2017016	24,967.50		238,136.50	282,188.79	\$ 545,292.79
Kingsland, City of	DW2016017	54,982.31	57,357.85			\$ 112,340.16
Leesburg, City of	DW15036	105,862.96	100,671.23	23,463.91		\$ 229,998.10
Madison County Industrial Development and Building Authority	DW2017026		228,960.41	1,490,431.16	1,410,369.68	\$ 3,129,761.25
McRae-Helena, City of	DW2016018	15,472.26	782,999.29		190,077.29	\$ 988,548.84
Milledgeville, City of	DW2018006	1,359,110.00		849,190.00	278,350.00	\$ 2,486,650.00
Milledgeville, City of	DW15038	2,480.00				\$ 2,480.00
Mount Zion, City of	DW2017018		519,012.65	834,876.11	429,708.89	\$ 1,783,597.65
Nashville, City of	DW16010		123,812.80	48,710.64		\$ 172,523.44
Newton County	DW2017023				31,579.50	\$ 31,579.50
Perry, City of	DW2017006			1,004,273.05	753,087.50	\$ 1,757,360.55
Pickens County	DW2017012	4,151.25	20,640.12			\$ 24,791.37
Poulan, City of	DW2017024			9,800.00	4,200.00	\$ 14,000.00
Riceboro, City of	DW16011				362,060.73	\$ 362,060.73
Sandersville, City of	DW2018010				9,887.26	\$ 9,887.26
Satilla Regional Water and Sewer Authority	DW2016027	138,627.60	455,986.89			\$ 594,614.49
Schley County Utilities Authority	DW2016038	17,500.00	3,500.00	82,960.23	262,307.34	\$ 366,267.57
St. Marys, City of	DW2017002	11,100.00		295,822.00	2,700.00	\$ 309,622.00
Sylvester, City of	DW14005	194,788.00		67,827.83	2,693.75	\$ 265,309.58
Tallapoosa, City of	DW14009	14,689.89			38,350.44	\$ 53,040.33
Thomasville, City of	DW2016016	2,560.00	425,054.14	(60,343.83)	566,947.40	\$ 934,217.71
Towns County Water and Sewer Authority	DW2018003		525.00	115,040.53	189,675.39	\$ 305,240.92
Tybee Island, City of	DW2016045	66,923.24				\$ 66,923.24
Unified Government of Georgetown Quitman County WSA	DW2017028			2,667.00	4,000.50	\$ 6,667.50
Waleska, City of	DW2019012				3,563.80	\$ 3,563.80
Waycross, City of	DW2016005	1,726,055.11		160,606.30	42,577.20	\$ 1,929,238.61
Winder, City of	DW2016025	203,887.62				\$ 203,887.62
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8,220,771.35</b>	<b>\$ 7,315,733.96</b>	<b>8,683,091.98</b>	<b>\$ 11,790,193.59</b>	<b>\$ 36,009,790.88</b>



**Attachment 6**  
**Comparison of Projected Versus Actual Disbursements**  
**Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**  
**FY 2019**  
**July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019**

<b>Projected Disbursements</b>	<b>Quarter 1 7/2018 - 9/2018</b>	<b>Quarter 2 10/2018 - 12/2018</b>	<b>Quarter 3 1/2019- 3/2019</b>	<b>Quarter 4 4/2019 - 6/2019</b>	<b>Total</b>
Projected FY 2019 DW Disbursements from 2017 IUP	4,189,000.00	4,069,432.00	2,600,000.00		<b>\$ 10,858,432.00</b>
Projected FY 2019 DW Disbursements from 2018 IUP	\$ 7,343,000.00	5,440,000.00	3,603,000.00	2,264,000.00	<b>\$ 18,650,000.00</b>
Total Projected Disbursements for FY 2019	<b>\$ 11,532,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 9,509,432.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,203,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,264,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 29,508,432.00</b>
Actual FY 2019 DWSRF Disbursements	<b>\$ 8,220,771.35</b>	<b>\$ 7,315,733.96</b>	<b>\$ 8,683,091.98</b>	<b>\$ 11,790,193.59</b>	<b>\$ 36,009,790.88</b>
Percent Disbursed of Projected	<b>71%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>140%</b>	<b>521%</b>	<b>122%</b>

**Attachment 7  
Projects Closed  
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund  
FY 2019  
July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019**

<b>Community</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>DWSRF Assistance Amount</b>	<b>Assistance Amount Used</b>	<b>Percentage Used</b>	<b>Loan Execution Date</b>	<b>Final Close Date</b>	<b>Loan Interest Rate</b>
Adairsville, City of	DW2016013	1,848,000.00	1,845,053.30	99.84%	6/7/2017	3/1/2019	1.55%
Allentown, City of	DW2016029	42,000.00	42,000.00	100.00%	7/7/2017	9/1/2018	0.50%
Banks County Board of Commissioners	DW2016034	310,000.00	266,403.25	85.94%	4/12/2018	1/1/2019	0.89%
Bartow, Town of	DW2016026	174,000.00	173,895.00	99.94%	3/3/2017	4/1/2019	1.40%
Blue Ridge, City of	DW2016036	250,000.00	248,625.40	99.45%	2/7/2018	3/1/2019	0.89%
Boston, City of	DW16006	165,000.00	148,000.00	89.70%	11/7/2016	5/1/2019	0.75%
Dawsonville, City of	DW14008	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	100.00%	2/18/2015	1/1/2019	1.71%
Dawsonville, City of	DW2017009	569,000.00	561,003.84	98.59%	9/21/2017	1/1/2019	0.50%
Hartwell, City of	DW15015	3,863,000.00	3,778,664.19	97.82%	10/13/2016	11/1/2018	1.09%
Hinesville, City of	DW15035	1,057,792.00	1,057,428.89	99.97%	7/20/2016	8/1/2018	1.09%
Hinesville, City of	DW2016021	2,605,000.00	2,605,000.00	100.00%	2/14/2018	5/1/2019	0.89%
Homerville, City of	DW15016	710,000.00	635,830.93	89.55%	2/22/2016	8/1/2018	1.03%
Jones County	DW15018	1,450,000.00	1,450,000.00	100.00%	3/22/2016	3/1/2019	1.53%
Kingsland, City of	DW2016017	1,600,000.00	1,594,296.82	99.64%	10/11/2016	11/1/2018	0.50%
Leesburg, City of	DW15036	979,161.00	979,161.00	100.00%	7/1/2016	3/1/2019	1.70%
Nashville, City of	DW16010	1,000,000.00	990,818.71	99.08%	7/1/2016	4/1/2019	1.09%
Satilla Regional Water and Sewer Authority	DW2016027	1,685,000.00	1,685,000.00	100.00%	12/14/2017	1/1/2019	0.65%
Thomaston, City of	DW15022	2,250,000.00	13,636.25	0.61%	9/21/2017	5/1/2019	0.89%
Tybee Island, City of	DW2016045	1,361,000.00	1,357,040.93	99.71%	3/29/2017	10/1/2018	0.89%
Winder, City of	DW2016025	9,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	100.00%	12/2/2016	8/1/2018	0.89%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$31,918,953.00</b>	<b>\$29,431,858.51</b>	<b>92.2%</b>			

**Attachment 8**  
**Administrative & Set-Aside Expenses By Category**  
**Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**  
**FY 2019**  
**July 1, 2018 - June 30, 2019**

Set-aside Category	SRF Amount Expended
<b>2% Set-aside</b>	
Small System Technical Assistance	295,350.00
Subtotal	\$ 295,350.00
<b>4% GEFA/EPD Administration</b>	
Personnel	1,047,000.00
Subtotal	\$ 1,047,000.00
<b>10% PWSS Set-aside</b>	
PWSS Administration	1,010,884.00
SWP Technical Assistance	74,727.00
Capacity Development	845,831.00
Subtotal	\$ 1,931,442.00
<b>15% Local Assistance Set-aside</b>	
Wellhead Protection Programs	661,338.00
Capacity Development	1,648,430.00
Subtotal	\$ 2,309,768.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,583,560.00</b>

**Attachment 9  
DBE Utilization  
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund  
October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018\***

Semi-Annual Dates	Summaries		
	MBE (\$)	WBE (\$)	TOTAL (\$)
October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018	227,718.49	1,671,919.99	\$ 1,899,638.48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 227,718.49</b>	<b>\$ 1,671,919.99</b>	<b>\$ 1,899,638.48</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE GOAL</b>	4.00%	4.00%	8.00%
<b>PERCENTAGE ACTUAL**</b>	<b>0.62%</b>	<b>4.57%</b>	<b>5.19%</b>

\*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, 2019**

<b>Capitalization Grant</b>	<b>Project Funds</b>	<b>2% Set-aside</b>	<b>4% Set-aside</b>	<b>10% Set-aside</b>	<b>15% Set-aside</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>
2018 Funds Available	18,060,750.00	523,500.00	1,047,000.00	2,617,500.00	3,926,250.00	26,175,000.00
2018 Funds Spent	18,060,750.00	31,381.38	-	-	-	18,092,131.38
% of Funds Spent	100%	6%	0%	0%	0%	69%
2017 Funds Available	12,397,920.00	359,360.00	718,720.00	1,796,800.00	2,695,200.00	17,968,000.00
2017 Funds Spent	12,397,920.00	359,360.00	718,720.00	1,181,923.00	1,865,921.42	16,523,844.42
% of Funds Spent	100%	27%	100%	0%	0%	92%
2016 Funds Available	12,504,870.00	362,460.00	724,920.00	1,812,300.00	2,718,450.00	18,123,000.00
2016 Funds Spent	12,504,870.00	362,460.00	724,920.00	1,812,300.00	2,718,450.00	18,123,000.00
% of Funds Spent	100%	100%	100%	76%	92%	100%
<b>Total Funds Available</b>	<b>\$ 42,963,540.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,245,320.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,490,640.00</b>	<b>\$ 6,226,600.00</b>	<b>\$ 9,339,900.00</b>	<b>\$ 62,266,000.00</b>
<b>Total Funds Spent</b>	<b>\$ 42,963,540.00</b>	<b>\$ 753,201.38</b>	<b>\$ 1,443,640.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,994,223.00</b>	<b>\$ 4,584,371.42</b>	<b>\$ 52,738,975.80</b>
<b>Total % of Funds Spent</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>85%</b>