U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Eligible Uses

Most Infrastructure from Source to Customer Delivery, Area-Wide Water Resource & Emergency Preparedness Planning

At a GlanceIndividual states and Puerto Rico run their Drinking Water State Revolving Funds
(DWSRFs). They provide low-interest loans to Public Water Systems (PWSs) for
infrastructure projects. These projects protect public health and ensure compliance with the
Safe Drinking Water Act.

These projects may include the installation and replacement of failing treatment facilities, eligible storage facilities, and transmission and distribution systems. Projects to consolidate water supplies may also be eligible.

States may reserve a portion of their annual DWSRF grants received from EPA to pay for technical assistance. This can help utilities to plan for and recover from disasters. These types of projects may include those where some type of failure was unanticipated. They often require immediate attention to protect public health. States or contractors may assist. Examples of technical assistance activities could include:

- Helping assess damages and identify restoration needs.
- Locating potential sources of pollution.
- Using GPS to determine well locations.
- Carrying out special purpose monitoring to identify contaminants in source water and effectiveness of treatment.
- Other activities to enhance the technical, financial and managerial capacity of PWSs.

State DWSRF program assistance is typically in the form of low-interest loans. These loans range from zero percent to market rate. Utilities repay these loans over a period of up to 20 years. Terms can be up to 30 years for systems designated by the state as "disadvantaged." Some states also offer partial or full grants to these disadvantaged systems.

- **Receivers** Both publicly and privately owned community water systems and non-profit, non-community water systems are eligible for funding under the DWSRF program.
- EligibleEligible projects include installation and replacement of failing treatment facilities, someActivitiesstorage facilities, and other systems. Projects to consolidate water supplies may also be
eligible. Dams and reservoirs are not eligible. Other activities to enhance the technical,
financial and managerial capacity of PWSs are also eligible. This is possible through the state
set-asides.
- **Cost Sharing** Federal government grants and state matching funds (equal to 20 percent of federal government grants) provide funds to the programs. Most assistance through the DWSRF is through low-interest loans. In some cases, states may give partial or full grants to eligible communities.

Applications States run each of the DWSRF programs. Application requirements and procedures vary.

More Sources and Contact Information EPA DWSRF Programs

http://www.epa.gov/drinkingwatersrf