



2021 DWSRF ANNUAL REPORT



2021 HIGHLIGHTS



ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

\$3.8B



\$1.09B

to communities with pop. of **10,000** or below

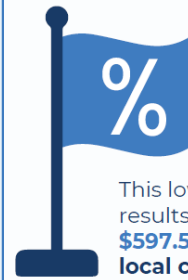
\$1.13B

to **disadvantaged communities**

\$330M

Provided in additional subsidy (principal forgiveness/grants/negative interest)

\$238.9M (72%) of the additional subsidy went to **disadvantaged communities**



The average DWSRF loan interest rate in 2021 was **1.1%**

This lower loan interest rate results in approximately **\$597.5 million in savings to local community** rate payers, compared to a state market interest rate of 2.2% over 20 years

1,050 ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS



70% to communities serving **10,000** or fewer persons



36%

of assistance agreements went to **disadvantaged communities**

RANGE OF LOAN SIZES:

\$183M



\$8.4K



PEOPLE SERVED:



67M

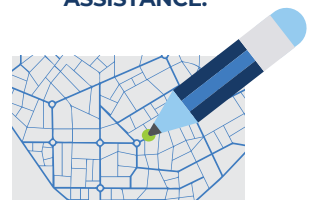
SET-ASIDE FUNDING PROVIDED:



\$222M

\$17.58M for technical assistance to small systems

PLANNING AND DESIGN ASSISTANCE:



\$51.5M

SINCE 1997 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:



\$48.5B

with **\$23.6B** in Federal investments

ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS: 17,300



34%

of assistance agreements went to **disadvantaged communities**

DISBURSEMENTS:



\$42.2B

SET-ASIDE FUNDING PROVIDED:



\$3.9B

ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY PROVIDED:



Since program inception, the DWSRF has provided **\$4.2 billion** in additional subsidy



These grant-like dollars help keep **water rates affordable** for communities

SAVINGS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES:



The below-market DWSRF interest rates resulted in approximately **\$11.6B in savings to local community** rate payers over the life of the loan, compared to state market interest rate

LOOKING AHEAD DWSRF AND THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW OF 2021

\$30.7B

total for DWSRF appropriated over the next five years



\$15B

for lead service line identification and replacement



\$11.7B

for any DWSRF-eligible project or activity



\$4B

for emerging contaminants/PFAS



approximately **49%***

to be provided as **grant-like dollars**, which represents a substantial increase over past authority

*100% of funds for emerging contaminants/PFAS will be grant-like



No or reduced state cost-share makes it easier for states to put funds to work

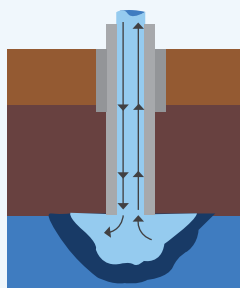
DWSRF CASE STUDIES



CITY OF CORNELIUS, OR: AQUIFER STORAGE AND RECOVERY



Cornelius, a city of 9,800 people, needed additional drinking water storage to provide safe and reliable drinking water to customers. The city's above ground storage reservoir was inadequate to meet peak demand and emergency needs. The city received **\$2.8 million from the DWSRF** to construct an aquifer storage and recovery system and a pump house facility. This new below-ground storage supply also increases the city's resiliency for any future natural disasters or other emergencies.



An aquifer storage and recovery system allows the City to meet peak demand and emergency needs and builds climate resiliency.

CITY OF GASTONIA, NC: TWO RIVERS UTILITIES WATER TREATMENT PLANT IMPROVEMENTS



The City of Gastonia utilized **\$30 million in DWSRF funding** to replace failing sedimentation basins with new sedimentation basins and a membrane filtration system. The city's existing sedimentation basins and their adjoining filters had structurally failed, which decreased the treatment capacity at the city's main water treatment plant. Additionally, the new membrane filtration system will allow the plant to return to its original treatment capacity while occupying less space.



The project was completed in December 2018 and ensures safe, reliable drinking water for the service area of 90,000 people.

CITY OF SOUTH HAVEN, MI: CENTER STREET RECONSTRUCTION



The City of South Haven utilized various federal, state, and local funding sources, including approximately **\$1 million in DWSRF funding**, for drinking water system improvements. The city replaced 1,700 feet of undersized cast iron pipe, replaced lead or galvanized service lines, and improved water accessibility. This project, completed in May 2020, was part of a larger initiative to revitalize the downtown area of South Haven. As a result, the city's 4,300 residents now have access to safe drinking water.

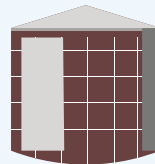


Replaced 1,700 feet of undersized cast iron pipe and lead or galvanized service lines, and improved water accessibility.

MUNICIPALITY AND BOROUGH OF SKAGWAY, AK: SKAGWAY REDWOOD TANK CONSTRUCTION



Skagway, a small community of 1,000 residents, receives as many as 1 million seasonal visitors and needed additional water storage capacity to meet this large demand. The community decided to construct a redwood tank, based on the advantages anticipated throughout the life of the tank: corrosion resistance without deterioration or scale build-up, natural insulation, decay resistance, and longevity. The community utilized approximately **\$1.2 million** and the project was completed in December 2018.

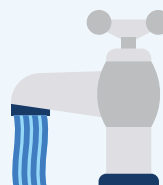


To be sustainable, the community purchased and refurbished an existing redwood tank.

CITY OF RICHLAND, WA: RICHLAND LORAYNE J CONSOLIDATION



Due to high nitrate concentrations in Lorayne J's wells, the City of Richland provided Lorayne J drinking water through an emergency intertie for several years. In 2018, the city received **\$1.8 million in DWSRF** assistance to consolidate the Lorayne J water system into its water system. The city installed a permanent intertie with Lorayne J, in addition to other system upgrades, allowing Lorayne J's 116 households to abandon their high nitrate wells.



The previous owner of Lorayne J will continue to provide residents with landscape irrigation water, reducing demand for the city's water.