



# 2024 DWSRF ANNUAL REPORT

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) is a state-EPA partnership to provide low-interest loans and other types of assistance to public water systems.



# 2024 HIGHLIGHTS



ASSISTANCE PROVIDED:

**\$5.6B**



**\$1.88B** to small and rural communities

**\$2.9B** to communities with affordability concerns

**\$1.53B**

Provided in additional subsidy (principal forgiveness loans, negative interest loans)

**\$1.23B (80%)** of the additional subsidy went to **communities with affordability concerns**



The average DWSRF loan interest rate in 2024 was **1.36%**

This below-market interest rate results in approximately **\$1.48B in savings to local community rate payers** over 20 years, compared to a state average market interest rate of 3.62% over 20 years

APPROXIMATELY 1,500 PROJECTS FUNDED IN STATE FISCAL YEAR (SFY) 2024\*

RANGE OF LOAN SIZES:

Smallest:

**\$8,300**

Largest:

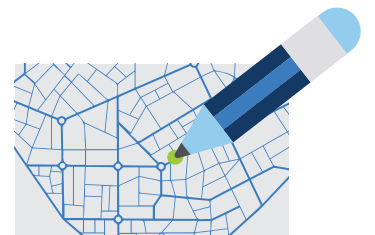
**\$134M**

PEOPLE SERVED:



approximately  
**107M**

COMMUNITIES REACHED:



**1,300**

\*July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024

# DWSRF FUNDING THROUGH THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT (IIJA)

Under the IIJA, Congress established three appropriations that are administered through the SRF program. These appropriations are: General Supplemental (GS) Appropriation, which is funding supplemental to the annual SRF capitalization grants allotted to states; Lead Service Line Replacement (LSLR) Appropriation, which is dedicated to the identification and replacement of lead service lines; and Emerging Contaminants (EC) Appropriation, which is dedicated to projects that address emerging contaminants in drinking water.



IIJA GENERAL SUPPLEMENTAL (GS)



IIJA LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT (LSLR)



IIJA EMERGING CONTAMINANTS (EC)

IN SFY 2024

288 PROJECTS FUNDED

**\$1.55B**

provided to a range of drinking water infrastructure projects\*

377 LSLR PROJECTS FUNDED

**\$616M**

provided to LSLR projects\*

91 PROJECTS ADDRESSING EC FUNDED

**\$351M**

provided to projects addressing EC\*

CUMULATIVE (FROM SFY 2022 THROUGH SFY 2024)

616 PROJECTS FUNDED

**\$2.30B**

provided to a range of drinking water infrastructure projects\*

743 LSLR PROJECTS FUNDED

**\$850M**

provided to LSLR projects\*

207 PROJECTS ADDRESSING EC FUNDED

**\$526M**

provided to projects addressing EC\*

## STATE REVOLVING FUND OVERALL IMPACT (DATA SINCE PROGRAM INCEPTION IN 1997)

PROGRAM INVESTMENTS (INCLUDING FEDERAL FUNDING, STATE MATCH, AND RECYCLED FUNDS)



**\$62.9B**

With **\$34.9B** to drinking water infrastructure projects

PROJECTS: OVER 21,000



**38%**

of loans went to **communities with affordability concerns**

DISBURSEMENTS PROVIDED DIRECTLY TO COMMUNITIES



**\$52B**

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT FUNDING PROVIDED



**\$5.4B**

IMPROVING AFFORDABILITY:



Since program inception, the DWSRF has provided **\$6.3B** in grant-like funding called additional subsidy



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

INTEREST SAVINGS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES:



**\$14.9B** in savings to local community rate payers due to below-market DWSRF interest rates

\*If the primary purpose of the loan is IIJA GS, IIJA LSLR, or IIJA EC activities, the dollar amount meeting federal cross-cutter requirements (equivalency) is used as the value. If there is no specified equivalency dollar amount, this report uses the full value of the loan for the primary IIJA purpose.

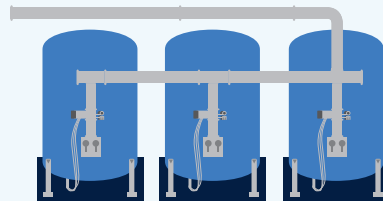
# DWSRF CASE STUDIES



## TEXAS: INSTALLING ARSENIC TREATMENT



The Ellinger Sewer and Water Supply Corporation, serving a rural community of 203 people in Fayette County, Texas, faced high arsenic levels in its water. Financial constraints made infrastructure improvements difficult for the community's low-income residents. The Corporation obtained a U.S. Department of Agriculture loan as well as a **\$1.4 million DWSRF loan with 45 percent principal forgiveness** under the state's Urgent Need-Securing Safe Water Initiative. The funding enabled them to install an arsenic treatment system and a new storage tank. By leveraging co-funding, the Corporation was able to reduce measured arsenic levels and provide reliable drinking water that meets Safe Drinking Water Act arsenic standards.

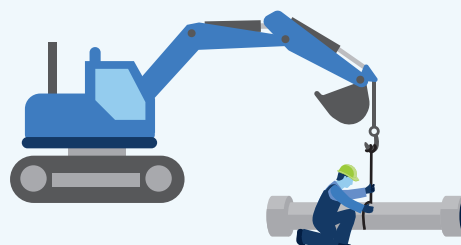


Installing an arsenic treatment system reduces arsenic levels and provides reliable drinking water to a rural community.

## MICHIGAN: LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENTS



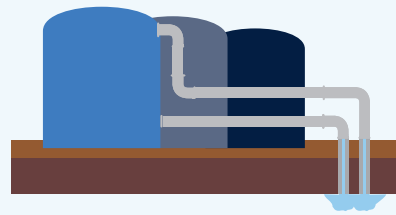
In 2021, the City of Benton Harbor, home to about 9,000 residents and many low-income communities, declared a public health emergency due to lead in its drinking water and was unable to afford major infrastructure improvements. By using a **\$3 million DWSRF principal forgiveness loan** to replace lead service lines citywide, Benton Harbor returned its water system to Lead and Copper Rule compliance cost-effectively. The project also used an EPA WIIN grant and a State of Michigan Special Grant and finished five months ahead of schedule. The successful removal of lead service lines using affordable financing delivered significant public health improvements.



Replacing lead service lines helps a community to improve public health and return to compliance under the Lead and Copper Rule.



The Merrimack Village District (MVD) secured a **\$6.5 million DWSRF loan** to address PFAS contamination in more than 100 community wells across the District. The DWSRF loan was part of a \$14.5 million project co-funded by a loan from NH's Drinking Water and Groundwater Trust Fund (DWGTF) and an American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) grant. DWSRF funding enabled MVD to construct two water treatment facilities to remove PFOA and PFOS from four gravel packed wells using granular activated carbon, reducing levels below maximum contaminant levels set by EPA's final drinking water rule. The project also included an extension of water mains to enable properties that previously relied on private wells contaminated by PFOA and PFOS to connect the public water supply.

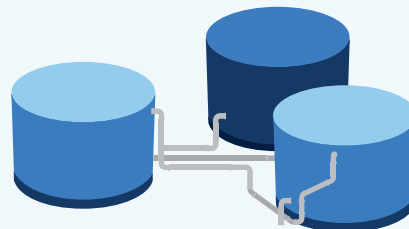


Reducing PFOA and PFOS levels in community wells helps a water system protect public health and ensure SDWA compliance.

## ARIZONA: INSTALLING A NEW STORAGE TANK



The Colonia of Tacna, a rural community serving 345 people in Yuma County, Arizona, struggled with arsenic contamination and needed a new water treatment and distribution system, including the replacement of a leaking and corroded storage tank. The Yuma County Improvement District secured a **\$250,000 DWSRF loan with 100 percent principal forgiveness** to install a new 150,000-gallon storage tank. The new tank will improve water pressure, reliability and quality for the residents of Tacna and is part of a larger arsenic remediation plan that received co-funding from two United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) grants and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant.



Constructing a water storage tank helps improve water pressure and provides clean, reliable drinking water to residents of a rural community.