



Oregon's Drinking Water
State Revolving Fund
(DWSRF) Annual Report
SFY2023



Contents

- Contents..... 2**
- I. Introduction 4**
- II. Goals and accomplishments 5**
 - A. Progress toward short-term goals 5
 - B. Progress toward long-term goals 6
 - C. The public health benefits of investment in infrastructure 8
- III. DWSRF loan and set-aside activities 9**
 - A. Sources of DWSRF funding 9
 - 1. Capitalization grants 10
 - 2. State match 10
 - 3. Interest earnings 10
 - 4. Repayments and payments..... 10
 - B. Uses of DWSRF funds..... 10
 - 1. Loan assistance status 10
 - a) Project bypass 10
 - b) Binding commitments 10
 - c) Small systems 11
 - d) Disadvantaged community systems 11
 - e) Loan Disbursements or Cash Draw Proportionality 11
 - f) Additional Subsidy 12

2. Set-aside activity status	12
Set-aside: Administrative expense.....	13
Set-aside: Small systems technical assistance	14
Set-Aside: State program management	14
Basic program activities.....	15
Set-aside: Local assistance and other state programs	16
Local assistance — Capacity Development.....	16
Local assistance — Implementation of Protection	19
IV. Additional financial information	21
A. Loan portfolio analysis.....	21
B. Financial statements.....	21
C. Project loan origination fees.....	21
V. Compliance with operating agreement and grant conditions	22
A. Conduct environmental reviews	22
B. Capacity development authority	22
C. Review of technical, managerial, and financial capability of assistance recipients	22
D. Take payments based on a payment schedule.....	22
E. Assure borrowers have a dedicated source of repayment	22
F. Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)	23
G. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) – Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women’s Business Enterprises (WBE)	23
H. Davis Bacon (DB) Wage Rate, American Iron and Steel, and Build America, Buy America (BABA) Requirements	23
Appendix A: Annual (2023) funded project scope list	26
Appendix B: DWSRF Program Highlights (1997–2023) Pyramid	27

I. Introduction

Oregon Health Authority, Drinking Water Services (OHA) and Business Oregon are pleased to submit the annual report on Oregon's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). This report is for the state fiscal year (SFY) of July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023. Oregon's DWSRF program capitalizes the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund (SDWRLF) program per Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 123-049. Oregon provides this annual report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 10, to present Oregon's DWSRF activities. With help from the new EPA federal SRF data system, this annual report documents the work to achieve the goals and objectives of the set-aside activities and provides details as outlined in the Intended Use Plan (IUP) about:

- Loan fund activity
- Projects financed
- Loan interest rates, and
- Fund balances, etc.

Table 1 provides highlights of Oregon's SFY 2023 project activities. Reference the annual (2023) funded project scope list in Appendix A and the program highlights pyramid in Appendix B.

Table 1: Oregon's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Overview of new SFY2023 activities:

Total amount of committed and executed loans:
\$43,197,399

Total number of new projects funded: **32**

Total population served: **231,455**

Disadvantaged communities who received funding: **16**

New interest rates and terms:

Standard project loans – up to 30 years at **2.18%**
(avg. rate): **7**

Disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged community
project loans – up to 30 years at 1.0%: **5**

Consolidation projects that received 100% principal
forgiveness: **0**

Planning projects that received 100% principal
forgiveness: **19**

Emergency or environmental justice projects that
received 100% principal forgiveness: **1**

Prior award amendment projects (not new projects): **0**

Small System Equipment Assistance projects that
received 100% principal forgiveness: **postponed**

Additional subsidies:

Loan forgiveness: **\$3,818,225 (32 projects)**

Small systems (<10,000 people) funded: **29**

Set-Aside activity disbursements:

Total amount of funds expended from all four set-
asides: **\$3,837,079**

II. Goals and accomplishments

A. Progress toward short-term goals

1. **Operate and manage a Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund in Oregon for eligible community and non-profit non-community water systems to construct needed improvements and meet security needs.**

Oregon's SDWRLF ("loan fund") continued to make loans during the reporting period, July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. During this 12-month report period \$43,197,399 went to water system projects:

- A total of 32 new signed loan agreements, and
- 4 amendments to existing assistance agreements. Changes to existing assistance agreements (see Schedule D). Zero during SFY2023.

From SFY2020 and 2021 combined, Oregon saw an average decrease of 34% in projects according to recent data collected due to reduced assistance agreements. However, since SFY2022, Oregon's project growth returned to record levels again. To date, Oregon has executed assistance for \$566,836,341 to 393 drinking water projects. Since SFY2016, Oregon has maintained one combined (i.e., fundable and comprehensive) list of rated projects that seek funding in any stage of compliance with the amended 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The current combined project priority list (PPL) contains 71 new and existing infrastructure (i.e., health/compliance and general/resiliency) projects requesting approximately \$520,920,314 in funding to meet construction costs. This current combined PPL includes project data submitted with the 2021, 2022, and 2023 Capitalization Grants. Another 6 projects requesting \$37.36 million in funding was recently submitted for ending of quarter one SFY2024. These new projects will be considered for 2024 funding.

2. **Provide loan assistance to projects that will address the greatest public health need while accounting for project affordability, especially to help small systems and those serving disadvantaged communities.**

Oregon ranked drinking water system construction projects according to SDWA health risks and compliance issues. Water systems with major water quality compliance problems, many of whom were disadvantaged communities, were given the highest rating points and placed at the top of the PPL. Oregon invited first to apply for planning, design, or construction loan funds water systems with the highest rating points. However, to meet federal grant requirements, Oregon funded projects based on their readiness to proceed.

During SFY2023 disadvantaged communities continued to have access to interest rates as low as 1% and terms up to 30 years. Not considering any special subsidized budget line items to assist with federal requirements, the maximum amount of forgivable loan per funding award is \$500,000 for those water systems with an MHI of 81–99% of the statewide average, and \$650,000 for those water systems with an MHI of 80% or less of the statewide average toward planning, design, or construction costs.

3. Develop technical assistance and source water protection efforts that sustain or improve the operation, maintenance, and management of Oregon’s drinking water systems.

Technical assistance to small water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people continue to be provided through Oregon’s Circuit Rider Program. For more information, see the small systems technical assistance set-aside section.

OHA continued to work with Oregon’s Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to support local drinking water source protection projects. For more information about these activities, see the implementation of the protection set-aside section of this report.

B. Progress toward long-term goals

1. Administer the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund in Oregon in a way that protects its revolving nature in perpetuity.

OHA has an Inter-Agency Agreement (IAA) with Business Oregon through June 2025. OHA also has an IAA with DEQ through June 2025.

During SFY2023, Oregon’s loan fund made loans with interest in the range of 1% to 2.18% (on average). Therefore, the loan fund has continued to grow in perpetuity to benefit Oregon’s water systems. Interest rates for the DWSRF were at maximum 80% of the last [20-bond index rate](#) of the previous quarter as published in The Bond Buyer. Disadvantaged systems faced with water rate affordability concerns continued to receive a subsidized interest rate of as low as 1% with terms up to 30 years. Including additional principal forgiveness up to 50% of project costs (limitations apply) when applicable.

EPA advised that both EPA and states were facing ever-increasing scrutiny regarding unliquidated obligations (ULO). States would be required to commit and expend DWSRF funds at a greater pace. Relevant examples included expediting the submittal of the DWSRF Capitalization Grant application. Also, awarding assistance agreements as soon as money becomes available. OHA and Business Oregon understand the significance of these concerns and continue to take measures to meet these requirements. For example, since April 2013, Oregon’s DWSRF program has kept a year-round Letter of Interest (LOI) process open for infrastructure-related projects to combat ULOs.

Also, Oregon’s DWSRF program implemented the Sustainable Infrastructure Planning Projects (SIPP) program to help plan and propel future infrastructure projects prioritized around smaller water systems. Oregon DWSRF SFY2023 Annual Report | III. DWSRF loan and set-aside activities 7 followed that up in 2016 with the ability for eligible public water systems to apply for eligible infrastructure projects that do not have any health or compliance issues. Lastly, in 2021 Oregon developed and launched the Small System Equipment Assistance (SSEA) program to help the smallest systems get the equipment they need. However, during SFY2022 due to limited capacity, the SSEA program was sidelined so Oregon’s DWSRF program could focus priorities around the new [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law \(BIL\)](#) funding that was signed in to law on November 15, 2021.

Regardless, OHA and Business Oregon believe these additional programmatic upgrades:

- Have provided more options for eligible public water systems, and
- Assist Oregon’s DWSRF program in meeting evolving ULO requirements while increasing our fund utilization rate.

For more information about DWSRF program updates, visit the OHA website at, healthoregon.org/srf.

2. Support the state’s goal of ensuring Oregon’s water supplies provide safe drinking water by financially contributing to needed water system improvements.

Program guidelines require water system loans to be made in order of need. The project priorities focus on:

- System health risk
- Compliance issues, and
- Affordability on a per household basis.

The program invites water systems at the top of the Project Priority List (PPL) to apply for project funds first. However, Oregon exercises a project bypass rule when necessary. If sufficient funds are available, Oregon may fund eligible projects that do not mitigate health or compliance-related issues.

3. Increase water system compliance with state and federal drinking water requirements through technical assistance, capacity development and assessment of source water.

Oregon used local assistance set-aside funds to help water systems maintain compliance and improve their water systems through the Capacity Development program and the Implementation of Protection program. The Capacity Development program:

- Evaluated water system financial, technical, and managerial capabilities, and
- Outlined actions to maintain system viability.

OHA shared the workload with DEQ and continued to:

- Conduct source delineations, contaminant identification, and source susceptibilities for all public water systems, and
- Helped communities develop local drinking water protection programs.

4. Develop and implement equivalency into Oregon’s DWSRF program so that water system projects that are selected to comply with some federal crosscutters and federal requirements is minimized to only those projects equivalent to the annual federal award amount.

Equivalency is a unique feature of the SRF programs wherein certain program requirements apply only to a subset of SRF assistance agreements and activities. During SFY2023, OHA and Business Oregon began developing and implementing equivalency procedures. Equivalency requirements currently for the DWSRF are limited to if the Build America Buy America (BABA) domestic preference requirement is applicable to the project. All other federal crosscutter requirements are currently applicable for Oregon’s DWSRF projects, equivalency or not. Other equivalency requirements such as Single Audit will be considered over SFY2024 once equivalency is formally and fully adopted.

The program was awarded the BIL General Supplemental Appropriation for FFY-2022 in May of 2023. The City of Falls City was targeted for funding a project in an amount that was provided by the state in match funding, which utilizing equivalency may consider those funds to be designated as “non-federal”. The projects targeted to the remainder of the 2022 BIL are receiving increased amounts of subsidy, higher than typically allowed in the base program and subsidized interest rates.

For the anticipated 2023 Base Capitalization Grant award, the City of Grants Pass and Burlington Water District, awarded in SFY2023, have been identified as having project costs equal to the federal grant award, minus set-asides. The City of Grants Pass is performing a design only project, and Burlington Water District’s project is under the \$250,000 threshold for the EPA’s small projects general applicability waiver from BABA. The state expects to apply for this grant by end of December 2023.

C. The public health benefits of investment in infrastructure

Waterborne diseases continue to present challenges to public health officials and water suppliers. Chronic exposure to chemical contaminants continues to present these challenges as well. The presence of disease-causing microorganisms in tap water typically results from poor source water quality, lapses in disinfection and filtration treatment process, or compromised distribution systems.

Ensuring that all Oregonians have access to safe drinking water remains our highest priority. Three important ways to meet this priority are through strong asset management practices, investments in drinking water infrastructure, and prioritizing disadvantaged communities.

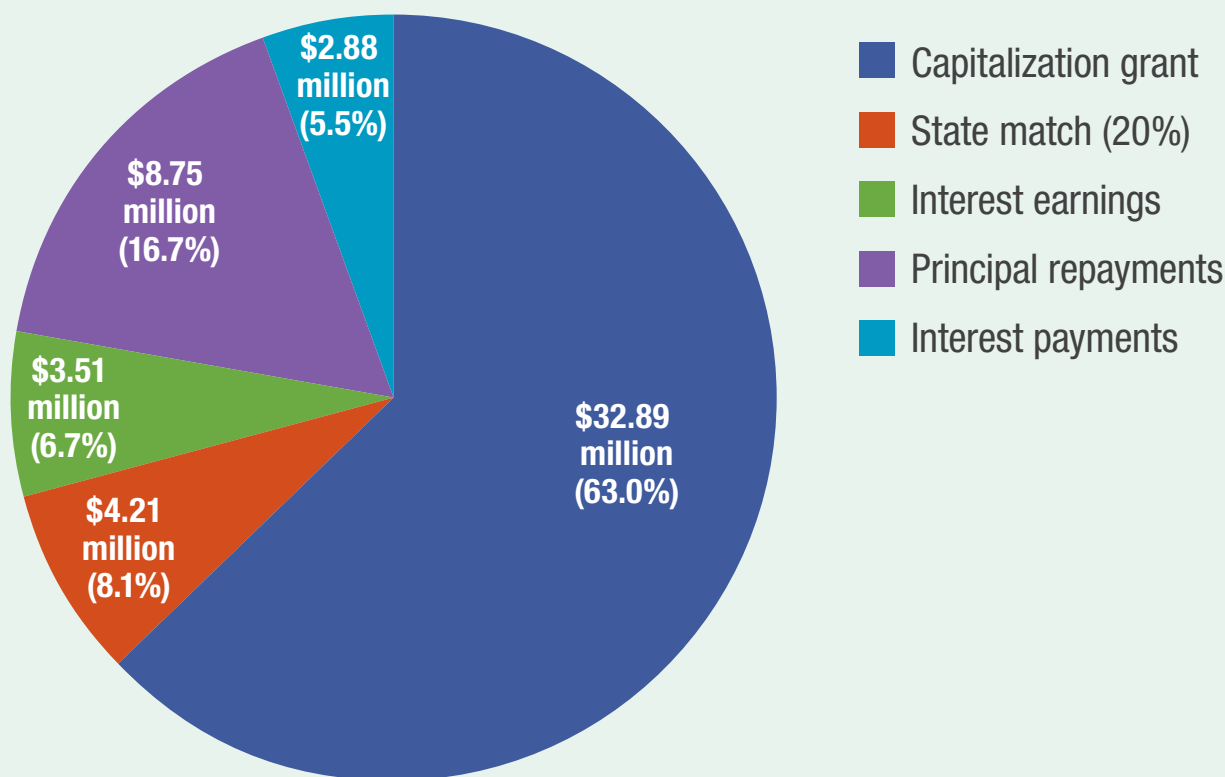
III. DWSRF loan and set-aside activities

This section of the annual report provides an overview of SFY2023 activities in the loan fund and set-asides.

A. Sources of DWSRF funding

Oregon’s loan fund continued to make project loans in SFY2023 using previous capitalization grant awards, state match, interest, and repayments.

Figure 1: New SFY2023 DWSRF Sources (\$52.25 Millions)



1. Capitalization grants

Oregon received its 2022 DWSRF (base) award of \$9,220,000 and its 2022 BIL General Supplemental award of \$23,673,000 during SFY2023. Cumulative DWSRF (base) grant awards received (SFY1998-2023) equal \$342,011,712 according to recent EPA data collected.

2. State match

Oregon deposited the required DWSRF (base) state match (20%) of \$1,844,000 and BIL General Supplemental state match (10%) of \$2,367,300 during SFY2023 for both 2022 capitalization grant awards totaling \$4,211,300.

3. Interest earnings

Oregon received \$3,513,441 in interest earnings on investments in this reporting period.

4. Repayments and payments

Repayments received totaled \$8,747,745 in principal and \$2,883,864 in interest from loan payments. Both principal and interest were used to further capitalize the loan fund.

B. Uses of DWSRF funds

This section lists the loan fund and set-aside activities during SFY2023.

1. Loan assistance status

Oregon's loan fund entered into 32 new loan agreements and changes to existing assistance agreements totaling \$43,197,399. Loans ranged from below \$30,000 to \$20,170,000.

a) Project bypass

Of the 32 new projects funded during SFY2023, several infrastructure projects bypassed other projects on the PPL. Water systems are bypassed due to a variety of factors including but not limited to: readiness to proceed and timing issues for funding, receiving or applying for funding from other sources such as earmarks or obtaining state and federal funding, the communities acceptance to take on loans when provided a financial scenario showing repayment and expected rate setting to cover debt, water system expectations of 100% grant, and concerns regarding the requirements of federal funding with procurement.

b) Binding commitments

As of June 30, 2023, Oregon's overall project commitments (since inception of program in 1997) total \$566,836,341.

c) Small systems

EPA requires DWSRF programs to commit at least 15% of the loan fund to small water systems. A small water system serves fewer than 10,000 people. Twenty-nine (29) of the 32 new projects funded during this reporting period were for small systems. Small water systems under 10,000 in population, depending on size, that submitted a LOI in SFY- 2023 received an additional 1 to 5 points on their project rating score on the Priority List. In a competitive application environment with more demand than funds available, the ranking score is used to target funding strategically.

d) Disadvantaged community systems

Disadvantaged communities received loans at a reduced rate as low as 1% interest with an extended loan repayment term of up to 30 years. Forgivable loans in FY2023 were capped at either a maximum dollar amount or 50% of the project's total cost, whichever was lower. The maximum amount of forgivable loan per funding award is \$500,000 for those water systems with an MHI of 81-99% of the statewide average, and \$650,000 for those water systems with an MHI of 80% or less of the statewide average. The forgivable loan categories and amounts are subject to change based on annual availability and federal subsidy limitations. Sixteen (16) assistance agreements for disadvantaged communities were made during SFY2023. Approximately \$2,146,825 in principal forgiveness was committed to these systems.

There has been an increased emphasis on ensuring that significant federal funding opportunities, such as the BIL, are made available to communities that need the most assistance with affording infrastructure projects. States have been directed to prioritize funding awards and make investments available for assistance in small or state defined "disadvantaged" communities. Oregon's DWSRF program has revised project rating criteria to award additional points in areas the address socioeconomic factors such as community MHI, community poverty rate and unemployment rate. In a competitive application environment with more demand than funds available, ranking on the PPL is necessary to target funding strategically to communities that have affordability needs statewide. Additional efforts to improve Oregon's disadvantaged community determinations are to continue with EPA consultants during SFY2024.

e) Loan Disbursements or Cash Draw Proportionality

Oregon disbursed a total of \$32,359,129 to loan recipients in SFY2023. To meet proportionality requirements, Oregon made loan disbursements, using the required state match amount first, followed by federal funds, then state program funds (repayment and interest earnings).

This disbursement order intends to:

- Prevent improper payments
- Meet ULO targets, and
- Fully utilize all sources available in the fund.

f) Additional Subsidy

From the program’s inception, the Capitalization Grants have included authority to award a subset of the fund as forgivable loan or subsidy to support drinking water projects. Starting from 2010 requirements for subsidization of project costs have adjusted depending on the grant year, which has been tracked by program staff at Business Oregon and reported into EPA’s reporting software (i.e., NIMS). Two distinct and additive subsidy authorities were included in the base 2022 capitalization grant.

Under the “congressional additional subsidy authority” in 2022, States were required to use 14 percent of the funds made available in the base DWSRF capitalization grant to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients. Additionally, as amended by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) (Pub. L. 117-58), the SDWA mandated that states use at least 12 percent but no more than 35 percent of the capitalization grant amount for additional subsidy for state-defined disadvantaged communities.

Oregon has complied with these two subsidy requirements to support communities as detailed in Attachment B. The table provided demonstrates that, except for the current grant year, Oregon is on track to be in full compliance with meeting subsidy commitments, which are expected to be well in excess of the minimum requirements with a reduction in the capitalization grant amounts. Expenditures or subsidy are being tracked and will be updated as projects progress and expend loan funds on eligible activities.

See Attachment B – Schedule F to view the subsidy award summary.

2. Set-aside activity status

The following section is about set-aside activities of Oregon’s DWSRF (base) program for this reporting period. 2022 BIL General Supplemental funding was awarded during SFY2023, however, none of the funding for set-asides was used during the timeframe.

Financial statements, including set-aside funding availability and expenditures incurred during SFY2023, are in Attachment B to this report.

Set-aside: Administrative expense

This set-aside covered personnel salaries and costs to administer the DWSRF program in Oregon. Oregon relies only on the federal set-aside to administer the loan fund. Managing the loan fund and set-asides required the work of 5.80 FTE (full-time equivalent) – 1.00 in OHA and 4.80 for Business Oregon.

Key administrative activities included:

- Solicited construction projects at state-wide workshops.
- Developed, implemented, and managed a year-round, web-based LOI process.
- Allocated state repayment and earned interest funds to infrastructure projects.
- Evaluated public water systems for technical, managerial, and financial capacity.
- Submitted quarterly and annual reports in the following databases for EPA audits:
 - » Project and Benefits Reporting (PBR)
 - » DWNIMS, and
 - » Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS).
- Attended and presented updates on the SRF program at quarterly DWAC meetings.
- Administered the state’s environmental review process (SERP).
- Completed IUPs and PPLs.
- Prepared capitalization grant applications.
- Developed loan tracking and financial tracking reports.
- Developed program policies and procedures.
- Trained loan fund staff on cross cutters and program regulations.
- Managed Oregon’s loan fund and set-aside programs.
- Managed funded projects from inception to completion.
- Enhanced GovDelivery (listserv) announcements focused around the new BIL funding.
- Developed new [BIL webpage](#) with funding resources and information.

All implemented goals or measurable activities suggested by this set-aside’s most recent work plan have been met or performed.

Set-aside: Small systems technical assistance

Oregon uses this set-aside to contract with technical assistance providers to bring improvements to small community water systems (fewer than 10,000 people). The contracts brought technically skilled circuit rider services to significantly noncompliant water systems and water systems experiencing temporary problems. This set-aside required 0.40 FTE during SFY2023.

During this year, our Circuit Rider program contractor continued to work with community groundwater and surface water systems.

The main work plan tasks completed by the technical assistance circuit riders statewide included:

- Preparing Resolution Plans that identify current deficiencies (if applicable) with the water system infrastructure or operation.
- Outline a detailed plan for resolving deficiencies.
- Complete a cost estimate of solutions.
- Providing on-site technical assistance troubleshooting in such areas as:
 - » Bacteria detections
 - » Repairing malfunctioning chlorinators or well pumps, and
 - » Other water quality-related problems.
- Assistance in completing financing options and strategies for some systems.

Based on invoices paid, the contracted circuit rider made 115 technical assistance contacts during the reporting period.

All implemented goals or measurable activities suggested by this set-aside's most recent work plan have been met or performed.

Set-Aside: State program management

Funds from this set-aside augment the Public Water System Supervision Program through either a standard service contract or a statewide, multi-county Financial Aid Agreement (FAA). The OHA portion of the FAA is Program Element 50. It outlines the specific regulatory activities and related deliverables for each of the 26 participating counties and Oregon's Department of Agriculture. The counties that work with smaller public water systems (populations of fewer than 3,300, using only groundwater) within their jurisdictions. The Department of Agriculture works statewide with drinking water systems operated by the facilities it licenses, such as a grocery-deli, and dairy and food processing facilities. Currently, [1,965 public water systems](#) (EPA regulated only) fall within the contract agreements with the counties and the Department of Agriculture.

Basic program activities

The basic program activities under the FAA intend to help drinking water systems resolve water quality monitoring, reporting and other violations. Also, to complete preventive efforts such as sanitary surveys of water systems, alert investigations and provide technical consultation. See below for specific requirements.

- 1. Alert investigation** — Drinking Water Services issues a notice of drinking water contaminant detection referred to as an “alert.”
- 2. Water system surveys** — Drinking Water Services performs periodic, comprehensive, on-site evaluations of public water systems to identify and recommend corrective actions to prevent adverse effects on the quality of public drinking water.
- 3. Enforcement action tracking and follow-up** — The contractor follow-ups with water systems under enforcement orders to verify the completion of all enforcement actions.
- 4. Violation correction** — The contractor consults with water system operators to advise and ensure timely resolution of monitoring and reporting violations.

A summary of these four basic program activities is in the table below. Also, OHA posts this information on [Oregon Public Health Drinking Water Data Online](https://yourwater.oregon.gov/reports/srf.php) at <https://yourwater.oregon.gov/reports/srf.php>. OHA automatically updates the summary for the state fiscal year every July.

Activities summary (July 1, 2022 – June 20, 2023)

Basic program activities	Number reported
Alert investigations	978
Water system surveys	453
Enforcement action tracking and follow up	14
Violation corrections	315

State and federal funds provide for the funding of 1.75 FTE who perform state regulatory activities. OHA staff work on a wide range of managerial, technical, environmental and support activities. These activities include the five program activities covered by contractual agreements with partner agencies.

OHA-DWS staff (SPM set-aside)

FTE	Title
50%	Compliance & Regulatory Mgr 2
75%	Compliance & Regulatory Mgr 1
10%	Compliance & Regulatory Mgr 1
40%	Natural Resource Specialist 4
1.75	Total FTE

All implemented goals or measurable activities suggested by this set-aside’s most recent work plan have been met or performed.

Set-aside: Local assistance and other state programs

Oregon used funds from this set-aside for three programs:

1. Capacity Development.
2. Implementation of Protection.
3. Drinking Water Source Protection (grants and loans).

Capacity Development involves assessing the financial, technical and managerial capabilities of communities and non-profit non-community water systems. The program then assists those systems in need.

Implementation of Protection involves several activities to help communities and non-profit non-community water systems identify vulnerabilities to sources of drinking water. The program then recommends ways to protect its sources.

Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) provides financial aid through grants and loans to purchase land, easements, rights-of-way, and mitigation measures to protect drinking water sources.

Details about these programs for this reporting period are below.

Local assistance — Capacity Development

Oregon’s Capacity Development program continues to be a fundamental part of the DWSRF program. Capacity Development program funding remains between 2% and 4% of the annual capitalization grant, the level endorsed by the Oregon Drinking Water Advisory Committee (DWAC). This set-aside supported 2.80 FTE in OHA for contracts and other related operating costs.

Oregon's Capacity Development program focuses on four areas:

1. **Capacity Assessment program:** OHA conducted nine DWSRF capacity assessments during the reporting period. OHA Drinking Water Services Technical Services Unit provides a capacity assessment for each water system receiving a DWSRF loan, with a concurrent financial capacity assessment performed by Business Oregon so needed capacity improvements can be written into the loan contract. OHA Drinking Water Services engineers facilitate these assessments by conducting a capacity assessment when a drinking water provider becomes a Non - Transient Non-Community or Community PWS. Beginning with SFY2024, a new improved process for identifying and completing capacity assessments on new public water systems was implemented on July 1, 2023. This new data query and review process is in place to identify new public water systems that need a capacity assessment with or without a plan review.
2. **Capacity Development Information Services Program:** OHA continually strives to communicate better with public water systems and managers. OHA also strives to provide the essential information water systems need to maintain compliance. OHA provides water system-related information on its website, this includes:
 - » Public access to OHA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) database
 - » A webpage specifically devoted to capacity development, and
 - » A training opportunities webpage.

Oregon also issues The Pipeline newsletter two to three times per year which provides information about:

- » Upcoming rules and deadlines,
 - » Operations and maintenance issues, and
 - » Capacity development, training opportunities, and DWSRF loan funds.
3. **Capacity Development Training Program:** Training opportunities are available on all levels for water system operators. The following training courses are provided regularly at no charge:
 - » Basics for Small Water Systems
 - » Conventional and Direct Filtration
 - » Essentials of Surface Water Treatment, and
 - » Slow Sand Filtration.

4. Capacity Development Outreach Program: Oregon continues to have great success with the DWSRF program and associated outreach activities. DWSRF loan funds are very beneficial. They provide a funding mechanism to water systems that might not otherwise be able to afford needed modifications, upgrades, and replacements of existing drinking water system infrastructure. Oregon's outreach activities to promote this program are accomplished through a variety of methods, including:

- » Industry presentations
- » One-Stop meetings
- » Pipeline articles
- » Postcard mailings and GovDelivery emails
- » Routine updates to the DWSRF, capacity development, and training opportunities webpages
- » Use of the Circuit Rider program to assist water systems in completing funding program LOIs
- » Dissemination of the DWSRF program brochure during routine water system encounters, and
- » DWSRF program signage at construction sites.

OHA continues its coordinated effort between the DWSRF program and its Compliance and Enforcement program. Together these programs review water systems on the Primary Non-Complier (PNC) list to identify eligible water systems to offer financial assistance to alleviate their compliance issues.

In addition to providing outreach with the DWSRF program, OHA assists water systems directly by:

- Funding a Technical Assistance Circuit Rider program. The program is provided free with in-state vendors who perform quick response, one-on-one technical assistance that aids in solving short-term operational problems, assists with compliance-related issues, and provides technical, managerial, and planning information to system operators and administrators. Including coaching and guidance to water systems evaluating or implementing an asset management strategy or program. When needed, the vendors also conduct Cryptosporidium and Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA) Monitoring.

- Integrating capacity building outreach into day-to-day drinking water program staff provide:
 - » Direct assistance to water systems during sanitary survey activities
 - » Water treatment plant inspections
 - » Emergency response
 - » Water quality investigations, and
 - » Other associated technical consultation and outreach.
 - » Performing the Area-Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) activities described below.

The objective of Oregon’s AWOP is to educate water system operators in optimization principles to improve public health protection. AWOP accomplishes this by:

- Imparting an understanding of the basics of water treatment and the multiple-barrier concepts
- Providing the opportunity and incentive to learn and engage in optimizing treatment beyond regulatory standards, and
- Using data to monitor performance and identify areas for improvement.

Local assistance — Implementation of Protection

Protection of a public drinking water source begins when the water system’s Source Water Assessment Report (SWA Report) is used to develop local management strategies that minimize contamination risks associated with current and future land-use practices. When requested, water systems with a completed SWA Report receive assistance with:

- Development of source water protection strategies, and
- Source Water Protection Plans.

As of June 2023, a total of 360 community water systems (39% of Oregon’s community water systems) have “substantially implemented” a strategy to protect their drinking water. These 360 community water systems include many of Oregon’s larger communities and serve approximately 3,108,710 Oregonians, 86% of the estimated 3,66,312 Oregonians served by community water systems. OHA assists water systems that rely on groundwater as their source of drinking water. OHA partner, DEQ, primarily assists water systems with surface water as their source of drinking water. The expertise of the two agencies allows the state to respond more capably to the differing needs of public drinking water systems based on their source of water. Due to the small DWSRF (base) funding allocation and ULO challenges for this set-aside during SFY2023, no FTEs were allocated.

Protection highlights for this period include:

- Sixteen additional community water systems achieved substantial implementation. Oregon SDWIS data suggests that the additional number of Oregonians protected by these water systems is 21,108.
- OHA and DEQ continued work on providing updated Source Water Assessment data to public water systems. DEQ is responsible for providing Updated Source Water Assessments to surface water systems. OHA is responsible for providing assessment updates to groundwater systems. During SFY2023:
 - » DEQ has completed most surface water Source Water Assessment updates and is focused on maintaining GIS tools to assist OHA with the remaining groundwater Source Water Assessment updates and providing technical assistance to small groundwater systems.
 - » OHA completed 41 Source Water Assessment update reports. To date, OHA has completed 712 Assessment updates for Community (C) and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) groundwater systems, roughly 75% of those that need to be completed for C and NTNC groundwater systems.
- DEQ and OHA continue to promote the use of the DWSRF for [Drinking Water Source Protection grants and loans](#). Each year \$200,000 is set aside to fund source protection projects. During the reporting period, nine LOIs for DWSP projects were received:
 - » Twelve for surface water source protection projects, and
 - » Three for groundwater source protection projects.
 - » Of the fifteen LOIs the program received; the OHA and DEQ recommended six projects for funding.
- Since January 2010, OHA has used Source Water Assessment Report data to identify groundwater sources that need to complete monthly source assessment monitoring under the EPA's Ground Water Rule (GWR). Of the 604 water sources that have completed the monitoring requirement, 46 (~8%) were identified as *E. coli* contaminated.

IV. Additional financial information

A. Loan portfolio analysis

Loan underwriting involves a variety of analytical elements. The analysis of these elements intends to limit the risk of default by the borrow and thus assure Oregon's DWSRF program that the loan will be repaid. Due to Oregon credit standards, Oregon's DWSRF program does not foresee problems with default risk in the loan fund. To date, all loan funds are paid as borrowers agreed on their loans.

B. Financial statements

Financial statements for SFY2023 were prepared by Business Oregon and OHA Central Accounting. They comprise Schedules A, B and C in Attachment B of this report.

C. Project loan origination fees

A 1.5% loan origination fee is included as a part of the loan principal for borrowers determined to be non-disadvantaged communities. The fee is financed as part of the funding award and the transfer of fee monies occurs during the first disbursement of project funds. To make the impact of the loan fee neutral to borrowers, the project's loan interest rate is reduced to offset the impact of the fee over the loan term length. The fee is non-refundable even if not all project funds are utilized. Loan fee revenue for the SFY2023 period was \$79,796. Loan fee revenue may be utilized for necessary administrative expenses.

V. Compliance with operating agreement and grant conditions

A. Conduct environmental reviews

OHA conducted environmental reviews of 8 projects during this reporting period. Those reviews resulted in issuing 2 findings of no significant impact and 6 categorical exclusion determinations. Details are in the SERP Report, Attachment A.

B. Capacity development authority

Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 448.131 requires OHA to ensure all new public water systems commencing operations after Oct. 1, 1999, adequately demonstrate technical, managerial, and financial capacity following section 1420 of the SDWA.

C. Review of technical, managerial, and financial capability of assistance recipients

OHA and Business Oregon evaluated the technical, managerial, and financial capability of loan fund assistance applicants using EPA-approved criteria and processes. The agencies completed nine reviews during this reporting period and approved all the projects.

D. Take payments based on a payment schedule

During SFY2023 Oregon continued to take payments based on eligible DWSRF activities performed monthly through the EPA Automated Clearing House (ACH).

E. Assure borrowers have a dedicated source of repayment

Business Oregon conducts a credit review on all applicants being considered for loan funds. This analysis determines whether an applicant can repay a loan. For every applicant, the expected revenue stream from user fees and other revenues offered must be enough to:

- Repay the DWSRF loan at an expected 1.2 debt coverage ratio.
- Pay for ongoing operation and maintenance costs, and
- Pay for other necessary expenses.

F. Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)

OHA and Business Oregon agree to enter relevant FFATA information into the FFATA Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) as required. FFATA reporting results will be shown in the report attachments, based on the newly issued EPA FFATA guidance. Reference Attachment B for SFY2023 FFATA results.

G. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) – Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women’s Business Enterprises (WBE)

OHA and Business Oregon agree to continue to track and report MBE and WBE disbursements and procurement activities based on our identified FFATA projects for each awarded grant phase. EPA Form 5700-52A will be or has been submitted to our EPA partners to remain compliant with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), part 33 requirements.

H. Davis Bacon (DB) Wage Rate, American Iron and Steel, and Build America, Buy America (BABA) Requirements

Assistance recipients are made aware of all federal programmatic requirements. Applicable contract language and contract clauses are provided to funding recipients to reflect those requirements. The funding recipient (water system) is responsible for ensuring applicable clauses are included in their contracts between the water system and contractors with different language (applicable clauses) depending on whether the contract is for professional services (e.g., engineering) or construction activities.

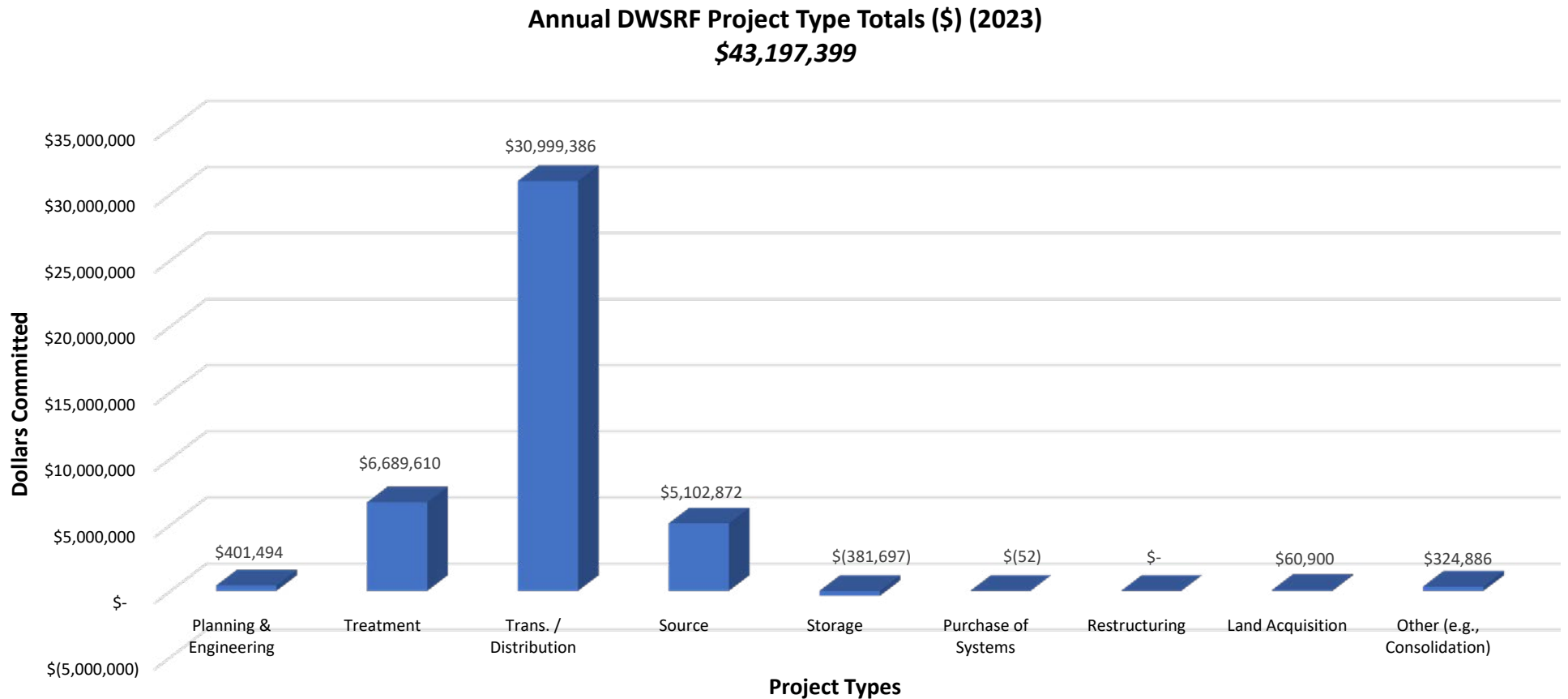
Davis Bacon (DB) wage rate requirements apply to all construction, alteration and repair of treatment works carried out in whole or in part with assistance made available through the DWSRF. Recipients of DWSRF funds are briefed on their responsibility to ensure that all relevant DB regulations are adhered to. In addition, Business Oregon Regional Project Managers will periodically monitor certified payroll documents and other necessary and relevant documents for the adherence to DB regulations. Recipients of DWSRF funds are encouraged to contract with third party individuals or organizations that have demonstrated expertise in the administration of DB rules and regulations. Additional Principal Forgiveness awards are available to any eligible recipient to choose to hire such expertise.

American Iron and Steel (AIS) Provisions require DWSRF assistance recipients to use iron and steel products that are produced in the United States. Language regarding the requirement will be included with all DWSRF construction contracts to assistance recipients. Monitoring of compliance requirements occurs at appropriate intervals to ensure that any issues are addressed with immediacy.

Build America, Buy America (BABA) requires all iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in a project financed with federal assistance to be produced in the United States. Business Oregon seeks to apply BABA only to equivalency projects (see page 9). Each project targeted to BIL funding & Base Funding will be assessed regarding whether BABA waivers are applicable and consider whether the project is a non-equivalency project.

page left intentionally blank

Appendix A: Annual (2023) funded project scope list



Oregon's DWSRF Program Highlights (SFY1997-2023)



Infrastructure Projects:

- * Executed Assistance Total Amount = **\$567 million**
- * Executed Assistance Projects = **393**
- * Total Assistance Provided to Systems with ≤10,000 in Population = **91%**

Technical Assistance (TA):

- * Number of Systems Provided TA by Circuit Rider = **2,308**

Subsidies & Disadvantaged Communities:

- * Total Amount of Subsidies Provided to Projects = **\$86 million**
- * Total Number of Projects Funded to Disadvantaged Communities = **145**
- * Total Population Served (by the project) in Disadvantaged Communities Who Received Funding = **393,318**

Non-Compliant Systems:

- * Total Assistance Provided to Non-Compliant Systems Trying to Achieve Compliance = **\$266 million**
- * Total Population Served to Non-Compliant Systems Trying to Achieve Compliance = **1,354,227**

Other DWSRF Funding Programs in Oregon:

- * Total Amount Subsidized for the Sustainable Infrastructure Planning Projects (SIPP), (SFY2015-2022) = **\$2,637,353 to 134 projects**
- * Total Amount awarded (i.e., grant & loan) for the Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Program, (SFY2008-2022) = **\$2.85 million**



PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION (PHD)
Center for Health Protection (CHP)
Drinking Water Services (DWS)

Phone: 971-673-0405
Fax: 971-673-0694

You can get this document in other languages, large print, braille or a format you prefer. Contact Drinking Water Services at 971-673-0405 or email info.drinkingwater@dhsosha.state.or.us. We accept all relay calls.

Attachment A

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program

SFY 2023 Annual Report

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS

State of Oregon
Oregon Health Authority
Public Health Division
Center for Health Protection
Drinking Water Services

State Environmental Review Process – SERP Environmental Review List of Projects

These SERP actions were taken on projects applying for financial assistance from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund during this reporting period of 7/1/22 to 6/30/23.

PWS ID	Water System Name	SERP Action	Date
4100486	Christmas Valley DWSD	CE	7/5/2022
4100301	Heceta Water PUD	CE	1/3/2023
4100954	City of Willamina	Accepted FNSI	1/30/2023
4106155	Manzanita Hills HOA	FNSI	2/28/2023
4100018	Scravel Hill Water Co-op	CE	3/3/2023
4100644	Burlington WD	CE	3/29/2023
4100802	Arch Cap DWSD	CE	6/20/2023
4100644	Burlington WD	CE	6/21/2023

Attachment B

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program

SFY 2023 Annual Report

OHA Central Accounting Documents (Schedules A, B & C)
OHA & BizOR Supporting Tables (Schedules D, E & F)

State of Oregon
Oregon Health Authority
Public Health Division
Center for Health Protection
Drinking Water Services

SCHEDULE A
STATE OF OREGON
OBDD, OHA, DEQ
SAFE DRINKING WATER REVOLVING LOAN FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Payments to Employees for Services	(275,401)
Payments to Suppliers	(3,519)
Receipts from Other Funds for Services	79,796
Payments to Other Funds for Services	(13,063)
Distributions to Other Governments	(211,356)
Grant Receipts	4,287,677
Other Receipts (Payments)	<u>(3,721,294)</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) in Operating Activities	<u>142,841</u>

Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities

Principal Payments on Loans	(6,188)
Interest Paid on Loans	(1,570)
Transfers from Other Funds	3,216,241
Transfers to Other Funds	<u>(1,730,974)</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) in Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>1,477,510</u>

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Loan Principal Repayments	8,766,250
Loan Interest Received	2,888,266
Loans Made	(32,359,129)
Interest On Investments and Cash Balances	3,536,762
Interest Income from Security Lending	12,514
Interest Expense from Security Lending	<u>(9,473)</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) in Investing Activities	<u>(17,164,810)</u>

Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(15,544,460)
Cash and Cash Equivalents-Beginning	<u>127,018,669</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	<u>111,474,209</u>

**Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used)
by Operating Activities**

Operating Income (Loss)	<u>36,163</u>
-------------------------	----------------------

Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided
(Used) by Operating Activities

Interest Receipts Reported as Operating Revenue	(2,888,266)
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources:	0
Bad Debt	0
Accounts Receivable Federal	(667,639)
Due from Other Funds/Agencies	0
Accounts and Interest Receivable (net)	(420,646)
Loans Receivable	4,265,980
Net OPEB Asset	4,765
Prepaid items	0
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions	0
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB	0
Net Pension Liability	(19,634)
Net OPEB Liability	(0)
Total OPEB Liability	78
Accounts Payable	(73,105)
Compensated Absences Payable	(28,235)
Due to Other Funds	0
Due to Other Governments	0
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions	28,485
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB	404
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions	(92,404)
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB	(3,104)
Employee Benefits and Vacation Payable	0
Total Adjustments	106,678
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	142,841

SCHEDULE B
STATE OF OREGON
OBDD, OHA, DEQ
SAFE DRINKING WATER REVOLVING LOAN FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	<u>OBDD</u>	<u>OHA</u>	<u>DEQ</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Operating Revenues:				
Grant Income	-	4,955,316		4,955,316
Interest Income	3,308,850	-		3,308,850
Charges for Services	79,796	-		79,796
Other Income	2,809	-		2,809
Total Operating Revenues	<u>3,391,455</u>	<u>4,955,316</u>	-	<u>8,346,770</u>

Operating Expenses:

Personal Services	173,652	-		173,652
Services and Supplies	15,683	-		15,683
Special Payments	4,265,980	-		4,265,980
Distributions to Other Governments	216,725	-		216,725
Administrative Expenses		154,652		154,652
Technical Assistance		170,986		170,986

State Program Management		911,077		911,077
Local Assistance/Other State Programs:		-		
Source Water Assessment Program		-		-
Implementation of Protection		547,743		547,743
Water Protection Projects		-		-
Implementation of Protection--DEQ		-	1,288,019	1,288,019
Water System Capacity Program		566,090		566,090
Total Operating Expenses	4,672,040	2,350,548	1,288,019	8,310,608
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,280,586)	2,604,768	(1,288,019)	36,163
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Investment Income (Loss)	3,549,276	-		3,549,276
Other Interest Expense	(11,043)	-		(11,043)
Other Nonoperating Items	-	-		-
Other Grants	-	-		-
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	3,538,233	-	-	3,538,233
Income (Loss) before Transfers & Special Items	2,257,648	2,604,768	(1,288,019)	3,574,396
Transfers				

Transfers In from Other Funds (State Match)	1,889,359			1,889,359
Transfers In from OHA	1,316,749		1,288,019	2,604,768
Transfers Out to Other Funds	(54,611)			(54,611)
Transfers Out to DEQ		(1,288,019)		(1,288,019)
Transfers Out to OBDD		(1,316,749)		(1,316,749)
Change in Net Position	5,409,145	-	-	5,409,145
Net Position - Beginning	324,856,506	-	-	324,856,506
Prior Period Adjustments	101,100	-	-	101,100
Net Position - Beginning - As Restated	324,957,606	-	-	324,957,606
Net Position - Ending	330,366,751	-	-	330,366,751

These statements are unaudited.

SCHEDULE C
STATE OF OREGON
OBDD, OHA, DEQ
SAFE DRINKING WATER REVOLVING LOAN FUND
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2023

	<u>OBDD</u>	<u>OHA</u>	<u>DEQ</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Unreconciled Deposit	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	112,826,843	(953,469)	(399,165)	111,474,209
Accounts and Interest Receivable (net)	3,029,668	-	63	3,029,731
Loans Receivable, Net	18,427,547	-	-	18,427,547
Securities Lending Collateral	46,647	-	-	46,647
Accounts Receivable Federal	-	1,210,091	-	1,210,091
Due from Other Funds/Agencies	580,368	775,574	408,570	1,764,511
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-
Total Current Assets	<u>134,911,073</u>	<u>1,032,195</u>	<u>9,468</u>	<u>135,952,736</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Net OPEB Asset	6,738	-	-	6,738
Loans Receivable, Net	195,678,560	-	-	195,678,560

Total Noncurrent Assets	195,685,299	-	-	195,685,299
Total Assets	330,596,372	1,032,195	9,468	331,638,034
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Related to Pensions	70,683	-	-	70,683
Related to OPEB	855	-	-	855
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	71,539	-	-	71,539

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	14,165	8,677	2,864	25,706
Obligations Under Securities Lending	46,647	-	-	46,647
Payroll Payable	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds / Agencies	-	1,023,518	6,604	1,030,122
Compensated Absences Payable	-	-	-	-
Contracts, Mortgages, and Notes Payable	4,410	-	-	4,410
Total Current Liabilities	65,222	1,032,195	9,468	1,106,884

Noncurrent Liabilities:

Compensated Absences Payable	-	-	-	-
------------------------------	---	---	---	---

Net OPEB Liability	-	-	-	-
Total OPEB Liability	4,788	-	-	4,788
Contracts, Mortgages, and Notes Payable	18,017	-	-	18,017
Net Pension Liability	160,196	-	-	160,196
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	183,001	-	-	183,001
Total Liabilities	248,223	1,032,195	9,468	1,289,885
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Related to Pensions	47,995	-	-	47,995
Related to OPEB	4,941	-	-	4,941
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	52,936	-	-	52,936
NET POSITION				
Restricted Net Position for OPEB	6,738	-	-	6,738
Unrestricted Net Position	330,360,013	0	-	330,360,013
Total Net Position	330,366,751	(0)	0	330,366,751

These statements are unaudited.

Schedule D: NEW FUNDED / COMMITTED PROJECTS FOR SFY2023

Project Number	Water System	Loan Amount	Forgivable Loan	Primary Project Scope	Population Served	Small System (≤10,000)	Disadvantaged Community****	SIPP Project**
R23007	Staffordshire Water System Inc.	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Asset Management Study	149	Y	N	Y
S23004	City of Grants Pass	\$ 4,400,000	\$ 650,000	Treatment	37,138	N	N	N
TBD	Rainbow Water District	\$ -	\$ 19,500	Planning - Feasibility Study	6,300	Y	N	Y
R23005	Scrael Hill Water Cooperative	\$ 836,500	\$ 280,000	Transmission/Distribution, Backup Generator	300	Y	N	N
R22010	Sunset Hills Domestic Water Assoc.	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Feasibility Study	41	Y	N	Y
S23012	City of Huntington	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Water Master Plan	445	Y	Y	Y
S23013	City of Moro	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Water Master Plan	350	Y	Y	Y
S23009	City of Estacada	\$ 1,402,500	\$ 120,000	Transmission/Distribution, Storage	3,725	Y	N	N
S23007	Youngs River Lewis & Clark	\$ 546,510	\$ 259,400	Treatment, Storage	2,500	Y	N	N
R23006	Glide Water Association	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Seismic Risk Assessment & Mitigation Plan	1,200	Y	Y	Y
S23003	Burlington Water District	\$ 68,700	\$ 12,500	Transmission/Distribution	340	Y	N	N
S20025	City of Beaverton	\$ 20,170,000	\$ 130,000	Transmission/Distribution	80,000	N	N	N
R23001	Deer Creek Estates Water Assoc.	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Water Rate Study	350	Y	N	Y
S23001	City of Stayton	\$ 30,000	\$ 20,000	Planning - Water Rate Study	7,800	Y	N	N
R22011	Pleasant Valley Water Company	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - System Partnership Study	900	Y	Y	Y
R22012	City of Gaston	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Seismic Risk Assessment & Mitigation Plan	625	Y	Y	Y
S23002	City of Fairview	\$ 4,254,950	\$ 280,000	Treatment, Transmission/Distribution, Source	9,363	Y	Y	N
TBD	Wickiup Water District	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Feasibility Study	1,635	Y	Y	Y
TBD	Midland Water Association	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Feasibility Study	160	Y	Y	Y
S22017	City of Willamina	\$ 4,384,660	\$ 530,000	Transmission/Distribution, Source	2,284	Y	Y	N
S22010	City of Joseph	\$ 2,525,895	\$ 530,000	Transmission/Distribution	1,120	Y	Y	N
R22013	Sleepy Hollow Mobile & RV LLC	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Feasibility Study	27	Y	Y	Y
S22014	Burlington Water District	\$ 274,650	\$ 40,000	Transmission/Distribution	340	Y	N	N
R23002	Crystal Springs Water District	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Seismic Risk Assessment & Mitigation Plan	5,973	Y	N	Y
S22016	City of Detroit	\$ -	\$ 200,000	Emergency - Wildfire Rebuild Project, Treatment	80	Y	Y	N
S22004	City of Rainier	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Seismic Risk Assessment & Mitigation Plan	1,975	Y	N	Y
S22012	City of Monroe	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Feasibility Study	615	Y	N	Y
R22009	Glide Water Association	\$ 356,825	\$ 386,825	Treatment	1,200	Y	Y	N
R23006	Springfield Utility Board	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Feasibility Study	62,100	N	Y	Y
S23010	City of Lakeview	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Water Rate Study	2,300	Y	Y	Y
R22014	Bay Hills Water Association	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Feasibility Study	45	Y	Y	Y
R23003	Cannon View Park Inc.	\$ -	\$ 20,000	Planning - Water Master Plan	75	Y	N	Y
Total		\$ 39,251,190	\$ 3,818,225	Total		231,455		
Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) <i>(set-aside expenses ONLY)</i>		\$ -		DWSP grant/loan program awards/expenses 2023 DWSP Project Priority List		n/a	n/a	n/a
Drinking Water Source Protection <i>(Repayment Fund Activities ONLY) ***</i>		\$ 179,889						

* Projects and their funding data are per SFY2023 EPA's federal database (formerly NIMS & PBR), OHA & Business Oregon Records

** SIPP stands for, Sustainable Infrastructure Planning Projects

*** DWSP Repayment Fund Activities total, \$179,889 includes activities that OHA partners, Business Oregon, reimbursed project expenses using the "Source Water Protection Repayment Account". The repayment fund will be reimbursed by the 2023 Base DWSRF Grant Agreement/Award per our Local Assistance - DWSP set-aside activity work plan.

**** Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) - There were sixteen (16) water systems classified as DAC systems. Total subsidies awarded to these systems equaled \$2,146,825.

Schedule E

2022 FFATA Reportable Project List (including Set-Asides) for SFY2023

Applicant	Applicant Number	Amount
City of The Dalles (App# 256-13368)*	SD-16-119	\$ 6,763,446
Set-Asides	n/a	\$ 2,456,554
FFATA Reportable Total:		\$ 9,220,000

SFY-2023 DWSRF FFATA Reportable *Set-Aside* Contracts ≥\$30,000 ONLY

Contracts		Contract # (if avail.)	Fiscal Yr. - not to exceed Contract Amount	FSRS Req?	Reason if not Req?
Circuit Rider (Civil West)		174190-1	\$ 975,000	No	Vendor Contracts are N/A
Counties* <i>7 of 26 contracts</i> (Annual)	Clackamas	169503	\$ 56,752	Yes	
	Deschutes	169509	\$ 35,257	Yes	
	Jackson	169514	\$ 40,555	Yes	
	Josephine	169516	\$ 33,418	Yes	
	Lane	169519	\$ 50,879	Yes	
	Linn	169521	\$ 36,952	Yes	
	Marion	169523	\$ 43,786	Yes	
Dept. of Agriculture		169551	\$ 25,657	No	Federal entities are N/A
OAWU (\$5,965/class)		158366	\$ 596,500	No	Vendor Contracts are N/A
Needs Survey (HBH)		162617-1	\$ 233,558	No	Vendor Contracts are N/A
DWSP (Grants)	<i>Business Oregon to Manage (grants ≥\$25,000)</i>			Yes	
Only County Set-Aside FFATA TOTALS:			\$ 297,599		

PHD-PE50 Disclaimer:

All FSRS reported *Set-Aside* contracts shown above are to be associated to CFDA: 66.468 and FAIN: 98009021 & 98009022.

FFATA reporting threshold from March 1, 2011 through September 30, 2015 was \$25,000. Since October 1, 2015, the threshold became \$30,000 (Per OMB Guidance issued on 08/27/10; Prime Grant Recipient FFATA reporting threshold, remains at \$25,000).

End of Report

Page Left Intentionally Blank