

**SOUTH DAKOTA
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
FISCAL YEAR 2015 INTENDED USE PLAN**

INTRODUCTION

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 and South Dakota Codified Law 46A-1-60.1 to 46A-1-60.3, inclusive, authorize the South Dakota Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) program. Program rules are established in Administrative Rules of South Dakota chapter 74:05:11.

The state of South Dakota proposes to adopt the following Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the federal fiscal year 2015 as required under Section 1452(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act and ARSD 74:05:11:03. The IUP describes how the state intends to use the Drinking Water SRF to meet the objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act and further the goal of protecting public health. A public hearing was held on November 6, 2014, to review the 2015 Intended Use Plan and receive comments. The IUP reflects the results of this review.

The 2015 capitalization grant estimate used in the IUP is based on last year's allocation.

The IUP includes the following:

- Priority list of projects;
- Short- and long-term goals;
- Criteria and method of fund distribution;
- Funds transferred between the Drinking Water SRF and the Clean Water SRF;
- Financial status;

- Description and amount of non-Drinking Water SRF (set-aside) activities; and
- Disadvantaged community subsidies.

PRIORITY LIST OF PROJECTS

A project must be on the project priority list, Attachment I, to be eligible for a loan. This list was developed from the State Water Plan and includes projects that did not designate Drinking Water SRF loans as a funding source.

Projects may be added to the project priority list at any meeting of the Board of Water and Natural Resources if the action is included on the agenda at the time it is posted.

Priority ratings are based on the project priority system established in ARSD 74:05:11:06 and 74:05:11:06.01. The general objective of the priority system is to assure projects that address compliance or health concerns, meet certain affordability criteria, or regionalize facilities receive priority for funding.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

The long-term goals of the Drinking Water SRF are to fully capitalize the fund, ensure that the state's drinking water supplies remain safe and affordable, ensure that systems are operated and maintained, and promote economic well-being.

The specific long-term objectives of the program are:

1. To maintain a permanent, self-sustaining SRF program that will serve in perpetuity as a financing source for drinking water projects and source water quality protection measures. This will necessitate that the amount of capitalization grant funds for non-Drinking Water SRF activities are reviewed annually to assure adequate cash flow to maintain the fund.
2. To fulfill the requirements of pertinent federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing safe drinking water activities, while providing the state and local project sponsors with maximum flexibility and decision making authority regarding such activities.

The short-term goal of the SRF is to fully capitalize the fund.

The specific short-term objectives of the program are:

1. To assist systems in replacing aging infrastructure.
2. To assist systems in maintaining and upgrading its water treatment capabilities to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.
3. To promote regionalization and consolidations of water systems, where mutually beneficial, as a practical means of addressing financial, managerial, and technical capacity.
4. To ensure the technical integrity of Drinking Water SRF projects through the review of planning, design plans and specifications, and construction activities.

5. To ensure the financial integrity of the Drinking Water SRF program through the review of the financial impacts of the set-asides and disadvantaged subsidies and individual loan applications and the ability for repayment.
6. To obtain maximum capitalization of the funds for the state in the shortest time possible while taking advantage of the provisions for disadvantaged communities and supporting the non-Drinking Water SRF activities.

Environmental Results

Beginning January 1, 2005, states were required to establish program activity measures (outcomes) in its Intended Use Plan to receive the federal capitalization grant. Progress related to the measures is to be reported in the following annual report.

For fiscal year 2015, the specific measures are:

1. In fiscal year 2014, the fund utilization rate, as measured by the percentage of executed loans to funds available, was 92.0 percent, which exceeded the target goal of 90 percent. For fiscal year 2015, the goal of the Drinking Water SRF program is to maintain the fund utilization rate at or above 90 percent.
2. In fiscal year 2014, the rate at which projects progressed as measured by disbursements as a percent of assistance provided was 84.3 percent, which met the goal of 80 percent. For fiscal year 2015, the goal is to maintain the construction pace at 80 percent or higher.
3. For fiscal year 2015, the goal of the Drinking Water SRF program is to fund 15 loans, totaling \$45.6 million.

4. For fiscal year 2015, it is estimated that 22 projects will initiate operations.
5. For fiscal year 2015, it is estimated that 10 Small Community Planning Grants will be awarded to small systems to evaluate the system's infrastructure needs.
6. For fiscal year 2015, it is estimated that the South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems will provide 1,500 hours of technical assistance to small systems.

CRITERIA AND METHOD OF FUND DISTRIBUTION

Projects will be funded based on their assigned priority as set forth on the Project Priority list. Projects with the highest ranking that have submitted a complete State Revolving Fund loan application and demonstrated adequate financial, managerial, and technical capacity to receive the loan shall be funded before any lower ranked projects. Projects on the priority list may be bypassed if they have not demonstrated readiness to proceed by submitting a loan application. The next highest priority project that has submitted an application will be funded. The state shall exert reasonable effort to assure that the higher priority projects on the priority list are funded.

Interest rates are reviewed periodically in comparison to established bond rating indexes to assure rates are at or below market rates as required. The SRF rates are then set to be competitive with other funding agencies.

The interest rates for fiscal year 2015 are summarized in Table 1. Information regarding disadvantaged eligibility and subsidy level criteria can be found in the disadvantaged community subsidies section. The 10-year disadvantaged rate was established in November 2011. The other rates were last adjusted in February 2009.

	Up to 3 Yrs	Up to 10 Yrs	Up to 20 Yrs	Up to 30 Yrs
<u>Interim Rate</u>				
Interest Rate	2.00%			
Admin. Surcharge	<u>0.00%</u>			
Total	2.00%			
<u>Base Rate</u>				
Interest Rate		1.75%	2.50%	2.75%
Admin. Surcharge		<u>0.50%</u>	<u>0.50%</u>	<u>0.50%</u>
Total		2.25%	3.00%	3.25%
<u>Disadvantaged Rate - 100% of MHI</u>				
Interest Rate				2.50%
Admin. Surcharge				<u>0.50%</u>
Total				3.00%
<u>Disadvantaged Rate - 80% of MHI</u>				
Interest Rate		1.00%		1.75%
Admin. Surcharge		<u>0.25%</u>		<u>0.50%</u>
Total		1.25%		2.25%
<u>Disadvantaged Rate - 60% of MHI</u>				
Interest Rate				0.00%
Admin. Surcharge				<u>0.00%</u>
Total				0.00%

The interest rate includes an administrative surcharge as identified in Table 1. The primary purpose of the surcharge is to provide a pool of funds to be used for administrative purposes after the state ceases to receive capitalization grants. The administrative surcharge is also available for other purposes, as determined eligible by EPA and at the discretion of the Board of Water and Natural Resources and the department.

As of September 30, 2014, \$3.27 million of administrative surcharge funds are available.

Beginning in fiscal year 2005, administrative surcharge funds were provided to the planning districts to defray expenses resulting from SRF application preparation and project administration. Reimbursement is \$9,000 per approved loan with payments made in \$3,000 increments as certain milestones are met.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 and subsequent capitalization grants have mandated implementation of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage rules. Under joint powers agreements between the planning districts and the department, the planning districts are to be reimbursed \$1,100 per project to oversee compliance with the Davis-Bacon wage rate verification and certification.

Administrative surcharge funds will again be provided to the planning districts to defray the cost of SRF application preparation and project administration, which includes Davis-Bacon wage rate verification and certification. The 2015 allocation for these activities will be \$150,000.

In fiscal year 2015, \$75,000 of administrative surcharge funds will be used for operator certification training.

Administrative surcharge funds will be used to provide grants to assist very small systems in violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act excluding the Total Coliform Rule. These funds will be limited to community systems with 50 or less connections and not-for-profit, non-transient non-community water systems. Funds will be provided for infrastructure projects as 100 percent grants up to a maximum of \$50,000 and for total project costs less than \$100,000. The fiscal year 2015 allocation for these activities will be \$250,000.

A requirement of the program is that a minimum of 15 percent of all dollars credited to the fund be used to provide loan assistance to small systems that serve fewer than 10,000 persons. Since the inception of the program, loans totaling over \$165.2 million have been made to systems meeting this population threshold, or 46.9 percent of the \$368.1 million of total funds available for loan. Attachment II – List of Projects to be funded in Fiscal Year 2015 identifies more than

\$45.6 million in projects, of which approximately \$40.0 million is for systems serving less than 10,000; therefore, the state expects to continue to exceed the 15 percent threshold.

Water systems must demonstrate the technical, managerial, and financial capability to operate a water utility before it can receive a loan.

The distribution methods and criteria are designed to provide affordable assistance to the borrower with maximum flexibility while providing for the long-term viability of the fund.

AMOUNT OF FUNDS TRANSFERRED BETWEEN THE DRINKING WATER SRF AND THE CLEAN WATER SRF

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 and subsequent Congressional action allows states to transfer an amount equal to 33 percent of its Drinking Water SRF capitalization grant to the Clean Water SRF or an equivalent amount from the Clean Water SRF to the Drinking Water SRF. States can also transfer state match, investment earnings, or principal and interest repayments between SRF programs and may transfer a previous year's allocation at any time.

South Dakota transferred \$15,574,320 from the Clean Water SRF to the Drinking Water SRF program in past years. In fiscal year 2006 and 2011, \$7.5 million of leveraged bond proceeds and \$10 million of repayments, respectively were transferred from the Drinking Water SRF program to the Clean Water SRF program. With the 2015 capitalization grant, the ability exists to transfer up to \$39.2 million from the Clean Water SRF program to the Drinking Water SRF program. More than \$37.3 million could be transferred from the Drinking Water SRF Program to the Clean Water SRF program.

Table 3 (page 10) itemizes the amount of funds transferred between the programs and the amount of funds available to be transferred.

No transfers are expected in fiscal year 2015.

FINANCIAL STATUS

Loan funds are derived from various sources and include federal capitalization grants, state match, leveraged bonds, borrowers' principal repayments, and interest earnings.

Capitalization Grants/State Match: Federal capitalization grants are provided to the state annually. These funds must be matched by the state at a ratio of 5 to 1. The fiscal year 2015 capitalization grant is expected to be \$8,845,000 which requires \$1,769,000 in state match. Bond proceeds will be used to match 2015 capitalization grant funds.

For purposes of meeting fiscal year 2015 proportionality requirements, the South Dakota Drinking Water SRF program will document the expenditure of repayments and bond proceeds in an amount equivalent to the entire required state match.

Leveraged Bonds: The South Dakota Conservancy District has the ability to issue additional bonds above that required for state match, known as leveraged bonds. Previously, \$60.7 million in leveraged bonds have been issued for the Drinking Water SRF program. Leveraged bonds totaling \$7,000,000 were issued in October 2014.

Borrowers' Principal Repayments: The principal repaid by the loan borrowers is used to make semi-annual leveraged bond payments. Any excess principal is available for loans. It is estimated that \$8.5 million in principal repayments will become available for loans in fiscal year 2015.

Interest Earnings: The interest repaid by the loan borrowers, as well as interest earned on investments, is dedicated to make semi-annual state match bond payments. Any excess interest is available for loans. It is estimated that \$4.5 million in interest earnings will become available for loans in fiscal year 2015.

As of September 30, 2014, 251 loans totaling \$352,642,002 have been made.

At the beginning of fiscal year 2015, \$15,458,305 is available for loan. With the 2015 capitalization grant, state match, leveraged bonds, excess interest earnings, and repayments, approximately \$45.5 million will be available to loan. This information is provided in Attachment III, Drinking Water SRF Funding Status.

Funds will be allocated to the set-aside activities in the amounts indicated below. All remaining funds will be used to fund projects on the project priority list. A more detailed description of the activities can be found in the section pertaining to set-asides and the attachments.

Administration	\$353,800
Small System Technical Assistance	\$176,900
Total for set-asides	\$530,700

A conservative approach to set-asides has been taken to assure achieving the goals of developing a permanent, self-sustaining SRF program. Future demand on the program will influence the allocation of funds to set-asides and loan subsidies.

With the adoption of the amended and restated Master Indenture in 2004, the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF programs are cross-collateralized. This allows the board to pledge excess revenues on deposit in the Drinking Water SRF program to act as additional security for bonds secured by

excess revenues on deposit in the Clean Water SRF program, and vice versa.

The Safe Drinking Water Act included three provisions that call for a withholding of Drinking Water SRF grant funds where states fail to implement three necessary programmatic requirements. These provisions were assuring the technical, financial and managerial capacity of new water systems, developing a strategy to address the capacity of existing systems, and developing an operator certification program that complies with EPA guidelines. The State of South Dakota continues to meet the requirements of these provisions and will not be subject to withholding of funds.

Additional Subsidy - Principal Forgiveness

The 2010 and 2011 Drinking Water SRF appropriations mandated that not less than 30 percent of the funds made available for Drinking Water SRF capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients. The 2012 and 2013 capitalization grants mandated additional subsidy be provided in an amount not less than 20 percent, but not more than 30 percent, of the capitalization grants. Additional subsidy may be in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these).

Additional subsidy will be provided in the form of principal forgiveness. Municipalities and sanitary districts must have a minimum rate of \$25 per month based on 5,000 gallons usage or to qualify for principal forgiveness. Other applicants must have a minimum rate of \$55 per month based on 7,000 gallons usage to qualify for principal forgiveness.

When determining the amount of principal forgiveness, the Board of Water and Natural Resources may consider the following decision-making factors, which are set forth in alphabetical order:

- (1) Annual utility operating budgets;
- (2) Available local cash and in-kind contributions;
- (3) Available program funds;
- (4) Compliance with permits and regulations;
- (5) Debt service capability;
- (6) Economic impact;
- (7) Other funding sources;
- (8) Qualification as a Green Project Reserve project;
- (9) Readiness to proceed;
- (10) Regionalization or consolidation of facilities;
- (11) Technical feasibility;
- (12) Utility rates; and
- (13) Water quality benefits.

Table 2 summarizes the amounts of principal forgiveness provided to date.

Table 2 – Principal Forgiveness Status

FFY	Principal Forgiveness	
	Minimum	Maximum
2010	\$4,071,900	\$13,573,000
2011	\$2,825,400	\$9,418,000
2012	\$1,795,000	\$2,692,500
2013	\$1,684,200	\$2,526,300
2014	\$1,769,000	\$2,653,500
2015 (est.)	\$1,769,000	\$2,653,500
	\$13,914,500	\$33,516,800
Awarded from 2010 grant		\$13,504,075
Awarded from 2011 grant		\$9,418,000
Awarded from 2012 grant		\$2,692,000
Awarded from 2013 grant		\$2,526,300
Awarded from 2014 grant		\$2,198,333

It is anticipated that the 2015 capitalization grant will include the ability to award principal forgiveness. Attachment II - List of Projects to be Funded in FY 2015 identifies \$2,597,000 in potential principal forgiveness.

Green Project Reserve

The 2010 and 2011 Drinking Water SRF appropriations mandate that to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, not less than 20 percent of the funds made available for each year's Drinking Water SRF capitalization grant shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities. These four categories of projects are the components of the Green Project Reserve.

Sufficient funds have been awarded to qualifying projects to meet the 2010 and 2011 Green Project Reserve requirement. The 2012 - 2014 capitalization grants were not subject to the Green Project Reserve requirement.

The Green Project Reserve requirement is not anticipated to be reinstated with the 2015 capitalization grant.

DESCRIPTION AND AMOUNT OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES (SET-ASIDES)

The Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes states to provide funding for certain non-project activities provided that the amount of that funding does not exceed certain ceilings. Unused funds in the non-Drinking Water SRF will be banked for future use, where allowable, or transferred to the project loan account at the discretion of the State and with concurrence from the EPA Regional Administrator.

The following sections identify what portions of the capitalization grant will be used for non-Drinking Water SRF activities and describe how the funds will be used.

Administration. Four percent of the fiscal year capitalization grant (\$353,800) will be allocated to administer the Drinking Water SRF program. This is the maximum allowed for this purpose.

Specific activities to be funded are: staff salary, benefits, travel, and overhead; retaining of bond counsel, bond underwriter, financial advisor, and trustee; and other costs to administer the program.

Unused administrative funds will be banked to assure a source of funds not dependent on state general funds.

Small system technical assistance. Two percent of the capitalization grant (\$176,900) will be allocated to provide technical assistance to public water systems serving 10,000 or fewer. This is the maximum allowed for this purpose.

The objective of this set-aside is to bring non-complying systems into compliance and improve operations of water systems.

In fiscal year 1997, the board contracted with the South Dakota Association of Rural Water Systems to help communities evaluate the technical, managerial, and financial capability of its water utilities. These contracts have been renewed periodically to allow the continuation of assistance activities. The Rural Water Association provides such on-site assistance as leak detection, consumer confidence reports, water audits, board oversight and review, treatment plant operations, operator certification, and rate analysis.

To promote proactive planning within small communities, the Small Community Planning Grant program was initiated in fiscal year 2001. Communities are reimbursed 80 percent of the cost of an engineering study,

with the maximum grant amount for any study being \$8,000.

The board also provides additional grants for studies incorporating a rate analysis using Rate Maker software. Reimbursement for performing a rate analysis is 80 percent of costs up to a maximum of \$1,600.

To assure available funds to support the existing small system technical assistance endeavors, \$176,900 from the fiscal year 2015 capitalization grant will be allocated to this set-aside. Unused funds from previous years' set-aside for small system technical assistance are banked for use in future years. Currently, \$208,318 remains from previous years' allocations to be used for the purposes described above.

State program management. The state may use up to 10 percent of its allotment to (1) administer the state PWSS program; (2) administer or provide technical assistance through water protection programs, including the Class V portion of the Underground Injection Control program; (3) develop and implement a capacity development strategy; and (4) develop and implement an operator certification program. A dollar-for-dollar match of capitalization funds must be provided for these activities.

No funds will be set-aside for these activities in federal fiscal year 2015.

Local assistance and other state programs. The state can fund other activities to assist development and implementation of local drinking water protection activities. Up to 15 percent of the capitalization grant may be used for the activities specified below, but not more than 10 percent can be used for any one activity. The allowable activities for this set-aside are: (1) assistance to a public water system to acquire land or a conservation easement for source water protection; (2) assistance to a community water system to implement voluntary, incentive-based source

water quality protection measures; (3) to provide funding to delineate and assess source water protection areas; (4) to support the establishment and implementation of a wellhead protection program; and (5) to provide funding to a community water system to implement a project under the capacity development strategy.

No funds will be set-aside for these activities in federal fiscal year 2015. There remains \$200,331 from prior years' allocations. It is anticipated that a portion of these funds will be used by the Midwest Assistance Program (MAP). Since 2008, MAP has been assisting communities that received an SRF loan and recommendations were made in the capacity assessment to improve the technical, financial, or managerial capacity of the system. In addition, the Midwest Assistance Program has assisted in the review of capacity assessments required as part of the Drinking Water SRF loan applications. The DENR and the Midwest Assistance Program will continue the partnership as needed.

DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITY SUBSIDIES

Communities that meet the disadvantaged eligibility criteria described below may receive additional subsidies. This includes communities that will meet the disadvantaged criteria as a result of the project.

Definition. To be eligible for loan subsidies a community must meet the following criteria:

- (1) for municipalities and sanitary districts:
 - (a) the median household income is below the state-wide median household income; and
 - (b) the monthly residential water bill is \$25 or more for 5,000 gallons usage; or

(2) for other community water systems:

- (a) the median household income is below the state-wide median household income; and
- (b) the monthly water bill for rural households is \$55 or more for 7,000 gallons usage.

The source of income statistics will be the most recent federal census or statistically valid information supplied by the applicant.

Affordability criteria used to determine subsidy amount. Loans given to disadvantaged communities may have a term up to 30 years or the expected life of the project, whichever is less. Disadvantaged communities below the statewide median household income, but at or greater than 80 percent, are eligible to extend the term of the loan up to 30 years. Disadvantaged communities below 80 percent of the statewide median household income, but at or greater than 60 percent may receive up to a two percentage point reduction in interest rates. See Table 1 on page 3 for the disadvantaged interest rate for fiscal year 2015. Disadvantaged communities with a median household income less than 60 percent of the statewide median household income may receive a zero percent loan.

Amount of capitalization grant to be made available for providing additional subsidies. Additional subsidy as mandated under recent capitalization grants is provided as described previously. Disadvantaged communities are eligible for additional subsidy in the form of principal forgiveness.

Identification of systems to receive subsidies and the amount. Systems that are eligible to receive disadvantaged community rates and terms are identified in Attachment I and Attachment II.

Table 3 - Amounts Available to Transfer between State Revolving Fund Programs

Year	DWSRF Capitalization Grant	Amount Available for Transfer	Banked Transfer Ceiling	Amount Transferred from CWSRF to DWSRF	Amount Transferred from DWSRF to CWSRF	Transfer Description	CWSRF Funds Available to Transfer	DWSRF Funds Available to Transfer
1997	\$12,558,800	\$4,144,404	\$4,144,404				\$4,144,404	\$4,144,404
1998	\$7,121,300	\$2,350,029	\$6,494,433				\$6,494,433	\$6,494,433
1999	\$7,463,800	\$2,463,054	\$8,957,487				\$8,957,487	\$8,957,487
2000	\$7,757,000	\$2,559,810	\$11,517,297				\$11,517,297	\$11,517,297
2001	\$7,789,100	\$2,570,403	\$14,087,700				\$14,087,700	\$14,087,700
2002	\$8,052,500	\$2,657,325	\$16,745,025	\$7,812,960		CW Cap Grant/Match	\$8,932,065	\$16,745,025
2003	\$8,004,100	\$2,641,353	\$19,386,378	\$7,761,360		CW Cap Grant/Match	\$3,812,058	\$19,386,378
2004	\$8,303,100	\$2,740,023	\$22,126,401				\$6,552,081	\$22,126,401
2005	\$8,352,500	\$2,756,325	\$24,882,726				\$9,308,406	\$24,882,726
2006	\$8,229,300	\$2,715,669	\$27,598,395		\$7,500,000	Leveraged Bonds	\$12,024,075	\$20,098,395
2007	\$8,229,000	\$2,715,570	\$30,313,965				\$14,739,645	\$22,813,965
2008	\$8,146,000	\$2,688,180	\$33,002,145				\$17,427,825	\$25,502,145
2009	\$8,146,000	\$2,688,180	\$35,690,325				\$20,116,005	\$28,190,325
2010	\$13,573,000	\$4,479,090	\$40,169,415				\$24,595,095	\$32,669,415
2011	\$9,418,000	\$3,107,940	\$43,277,355		\$10,000,000	Repayments	\$27,703,035	\$25,777,355
2012	\$8,975,000	\$2,961,750	\$46,239,105				\$30,664,785	\$28,739,105
2013	\$8,421,000	\$2,788,930	\$49,018,035				\$33,443,715	\$31,518,035
2014	\$8,845,000	\$2,918,850	\$51,936,885				\$36,362,565	\$34,436,885
2015 (est.)	\$8,845,000	\$2,918,850	\$54,833,625				\$39,259,305	\$37,333,625

ATTACHMENT I

PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

Attachment I is a comprehensive list of projects that are eligible for Drinking Water SRF loans. This list was developed from State Water Plan applications. Inclusion on the list carries no obligations to the Drinking Water SRF program. Attachment II lists those projects expected to be funded in fiscal year 2015.

Priority Points	Community/ Public Water System	Project Number	Project Description	Est. Loan Amount	Expected Loan Rate & Term	Pop. Served	Dis-advan- taged
330	Edgemont	C462216-01	<i>Problem:</i> the town's water supply is four free flowing wells that are exceeding the maximum contaminant level for Gross Alpha and the towns distribution system and underground concrete reservoirs are old and in poor condition. <i>Project:</i> re-case the existing wells, construct a new storage reservoir and water treatment system, and replace and reconfigure the distribution system to bring water from all four wells to the new storage reservoir.	\$5,098,000	2.25%, 30 years	867	Yes
161	Sioux Rural Water System	C462433-01	<i>Problem:</i> the peak day usage has exceeded the design capacity of the system's two water treatment plants and is near the firm capacity of the wells supplying the system. <i>Project:</i> expand the capacity of the two water treatment plants, add two new wells, and install new lines to provide looping in several areas.	\$4,730,000	3.00%, 20 years	5,414	
155	Mid-Dakota Rural Water System	C462430-05	<i>Problem:</i> the water system currently utilizes a self-read billing system that is inefficient. <i>Project:</i> convert approximately 5,600 water meters to utilize an automatic meter reading system and install base towers as needed.	\$2,700,000	2.25%, 10 years	32,000	Yes
148	Big Sioux Community Water System	C462439-02	<i>Problem:</i> the city of Madison has an inadequate supply that has also had water quality issues, and the system itself has inadequate supplies to meet current peak demands. <i>Project:</i> the system	\$2,972,700	3.00%, 20 years	18,000	

Priority Points	Community/ Public Water System	Project Number	Project Description	Est. Loan Amount	Expected Loan Rate & Term	Pop. Served	Dis-advan- taged
128	Woodland Hills Homeowners Association	C462469-02	will connect to Minnehaha Community Water Corporation to provide additional water coming from the Lewis & Clark Regional Water system supply and construct approximately 15 miles of new 12- and 10-inch PVC watermain to supply current users and the city of Madison with water. <i>Problem:</i> the distribution system is unmetered, leaking excessively and experiencing freezing problems due to inadequate burial depth. <i>Project:</i> install water meters and replace the distribution system.	\$375,000	3.00%, 20 years	250	
99	Onida	C462234-01	<i>Problem:</i> the city's distribution system is asbestos cement pipe which may present health concerns, the distribution system has several dead end lines, the meters are old and in need of replacement, and does not have adequate water storage capacity. <i>Project:</i> replace nearly 20,000 feet asbestos cement pipe, provide looping to eliminate dead ends, install approximately 400 new remote read water meters, install a meter reading system, and replace the existing storage tank with a 200,000 elevated water storage tank.	\$5,450,000	3.00%, 20 years	658	
90	Flandreau	C462125-01	<i>Problem:</i> the city's distribution system is over 50 years old and experiencing breaks, the distribution system has several dead end lines and the meters are old and in need of replacement. <i>Project:</i> replace nearly 5,300 feet of PVC pipe to replace the existing pipe, provide looping to eliminate dead ends, install approximately 800 new remote read water meters and install a meter reading system.	\$2,560,000	3.00%, 30 years	2,341	Yes
90	Tyndall	C462131-03	<i>Problem:</i> the city's distribution system is asbestos cement and cast iron pipe which may present health concerns, has several dead end	\$4,700,000	2.25%, 30 years	1,067	Yes

Priority Points	Community/ Public Water System	Project Number	Project Description	Est. Loan Amount	Expected Loan Rate & Term	Pop. Served	Dis-advan- taged
84	Alcester	C462212-01	lines, and does not have adequate water storage capacity. <i>Project:</i> replace nearly 25,000 feet asbestos cement and cast iron pipe, provide looping to eliminate dead ends and replace the existing storage tank with a 200,000 elevated water storage tank.	\$1,478,000	3.00%, 30 years	807	Yes
83	Buffalo	C462245-01	<i>Problem:</i> much of the city's water mains are cast iron that is in need of replacement. <i>Project:</i> replace approximately 9,000 feet of cast iron water main.	\$1,409,000	2.25%, 30 years	346	Yes (Pending rate increase)
80	Eagle Butte	C462148-04	<i>Problem:</i> the city's distribution system is predominately old asbestos cement pipe that is in need of replacement and other areas served by undersized lines. <i>Project:</i> replace approximately 9,100 feet of water main.	\$725,000	0%, 30 years	1,318	Yes
74	Avon	C462242-01	<i>Problem:</i> the city's meters are obsolete and unserviceable. <i>Project:</i> replace approximately 330 water meters and install an automatic meter reading system.	\$469,800	2.25%, 10 years	590	Yes
74	Humboldt	C462254-02	<i>Problem:</i> the city's meters are obsolete and unserviceable. <i>Project:</i> replace approximately 300 water meters and install an automatic meter reading system.	\$240,000	2.25%, 10 years	581	
74	Plankinton	C462110-02	<i>Problem:</i> the city's meters are old and in need of replacement. <i>Project:</i> replace approximately 380 water meters and install drive by meter reading system.	\$196,000	2.25%, 10 years	707	
74	Wessington Springs	C462210-01	<i>Problem:</i> the city's meters are old and in need of replacement. <i>Project:</i> replace approximately 540 water meters and install an automatic meter	\$530,000	2.25%, 10 years	956	

Priority Points	Community/ Public Water System	Project Number	Project Description	Est. Loan Amount	Expected Loan Rate & Term	Pop. Served	Dis-advan- taged
57	Kranzburg	C462351-01	reading system. <i>Problem:</i> the distribution system consists primarily of 2-inch copper and polyethylene lines in need of replacement. <i>Project:</i> install a new distribution system and turn the operation of the system over to Sioux Rural Water.	\$1,311,000	3.00%, 20 years	172	
47	Brandon	C462032-02	<i>Problem:</i> the distribution system has several dead-end lines, the community does not have adequate water supply with the largest producing well out of service and does not have adequate water storage capacity. <i>Project:</i> loop portions of the distribution system and construct a new well and water tower.	\$15,811,000	3.00%, 20 years	8,785	
42	Conde	C462082-01	<i>Problem:</i> the distribution system has several dead-end lines, has experienced excessive line breaks and the community does not have adequate water storage capacity. <i>Project:</i> loop portions of the distribution system, replace the brittle ductile iron pipe and construct a new water tower.	\$3,442,700	3.00%, 30 years	140	Yes
38	Emery	C462248-01	<i>Problem:</i> the distribution system consists primarily of old cast iron lines and very few of the valves on the mainline or service lines are operable. <i>Project:</i> install approximately 16,600 feet of PVC line to replace the cast iron lines, install 73 gate valves, and 157 service lines.	\$1,962,000	2.25%, 30 years	439	Yes
32	Minnehaha Community Water Corporation	C462440-02	<i>Problem:</i> the city of Madison and Big Sioux Community Water System have an inadequate supply of water to meet current peak demands; Madison has also had water quality issues. <i>Project:</i> the system will connect to Big Sioux Community Water System to provide additional water coming from the Lewis & Clark Regional Water system supply and construct approximately 10 miles of new 8- and 16-inch	\$1,800,000	3.00%, 20 years	6,474	

Priority Points	Community/ Public Water System	Project Number	Project Description	Est. Loan Amount	Expected Loan Rate & Term	Pop. Served	Dis-advan- taged
28	Stickney	C462185-01	PVC watermain to supply Big Sioux CWS and the city of Madison with water. <i>Problem:</i> approximately one-half of the distribution system consists of asbestos concrete pipe that is in need of replacement and the water meters are outdated. <i>Project:</i> replace approximately 14,000 feet of asbestos concrete pipe with PVC and replace water meters.	\$2,172,000	3.00%, 30 years	284	Yes
26	Lead-Deadwood Sanitary District	C462002-02	<i>Problem:</i> the Peake Ditch raw water source has limited use due to a landslide that damaged a portion of the water line. <i>Project:</i> abandon approximately 17,200 feet of the existing line and replace it with approximately 16,600 feet of new HDPE line.	\$1,061,000	3.00%, 20 years	4,556	
21	Canton	C462039-02	<i>Problem:</i> the city has two wells that can no longer be used due to non-operational equipment and other wells are experiencing decreasing capacity, and the high service pumps that fill the water tower are in need of replacement. <i>Project:</i> install two new wells and replace the high service pumps.	\$1,741,000	3.00%, 20 years	3,057	
21	Dakota Dunes Community Improvement District	C462035-02	<i>Problem:</i> the existing 500,000-gallon clear well at the water treatment plant lacks the capacity to meet the community's peak daily demand of 1,000,000 gallons and the high service pumps are not sized to provide pump capacity if any single unit is off-line. <i>Project:</i> construct a 500,000-gallon ground storage reservoir and install a third high service pump to provide redundancy.	\$1,600,000	3.00%, 20 years	2,744	
21	Hot Springs	C462040-02	<i>Problem:</i> the city's raw water pumping system does not have capacity to provide adequate water in the event one of the two pumping stations is out of commission, the storage capacity is less than a peak day, and the system	\$3,850,000	2.25%, 30 years	4,129	Yes

Priority Points	Community/ Public Water System	Project Number	Project Description	Est. Loan Amount	Expected Loan Rate & Term	Pop. Served	Dis-advan- taged
20	Colonial Pine Hills Sanitary District	C462270-04	does not have adequate well supply. <i>Project:</i> install a new well and pump house, construct a new 3-million gallon water tower, and develop a new Madison well. <i>Problem:</i> the existing water distribution line on Pinewood Drive is undersized and constructed of material with two low of a pressure class resulting in low pressures and many leaks. <i>Project:</i> install approximately 2,800 feet of PVC pipe to replace the existing pipe and necessary appurtenances.	\$494,000	3.00%, 20 years	1,200	
17	Canyon Springs Sanitary and Water District	C462478-01	<i>Problem:</i> the system is supplied by only one well, has an area that experiences low pressures, and dead-end lines exist within the distribution system. <i>Project:</i> drill an additional well to provide redundancy, install a booster station, and loop the dead-end lines.	\$1,903,000	3.00%, 20 years	36	
16	Hartford	C462104-04	<i>Problem:</i> the system is supplied by a single 8-inch water line which is susceptible to breaks and there is no other water supply for the community. <i>Project:</i> construct an additional water supply line to provide a looped system to prevent interruptions in service.	\$711,200	3.00%, 20 years	2,534	
10	Elk Point	C462059-06	<i>Problem:</i> the water line under Rose Street consists of old ductile iron pipe that is susceptible to corrosion. <i>Project:</i> replace the ductile line with approximately 2,500 feet of PVC pipe.	\$1,750,000	3.00%, 20 years	1,963	
10	Miller	C462128-02	<i>Problem:</i> a portion of the city's distribution system consists of asbestos cement pipe that is experiencing excessive breaks. <i>Project:</i> replace approximately 53,000 feet of asbestos cement pipe with PVC pipe.	\$6,300,000	3.00%, 30 years	1,489	Yes (Pending rate increase)
8	Bridgewater	C462112-01	<i>Problem:</i> a portion of the city's distribution system consists of cast iron pipe that is	\$218,900	3.00%, 30 years	492	Yes

Priority Points	Community/ Public Water System	Project Number	Project Description	Est. Loan Amount	Expected Loan Rate & Term	Pop. Served	Dis-advan- taged
4	Hoven	C462253-02	experiencing excessive breaks. <i>Project:</i> replace approximately 700 feet of cast iron pipe with PVC pipe. <i>Problem:</i> the distribution system consists primarily of cast iron pipe that is old and is in need of repair. <i>Project:</i> replace cast iron pipe with PVC pipe.	\$353,000	3.00%, 30 years	406	Yes
4	New Underwood	C462257-02	<i>Problem:</i> the city's elevated storage tank is located over ½-mile outside city limits and connects to the distribution system with one 6-inch line, which is inadequately sized and provides no back-up delivery method. <i>Project:</i> construct a parallel 10-inch line to connect the elevated storage tank to the distribution system.	\$280,000	3.00%, 30 years	616	Yes
4	Wessington Springs	C462210-02	<i>Problem:</i> a portion of the city's distribution system consists of asbestos cement pipe that is experiencing excessive breaks. <i>Project:</i> replace approximately 860 feet of asbestos cement pipe with PVC pipe and related appurtenances.	\$164,400	3.00%, 30 years	956	Yes

ATTACHMENT II – LIST OF PROJECTS TO BE FUNDED IN FISCAL YEAR 2015

Priority Points	Loan Recipient	Project Number	Assistance Amount	Principal Forgiveness ¹	Funding Date	Expected Funding Source ²
	<i>Green Project Reserve</i>					
LOANS EXPECTED						
155	Mid-Dakota Rural Water System	C462430-05	\$2,700,000	\$270,000	Jan. 2015	2014/2015
80	Eagle Butte	C462148-04	\$725,000	\$75,000	Jan. 2015	2015
21	Dakota Dunes Community Improvement District	C462035-02	\$1,600,000	\$160,000	Jan. 2015	2015
20	Colonial Pine Hills Sanitary District	C462270-04	\$400,000	\$40,000	Jan. 2015	2015
4	Hoven	C462253-02	\$353,000	\$35,000	Jan. 2015	2015
161	Sioux Rural Water System	C462433-01	\$4,730,000	\$200,000	March 2015	2015
148	Big Sioux Community Water System	C462439-02	\$2,972,700	-0-	March 2015	Repayments
128	Woodland Hills Homeowners Association	C462469-02	\$375,000	\$37,000	March 2015	Repayments
47	Brandon	C462032-02	\$15,811,000	\$380,000	March 2015	2015/Lev. Funds
32	Minnehaha Community Water Corporation	C462440-02	\$1,800,000	-0-	March 2015	Repayments
90	Flandreau	C462125-01	\$2,560,000	\$250,000	June 2015	Repayments
83	Buffalo	C462148-03	\$1,409,000	\$140,000	June 2015	Repayments
21	Canton	C462039-02	\$1,741,000	\$170,000	June 2015	Repayments
28	Stickney	C462185-01	\$2,172,000	\$210,000	Sept. 2015	Repayments
10	Miller	C462128-02	\$6,300,000	\$630,000	Sept. 2015	Repayments

1. Principal forgiveness amounts shown for loans expected are estimates for planning purposes only.

2. Projects identified using 2015 capitalization grant funds are for equivalency requirements planning purposes only, actual projects used for capitalization grant equivalency will be identified on the fiscal year 2015 annual report.

**ATTACHMENT III
PROGRAM FUNDING STATUS**

Fiscal Years 1997 - 2014

Capitalization Grants	\$157,625,698
State Match	\$31,525,140
ARRA Grant	\$19,500,000
Set-Asides	(\$10,059,116)
Transfer of FY 2002 & 2003 Clean Water Capitalization Grant and State Match	\$15,574,320
Transfer of DWSRF Repayments	(\$10,000,000)
Leveraged Bonds	\$60,725,699
Excess Interest as of September 30, 2014	\$34,280,035
Excess Principal as of Sept. 30, 2014	<u>\$68,928,531</u>
 Total Funds Dedicated to Loan	 \$368,100,307
 Loans made through September 30, 2014	 <u>(\$352,642,002)</u>
 Balance of funds as of September 30, 2014	 \$15,458,305

Fiscal Year 2015 Projections

Capitalization Grants	\$8,845,000
State Match	\$1,769,000
Set-Asides	(\$530,700)
Projected Excess Principal Repayments	\$8,500,000
Projected Unrestricted Interest Earnings	\$4,500,000
Leveraged Bonds	\$7,000,000
Projected Fiscal Year 2015 Loan Sub-total	<u>\$30,083,300</u>
 Total Funds Available for Loans	 <u><u>\$45,541,605</u></u>
 Loan Amount Identified on Attachment II - List of Projects to be Funded in Fiscal Year 2015	 <u><u>\$45,648,700</u></u>

Administrative Surcharge Funds Available as of September 30, 2013	
Program Income	\$1,631,736
Non-Program Income	\$1,638,915
Total	<u>\$3,270,651</u>