



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

# SFY2024

February 2025

Prepared by: OHA, Business Oregon and DEQ

**Final Version**



# Contents

<b>I. Introduction.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>II. Goals and accomplishments.....</b>	<b>5</b>
A. Progress toward short-term goals.....	5
B. Progress toward long-term goals.....	8
C. The public health benefits of investment in infrastructure.....	11
<b>III. DWSRF loan and set-aside activities.....</b>	<b>12</b>
A. Sources of DWSRF funding.....	12
1. Capitalization grants.....	13
2. State match.....	13
3. Interest earnings.....	13
4. Repayments and payments.....	13
B. Uses of DWSRF funds.....	13
1. Loan assistance status.....	13
a) Project bypass.....	13
b) Binding commitments.....	13
c) Small systems.....	13
d) Disadvantaged community systems.....	14
e) Loan disbursements or cash draw proportionality.....	14
f) Additional subsidy.....	15
2. Set-aside activity status.....	15
• Set-aside: Administrative expense.....	16
• Set-aside: Small systems technical assistance.....	17
• Set-aside: State program management.....	17

i. Basic program activities.....	18
• Set-aside: Local assistance and other state programs.....	19
• Local assistance – Capacity development.....	19
• Local assistance – Implementation of protection.....	21
<b>IV. Additional financial information.....</b>	<b>23</b>
A. Loan portfolio analysis.....	23
B. Financial statements.....	23
C. Project loan origination fees.....	23
<b>V. Compliance with operating agreement and grant conditions.....</b>	<b>24</b>
A. Conduct environmental reviews.....	24
B. Capacity development authority.....	24
C. Review of technical, managerial, and financial capability of assistance recipients.....	24
D. Take payments based on a payment schedule.....	24
E. Assure borrowers have a dedicated source of repayment.....	24
F. Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA).....	25
G. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) – Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women’s Business Enterprises (WBE).....	25
H. Davis Bacon (DB) Wage Rate, American Iron and Steel (AIS), and Build America, Buy America (BABA) Requirements.....	25
<b>Appendix A: Annual (2024) funded project scope list.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Appendix B: DWSRF Program Highlights (1997 – 2024) Pyramid.....</b>	<b>30</b>

# 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, 2023, through June 30, 2024. 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 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 SFY2024 project activities. Reference the annual (2024) 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 SFY2024 activities:

Total amount of committed and executed loans:  
**\$45,469,258**

Total number of **new** projects funded: **35**

Total population served: **140,392**

Disadvantaged communities who received funding: **23**

### New interest rates and terms:

Standard project loans – up to 30 years at **2.73%**  
(avg. rate): **6**

Disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged community project loans – up to 30 years at 1.0%: **7**

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

Planning projects that received 100% principal forgiveness: **22**

Emergency or environmental justice projects that received 100% principal forgiveness: **0**

Prior award amendment projects (not new projects): **2**

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

### Additional subsidies:

Loan forgiveness: **\$18,401,290 (35 projects)**

Small systems (<10,000 people) that received subsidies: **31**

### Set-Aside activity disbursements:

Total amount of funds expended from all four set-asides: **\$3,610,892**

# 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 successfully execute assistance agreements, supplemented by Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding, during the reporting period, July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.

During this 12-month report period \$45,469,258 went to water system projects:

- A total of 35 new signed project loan agreements. See Attachment B, Schedule D for a complete list of these new projects.
- A total of 23 of the 35 new signed project loan agreements were committed to disadvantaged communities (DAC).

To date, Oregon has executed assistance for \$612,435,599 to 428 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 93 new and existing infrastructure (i.e., health/compliance and general/resiliency) projects requesting approximately \$633,926,167 in funding to meet improvement costs. This current combined PPL includes project data submitted with the 2022 and 2023 Capitalization Grants.

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

During SFY2024 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, under the Base program, the maximum amount of forgivable loan per funding award is \$500,000 for those water systems with a Median Household Income (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.

BIL-General Supplemental requirements mandate that forgivable loan be provided only to disadvantaged communities, so the systems awarded funds from the FY22 & FY23 BIL-General Supplemental (BIL-GS) funds were each determined to be highly ranked DAC systems to maximize forgivable loan access. Each system was awarded up to 52% of its total project cost as a forgivable loan to meet federal grant requirements. Interest rates for the loan portion under the BIL-GS funds were as low as 1% for those systems determined to be faced with higher water rates, either currently or based on the debt coverage from the project loan at project completion.

Like the BIL-GS allotment, BIL-Lead Service Line Replacement (BIL-LSLR) funding mandates that forgivable loan be provided only to disadvantaged communities, resulting in non-disadvantaged communities that pursue lead service line replacement projects taking on 100% loan with no principal forgiveness. Oregon DWSRF recognizes the importance of removing lead service lines from water systems and seeks to maximize affordability across all water systems that pursue LSLR projects. Business Oregon will establish low interest rates on BIL-LSLR loans including utilizing a zero percent (0%) interest rate to incentivize water systems and reduce the debt burden for recipients. To date Oregon's DWSRF has not executed a LSLR assistance agreement and is engaging with systems following the Lead Service Line Inventory to determine funding need.

BIL-Emerging Contaminants (BIL-EC) funding remains available to be awarded as 100% principal forgiveness. Currently, Oregon's priorities for EC funding remain as perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), manganese, and cyanotoxins, with the priority focus on PFAS. Twenty-five percent of EC funding must go to disadvantaged communities or eligible public water systems with fewer than 25,000 people. Oregon's funding awards have exceeded this requirement. As of the end of the SFY2024, 99% of the awarded BIL-EC funds went to DAC communities.

Oregon Health Authority (OHA) and Business Oregon partners recognized that using MHI alone to determine DAC status does not always fully reflect the true financial capacity or socioeconomic circumstances of Oregonians and their communities where they reside. Therefore, Oregon's DWSRF Program collaborated with consultants, the Cadmus Group, beginning in SFY2024 to improve the existing DAC definition to further recognize and expand DAC status to better reflect the intent of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and DWSRF funding in the future. See Section III. DWSRF loan and set-aside activities for more information.

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.

Separate from its Circuit Rider Program, OHA also incorporated three vendor contracts to provide assistance related to service line inventories for community water systems serving 10,000 or fewer people and non-profit non-community water systems. Specific activities for this work included training and outreach related to service line requirements, best practices and reporting requirements, and individual assistance to public water systems in completing their service line inventories.

Initially these services were provided to assist communities with meeting their Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) mandates by the October 16, 2024, deadline, but are slated to continue throughout the BIL funding years.

- 4. Evaluate and update financial offerings within the program to ensure requirements with the grant are met while also providing equitable access to needed funds.*

Forgivable loan awards in the SDWRLF program are limited based on annual availability identified in EPA's requirements for each capitalization grant allotment for the State Revolving Fund. Each capitalization grant details a specific set requirement for minimum and maximum subsidy to award. Partner agency Business Oregon is tasked with ensuring the subsidy requirements of each DWSRF capitalization grant are met by managing forgivable loan amounts awarded to eligible projects. Business Oregon closely monitors available subsidy and loan principal forgiveness awards and shall make necessary adjustments to the annual financing details document or annual award limits when needed to ensure the program adheres to EPA subsidy requirements.

Since SFY2016, under the Base program EPA generally has set the minimum amount of subsidy to award from a capitalization grant at 20%, and the maximum as 49%-50%. Oregon's DWSRF has consistently met this goal, with the average amount of subsidy awarded from base capitalization grant at 39% per grant. Forgivable loan under the program is awarded to all infrastructure projects based on funding source (Base, BIL-GS, BIL-EC), ranking, system size, and disadvantaged community status. Additionally, Oregon's DWSRF supports planning projects through its Sustainable Infrastructure Planning Projects (SIPP) program, which offers small 100% forgivable loan awards for various project types. Based on community affordability needs and higher rates of inflation, the program has raised the limit on certain SIPP project types from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

For the BIL allotments, the program has met subsidy goals through utilizing the incentives detailed in (2) above.

## 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 SFY2024, Oregon's loan fund made 6 standard loans with interest in the range of 2.6% to 2.9% (2.73% on average). Additionally, Oregon's loan fund executed 7 loans to disadvantaged communities at a subsidized rate of 1%. The overall program average interest rate was 1.87% on all loans made during the SFY. Therefore, the loan fund has continued to grow in perpetuity to benefit Oregon's water systems. Standard 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. Principal forgiveness is awarded based on criteria such as funding source (BIL-GS, BIL-EC, Base), if the project addressed health and compliance issues, system size, and community affordability factors for each project.

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. The state is implementing several strategies to ensure the efficient allocation, obligation, and use of funds awarded. For example, the state has updated its Letter of Interest and application forms in SFY2024 to streamline necessary information obtained from water system applicants.

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 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 [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law \(BIL\)](#) funding that was signed in to law on November 15, 2021. Oregon's DWSRF program is relaunching the SSEA program in 2025.

Prior to the implementation of BIL, the program would consider its repayment dollars as



available to be utilized for additional water systems to apply for funding additional projects only after they were confirmed to be received by systems paying down their existing loans. In 2023 and 2024, Business Oregon worked closely with its fiscal department and utilized its data management system to project the amount of repayments anticipated to be revolved back into the program. Repayments on loans in Oregon's DWSRF are generally performed annually at the end of the calendar year. As of mid-2024, Business Oregon accounted for anticipated repayments to be paid before year-end and tied 100% of those funds to water systems in obligations, amendments, or sub-program functions such as the SIPP program.

In anticipation of incoming grant funding such as the Base Capitalization Grant and the BIL General Supplemental, Business Oregon shifted to engaging with communities targeted for those funds far earlier than in previous years. For example, the Intended Use Plan for the 2023 BIL-General Supplemental public comment period closed on January 18th, 2024. Business Oregon held an internal BIL Implementation Planning Meeting on January 22nd to immediately begin a process for outreach to garner an invitation for water systems to start applying for those funds. Business Oregon anticipates a similar early outreach process to secure obligations with the targeted water systems for additional grant years.

OHA and Business Oregon believe these additional programmatic upgrades:

- Provide 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](https://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.

As funding is available, Business Oregon contacts water systems on the PPL in the order they have been ranked to prioritize projects that have scored the highest in addressing health risks and compliance issues.

Business Oregon's Regional Project Managers and Regional Development Officers work closely with communities to consider all options with the community when determining a project's readiness to proceed. Business Oregon makes every effort to move a project forward and, if applicable, connect a water system with low-cost or free technical assistance (TA) resources to foster needed project development. After moving through the Health & Compliance list on the PPL, if sufficient funds are available, Oregon may fund eligible general infrastructure 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.*

The funding available for projects under the umbrella of the SDWRLF program is comprised of annual federal grants, state matching funds provided by Oregon, repayment dollars from current and maturing loans, and interest earnings on the account. The EPA allows for states to consider only a subset of those funds – the amount equal to the federal grant – going out to recipient water systems as federal dollars. Projects funded with these federal dollars have certain additional federal requirements such as the Build America, Buy America (BABA) Act, EPA's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program, and Single Audit Act and are called "equivalency projects." All other projects funded with the state match, repayment dollars, and interest are considered "non-equivalency" projects. Non-equivalency projects must still comply with all state and local requirements and many federal requirements but will not have to meet certain federal requirements such as BABA.

Through SFY2024 and beyond, Business Oregon is taking operational steps to build equivalency into its program including revising the program handbook, contracts and other program templates, and recipient resources such as contract clauses, while also providing internal staff training and resources for implementing equivalency.

Business Oregon is building and improving a process wherein applicants are made aware early in the funding process if they are an equivalency project. After the LOI submission and annual review date, Business Oregon will assess funding availability, water system readiness to proceed, and equivalency projects. When water systems are invited to submit full applications, they will be notified if they are an equivalency project so they can plan accordingly as they develop their application.

Examples of factors Business Oregon utilized while determining which projects are equivalency and which are non-equivalency are:

- Projects that must meet the additional federal requirements due to the nature of the project activities and/or the inclusion of other sources of federal funding.
  - For example, a project that is co-funded through one or more other federal programs such as EPA’s Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program or the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal funding, the project is likely already subject to the equivalency requirements.
- The technical, managerial, and financial capacity of the water system to manage the additional requirements.
  - Higher capacity communities may be more equipped to manage equivalency project than smaller, lower-capacity water systems.
- The overall project budget.
  - Business Oregon may try to target one or two large projects to meet the equivalency amount.

Business Oregon selected systems funded with the federal dollars in SFY2024 based on the above criteria. For example, under the anticipated FY24 Base Capitalization Grant the City of Grants Pass shall be considered an equivalency project as they expect to strategically co-fund their water treatment plant project with multiple federal sources, including SDWRLF funds. Equivalency projects are still in the process of executing contract for the FY23 FY BIL-General Supplemental Grant, FY22 & FY23 BIL-Emerging Contaminants Grants, and the FY23 BIL-Lead Service Line Grant. The state is in progress in obligating these funds and has ample interest for each of the grants besides the Lead Service Line funding. To date Oregon’s DWSRF has not executed a LSLR assistance agreement and is engaging with systems following the Lead Service Line Inventory to determine funding need.

5. *OHA and Business Oregon will be working with EPA contractors within the following year to review the current disadvantaged community definition it uses to determine disadvantaged status.*

In January 2024, with the technical support of Cadmus Group, LLC (Cadmus), an EPA contractor, OHA and Business Oregon launched the process to review and revise Oregon’s disadvantaged community (DAC) definition. During SFY2024, the workgroup held six sessions with Cadmus and met several times internally without Cadmus to define the state’s goals for a new definition, review various indicators and datasets, and evaluate multiple possible scenarios for alternative DAC definitions. OHA and Business Oregon staff began planning and developing public materials in preparation for a public engagement process and public comment period to solicit input on a proposed definition.

The process continued into SFY2025, resulting in an updated definition that will be applied to water systems submitting new projects by the February 15, 2025 deadline.

## 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.

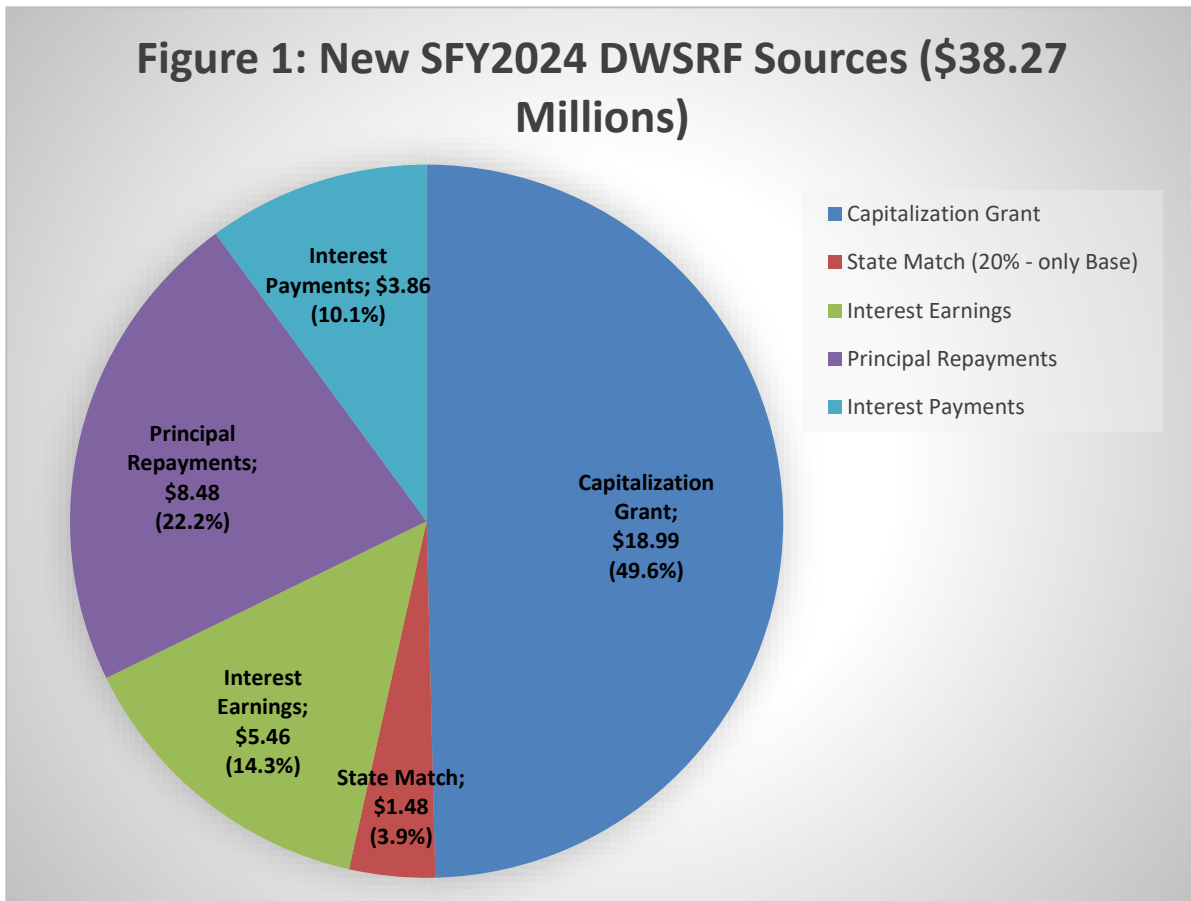
Ensuring that all Oregonians have access to safe drinking water remains our highest priority. Three important ways to meet this priority are through strong asset management practices, investments in drinking water infrastructure, and prioritizing disadvantaged communities.

## III. DWSRF loan and set-aside activities

This section of the annual report provides an overview of SFY2024 activities in the loan fund and set-asides.

### A. Sources of DWSRF funding

Oregon's loan fund continued to make project loans in SFY2024 using previous capitalization grant awards, state match, interest, and repayments. See below for chart.



## 1. Capitalization grants

Oregon received its 2023 DWSRF (base) award of \$7,428,000 and its 2023 BIL Emerging Contaminants award of \$11,560,000 during SFY2024. Cumulative DWSRF (base) grant awards received (SFY1998-2024) equal \$351,231,712, according to monthly EPA ULO data collected.

## 2. State match

Oregon deposited the required DWSRF (base) state match (20%) of \$1,485,600 during SFY2024. State match is not required for BIL Emerging Contaminants funding.

## 3. Interest earnings

Oregon received \$5,458,192 in interest earnings on investments in this reporting period.

## 4. Repayments and payments

Repayments received totaled \$8,482,673 in principal and \$3,857,993 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 SFY2024.

## 1. Loan assistance status

Oregon's loan fund entered into 35 new loan agreements and changes to existing assistance agreements totaling \$45,469,258. Loan agreements ranged from below \$20,000 to \$6,901,320.

### a) Project bypass

Of the 35 new projects funded during SFY2024, 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 community's 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, 2024, Oregon's overall project commitments (since inception of program in 1997) total \$612,435,599.

### 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. Thirty-one (31) of the 35

new projects funded during this reporting period were for small systems. Small water systems under 10,000 in population, depending on size, that submitted an LOI for DWSRF (base) or BIL General Supplemental funding received an additional 1 to 5 points on their project rating score on the Project 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 interest rate as low as 1% with a loan repayment term of up to 30 years. Under the Base program, forgivable loans in FY2024 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. Twenty-three (23) assistance agreements for disadvantaged communities were made during SFY2024. Approximately \$10,814,734 in principal forgiveness was committed to these systems. See Schedule D in Attachment B for more DAC project funding details.

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 that 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 definition continued with EPA consultants during SFY2024 and SFY2025.

Oregon's DWSRF program will administer a new and improved DAC definition during SFY2025 which will be applied to applicants that are rated and ranked for 2025 funding considerations.

#### **e) Loan Disbursements or Cash Draw Proportionality**

Oregon disbursed a total of \$29,152,509 to loan recipients in SFY2024. 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 base capitalization grant amount for additional subsidy for state-defined disadvantaged communities.

A key priority of BIL is to ensure that disadvantaged communities benefit equitably, therefore, federal funding requirements stipulate that a significant portion of funds be provided in the form of loan subsidy only to disadvantaged communities.

For both BIL General Supplemental and Lead Service Line Replacement funding, 49 percent of the annual appropriation must be provided in the form of subsidy only to disadvantaged communities.

BIL Emerging Contaminant funding must be provided as 100 percent subsidy and requires 25 percent of funding to be targeted to disadvantaged communities or eligible public water systems serving fewer than 25,000 people.

Oregon’s DWSRF program has consistently demonstrated compliance with these subsidy requirements for BIL and currently has enough funding interest from disadvantaged communities in the funding to continue to meet these requirements for FY25.

Oregon has complied with these two subsidy requirements to support communities as detailed in Attachment B. The table provided demonstrates that 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. 2023 BIL General Supplemental funding was awarded during SFY2025 so funding from only the 2022 grant award for set-asides was used during this annual report timeframe. Additionally, the 2022 and 2023 BIL Emerging Contaminants

funding was awarded during SFY2024. Business Oregon makes disbursements using its in-house revolving fund for project draws and will request reimbursement from Oregon Health Authority for the federal funding. Thus, the federal project funds shall be drawn throughout the year on a regular basis.

Financial statements, including set-aside funding availability and expenditures incurred during SFY2024, 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 8.80 FTE (full-time equivalent) – 4.00 in OHA and 4.80 for Business Oregon.

Key administrative activities included:

- 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)
  - EPA’s SRF database (formerly known as the Drinking Water National Information Management System) 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.
- New program staff onboarding.
- 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.
- Managed [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 0.85 FTE during SFY2024.

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 101 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.

Counties funded with this set-aside work with smaller public water systems (populations fewer than 3,300, using only groundwater) within their jurisdictions to do regulatory work as outlined in OHA's Program Element 50. 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, [1,931](#) 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 follows up 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, 2023 – June 30, 2024)

Basic program activities	Number reported
Alert investigations	900
Water system surveys	336
Enforcement action tracking and follow up	11
Violation corrections	271

State and federal funds provide for the funding of 6.60 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.

<b>OHA-DWS Staff (SPM Set Aside)</b>	
<b>FTE</b>	<b>Title</b>
60%	Compliance & Regulatory Mgr 2
80%	Compliance & Regulatory Mgr 1
20%	Compliance & Regulatory Mgr 1
25%	Compliance & Regulatory Mgr 3
100%	Administrative Specialist 1
100%	Research Analyst 3
100%	Environmental Engineer 3
75%	Environmental Engineer 3
50%	Natural Resource Specialist 3
50%	Natural Resource Specialist 4
<b>6.60</b>	<b>Total FTE</b>

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 their sources.

**Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP)** provides financial aid through grants and loans to purchase land, easements, rights-of-way, and implement 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 \$216,238.49 for Circuit Rider vendor and 7,424 hours of technical assistance from OHA DWS staff along with other related operating costs.

Oregon's Capacity Development program focuses on four areas:

- 1. Capacity Assessment program:** OHA conducted thirteen 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, that includes asset management resources.
  - A training opportunities webpage.

Oregon also issues The Pipeline newsletter 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.
- 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 performs 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.
- In addition to providing outreach with the DWSRF program, OHA assists water systems directly by:
  - Integrating capacity building outreach into day-to-day drinking water program staff activities, including:
    - 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 2024, a total of 384 community water systems (41% of Oregon’s community water systems) has “substantially implemented” a strategy to protect their drinking water. These 384 community water systems include many of Oregon’s larger communities and serve approximately 3,221,567 Oregonians, 86% of the estimated 3,731,029 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. This set-aside supported 3.55 FTE during the reporting period.

Protection highlights for this period include:

- Twenty-two additional community water systems achieved substantial implementation. Oregon SDWIS data suggests that the additional number of Oregonians protected by these water systems is 34,040.
- Continued efforts at integrating Environmental Justice by prioritizing underserved communities for technical assistance and source protection project funding.
- 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 SFY2024:
  - DEQ, which has completed most surface water Source Water Assessment updates, is focused on maintaining and developing GIS tools that assist OHA with the remaining groundwater Source Water Assessment updates, providing technical assistance to small groundwater systems, conducting outreach and technical assistance to coastal surface water systems that may be interested in acquiring property within their watershed for protection purposes, and making GIS data layers readily available to agency partners and others.
  - OHA completed 32 Source Water Assessment update reports. To date, OHA has completed 744 Assessment updates for Community (C) and Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) groundwater systems, roughly 78% 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 OHA elected to draw an additional \$500,000 in BIL funds to help promote projects focused on land acquisition planning and to expand the funds available for more traditional drinking water source protection projects. Fourteen LOIs for DWSP projects were received:

- Thirteen for surface water source protection projects, and
- One for a groundwater source protection project.
- Of the fourteen LOIs the program received; the OHA and DEQ recommended twelve projects for funding, eleven of which were submitted by community water systems meeting the OHA DWSRF program's disadvantaged community definition. Six of the recommended projects were primarily directed at land acquisition planning.
- 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 627 water sources that have completed the monitoring requirement, 46 (~7%) have been 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 borrower 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 SFY2024 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 SFY2024 period was \$31,242. 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 18 projects during this reporting period. Those reviews resulted in issuing 6 findings of no significant impact and 12 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 thirteen reviews during this reporting period and approved all the projects.

## D. Take payments based on a payment schedule

During SFY2024 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. The state will report equivalency projects as the FFATA projects and is currently still in the process of contract execution for the full FY23 BIL-General Supplemental Grant, FY22 & FY23 BIL-Emerging Contaminants Grants, and the FY23 BIL-Lead Service Line Grant. The state is in progress of obligating these funds fully and has ample interest for each of the grants besides the Lead Service Line funding. To date Oregon's DWSRF has not executed a LSLR assistance agreement and is engaging with systems following the Lead Service Line Inventory to determine funding need.

Reference Attachment B for SFY2024 FFATA results.

After the March 2025 FSRS transition to SAM.gov occurs, OHA and Business Oregon will begin reporting FFATA targeted project entries into SAM.gov based on future details EPA provides for this federal requirement.

## 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

Funding recipients will be made aware of all federal programmatic requirements early on, prior to invitation. Templated, approved financing contract language and contract clauses are provided to funding recipients to assist with administering the project and will reflect those requirements. The funding recipient (water system) is responsible for ensuring these applicable clauses are included in applicable contracts between the water system and contractors with different curated 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. Templated, approved financing contract language and contract clauses are provided to funding recipients to assist with administering the project and will reflect those requirements. 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 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 under the Base funding.

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 contracts to assistance recipients. Monitoring of compliance requirements will occur 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.

In Oregon's DWSRF, BABA applies to projects that meet all three of the following criteria. The project:

- Has an SDWRLF award date on or after May 14, 2022.
- Is an SDWRLF-identified equivalency project. Recipients will be notified as early in the funding process as possible if they are identified as an equivalency project and subject to BABA, Single Audit Act, and other equivalency requirements.
- Is **not** covered by a waiver.

Business Oregon seeks to apply BABA only to equivalency projects. Each project funded with BIL funding & Base Funding will be assessed regarding whether BABA waivers are also applicable. Funding recipients are responsible for complying with BABA and for working with their suppliers and contractors to comply and secure appropriate documentation of compliance. A water system receiving an SDWRLF award must include these requirements in their contracts and ensure that contractors and sub-contractors procure compliant materials for SDWRLF-funded projects. The BABA contract requirements are required to "flow down" to all subcontractors.



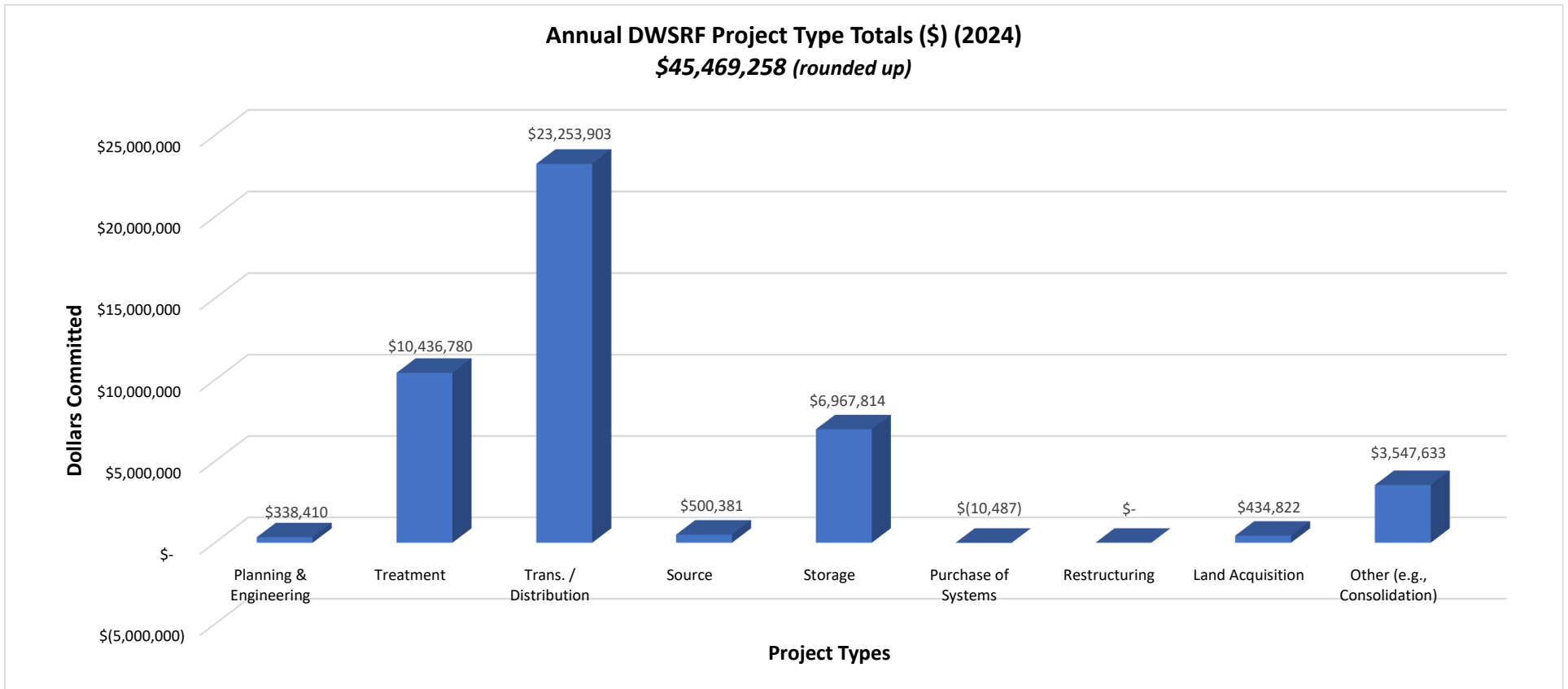
*page left intentionally blank*



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@dhsoha.state.or.us](mailto:info.drinkingwater@dhsoha.state.or.us). We accept all relay calls or you can dial 711.



# Oregon's DWSRF Program Highlights (SFY1997-2024)



## **Infrastructure Projects:**

- \* Executed Assistance Total Amount = **\$612 million**
- \* Executed Assistance Projects = **428**
- \* Total Assistance Provided to Systems with  $\leq 10,000$  in Population = **91%**

## **Technical Assistance (TA):**

- \* Number of Systems Provided TA by Circuit Rider = **2,409**

## **Subsidies & Disadvantaged Communities:**

- \* Total Amount of Subsidies Provided to Projects = **\$101 million**
- \* Total Number of Projects Funded to Disadvantaged Communities = **168**
- \* Total Population Served (by the project) in Disadvantaged Communities Who Received Funding = **743,946**

## **Non-Compliant Systems:**

- \* Total Assistance Provided to Non-Compliant Systems Trying to Achieve Compliance = **\$269 million**
- \* Total Population Served to Non-Compliant Systems Trying to Achieve Compliance = **1,355,001**

## **Other DWSRF Funding Programs in Oregon:**

- \* Total Amount Subsidized for the Sustainable Infrastructure Planning Projects (SIPP), (SFY2015-2022) = **\$2,977,353 to 151 projects**
- \* Total Amount awarded (i.e., grant & loan) for the Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Program, (SFY2008-2024) = **\$3.4 million**

Attachment A

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program

SFY 2024 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 7/1/23 to 6/30/24.

<b>PWS ID</b>	<b>Water System Name</b>	<b>SERP Action</b>	<b>Date</b>
4100062	Youngs River L&C WD	CE	7/20/2023
4100149	City of Brookings	FNSI	8/9/2023
4100414	City of Joseph	FNSI	8/29/2023
4100925	SW Lincoln County Water PUD	CE	9/13/2023
4105200	RT53 Water Inc	CE	10/5/2023
4100914	City of Umatilla	Accepted FNSI	10/31/2023
4100548	Clarks Branch WA	CE	12/8/2023
4100164	City of Cannon Beach	CE	2/9/2024
4100613	City of Pendleton	FNSI	2/12/2024
4100613	City of Pendleton	CE	2/26/2024
4100326	Glide WA	CE	3/20/2024
4100279	City of Estacada	CE	4/4/2024
4100789	City of Sandy	CE	4/9/2024
4100296	City of Fairview	CE	4/11/2024
4100357	City of Gresham	Accepted FNSI	5/21/2024
4100668	Rockwood PUD	Accepted FNSI	5/21/2024
4100836	Rainbow WD	CE	5/28/2024
4100079	City of Bay City	CE	6/11/2024



Attachment B

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program

SFY 2024 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, 2024**

**Cash Flows from Operating Activities**

Payments to Employees for Services	(198,102)
Payments to Suppliers	(8,932)
Receipts from Other Funds for Services	5,120
Payments to Other Funds for Services	(22,700)
Distributions to Other Governments	(324,475)
Grant Receipts	11,067,789
Other Receipts (Payments)	(3,164,715)
Net Cash Provided (Used) in Operating Activities	<u>7,353,986</u>

**Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities**

Principal Payments on Loans	(5,137)
Interest Paid on Loans	(1,222)
Transfers from Other Funds	12,113,669
Transfers to Other Funds	(9,041,770)
Net Cash Provided (Used) in Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>3,065,540</u>

**Cash Flows from Investing Activities**

Loan Principal Repayments	8,496,646
Loan Interest Received	3,860,397
Loans Made	(28,776,588)
Interest On Investments and Cash Balances	5,499,546
Interest Income from Security Lending	9,857
Interest Expense from Security Lending	(9,857)
Net Cash Provided (Used) in Investing Activities	<u>(10,920,000)</u>

Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(500,474)
Cash and Cash Equivalents-Beginning	111,474,209
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending</b>	<u><u>110,973,735</u></u>

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

Operating Income (Loss)	<u>11,417,545</u>
-------------------------	-------------------

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

Interest Receipts Reported as Operating Revenue	(853,009)
Net Changes in Assets and Liabilities and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources:	
Accounts Receivable Federal	(8,189,741)
Accounts and Interest Receivable (net)	63
Loans Receivable	4,741,104
Net OPEB Asset	(133,244)
Net Pension Liability	20,947
Total OPEB Liability	(3,363)
Accounts Payable	282,282
Compensated Absences Payable	8,010
Due to Other Funds	108,663
Due to Other Governments	46
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions	(8,873)
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB	735
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions	(33,672)
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB	(3,508)
Total Adjustments	<u>(4,063,559)</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>7,353,986</u>

**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, 2024**

	<u>OBDD</u>	<u>OHA</u>	<u>DEQ</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>				
Grant Income	-	19,257,530		19,257,530
Interest Income	853,009	-		853,009
Charges for Services	5,120	-		5,120
Total Operating Revenues	<u>858,129</u>	<u>19,257,530</u>	-	<u>20,115,659</u>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>				
Personal Services	307,881	-		307,881
Services and Supplies	31,678	-		31,678
Special Payments	4,604,477	-		4,604,477
Distributions to Other Governments	319,106	-		319,106
Administrative Expenses		319,219		319,219
Technical Assistance		287,557		287,557

State Program Management	822,405			822,405
Local Assistance/Other State Programs:				
Implementation of Protection	510,626			510,626
Implementation of Protection--DEQ	-	633,454		633,454
Water System Capacity Program	861,710			861,710
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>5,263,143</b>	<b>2,801,517</b>	<b>633,454</b>	<b>8,698,114</b>
<b>Operating Income (Loss)</b>	(4,405,014)	16,456,013	(633,454)	11,417,545
<b>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>				
Investment Income (Loss)	5,509,403	-		5,509,403
Other Interest Expense	(11,079)	-		(11,079)
<b>Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)</b>	<b>5,498,324</b>	-	-	<b>5,498,324</b>
<b>Income (Loss) before Transfers &amp; Special Items</b>	<b>1,093,310</b>	<b>16,456,013</b>	<b>(633,454)</b>	<b>16,915,868</b>
<b>Transfers</b>				
Transfers In from Other Funds (State Match)	3,843,649			3,843,649
Transfers In from OHA	15,822,559		633,454	16,456,013
Transfers Out to Other Funds	(300)			(300)
Transfers Out to DEQ		(633,454)		(633,454)

Transfers Out to OBDD		(15,822,559)		(15,822,559)
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	20,759,217	-	-	20,759,217
Net Position - Beginning	330,366,751	-	-	330,366,751
<b>Net Position - Beginning - As Restated</b>	330,366,751	-	-	330,366,751
<b>Net Position - Ending</b>	<b>351,125,968</b>	-	-	<b>351,125,968</b>

These statements are unaudited.



**SCHEDULE C**  
**STATE OF OREGON**  
**OBDD, OHA, DEQ**  
**SAFE DRINKING WATER REVOLVING LOAN FUND**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**June 30, 2024**

	<u>OBDD</u>	<u>OHA</u>	<u>DEQ</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current Assets:</b>				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	111,907,871	(668,432)	(265,704)	110,973,735
Accounts and Interest Receivable (net)	22,280	-	-	22,280
Loans Receivable, Net	23,330,723	-	-	23,330,723
Securities Lending Collateral	175,550	-	-	175,550
Accounts Receivable Federal	-	9,399,831	-	9,399,831
Due from Other Funds/Agencies	<u>9,689,799</u>	-	269,956	<u>9,959,755</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>145,126,223</u>	<u>8,731,399</u>	<u>4,252</u>	<u>153,861,874</u>
<b>Noncurrent Assets:</b>				
Net OPEB Asset	3,355	-	-	3,355
Loans Receivable, Net	<u>206,671,349</u>	-	-	<u>206,671,349</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>206,674,704</u>	-	-	<u>206,674,704</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>351,800,927</b>	<b>8,731,399</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>360,536,578</b>

**Deferred Outflows of Resources:**

Related to Pensions	79,557	-	-	79,557
Related to OPEB	120	-	-	120
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>79,677</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>79,677</b>

**LIABILITIES****Current Liabilities:**

Accounts Payable	246,753	277,483	4,252	528,487
Obligations Under Securities Lending	175,550	-	-	175,550
Due to Other Governments	46	-	-	46
Due to Other Funds / Agencies	108,663	8,453,916	-	8,562,580
Compensated Absences Payable	5,207	-	-	5,207
Contracts, Mortgages, and Notes Payable	4,529	-	-	4,529
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>540,748</b>	<b>8,731,399</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>9,276,399</b>

**Noncurrent Liabilities:**

Compensated Absences Payable	2,804	-	-	2,804
Total OPEB Liability	1,426	-	-	1,426
Contracts, Mortgages, and Notes Payable	12,761	-	-	12,761

Net Pension Liability	181,143	-	-	181,143
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>198,133</u>	-	-	<u>198,133</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>738,881</b>	<b>8,731,399</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>9,474,532</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</b>				
Related to Pensions	14,323	-	-	14,323
Related to OPEB	1,433	-	-	1,433
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>15,756</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,756</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Restricted Net Position for OPEB	3,355	-	-	3,355
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>351,122,613</u>	<u>(0)</u>	<u>(0)</u>	<u>351,122,613</u>
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b><u>351,125,968</u></b>	<b><u>(0)</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>351,125,968</u></b>

These statements are unaudited.

**Schedule D: NEW FUNDED / COMMITTED PROJECTS FOR SFY2024 - Based on Initial Agreement Dates (per EPA Database)**

Borrower Name	Other Tracking Number	Initial Agreement Date	Initial Agreement Amount	DAC?	Project Description (Base & BIL)	SIPP?	Loan Amount	Subsidy Amount	Rate / Term	Population
City of Yoncalla	S23019	07/14/2023	\$49,502	Yes	Seismic Risk and Mitigation Plan (SRAMP) - Water Master Plan Update	No	\$39,502	\$8,634	1% - 5 years	1,095
Shield Crest Water Company	R23008	07/07/2023	\$20,000	Yes	Feasibility Study	YES	\$0	\$20,000	N/A	65
Row River Valley Water District	S23021	08/02/2023	\$20,000	Yes	Feasibility Study	YES	\$0	\$20,000	N/A	340
Springfield Utility Board	EC2407	06/09/2024	\$3,100,000	Yes	BIL-EC, 2 Granular Activated Carbon Filter Treatment Plant Designs with distribution piping and control systems to operate.	No	\$0	\$3,100,000	N/A	62,100
City of Elkton	S24014	06/09/2024	\$3,100,000	Yes	BIL-GS, Distribution/Transmission and Storage	No	\$1,483,152	\$1,616,848	1% - 30 years	205
City of Sandy	S24005	05/15/2024	\$6,029,100	No	Alder Creek Water Treatment Plan Improvements.	No	\$5,849,100	\$180,000	2.9% - 30 years	12,991
City of Garibaldi	EC2402	05/08/2024	\$200,400	Yes	BIL-EC, PFAS Feasibility Study and Testing	No	\$0	\$200,400	N/A	802
Warren Water Association	R24003	05/08/2024	\$20,000	No	Leak Detection Study	YES	\$0	\$20,000	N/A	2,050

				Yes	BIL-GS, Distribution/Transmission and Storage	No			1% - 30 years	
City of Falls City	S24003	04/30/2024	\$2,367,300				\$1,075,218	\$1,292,082		1,051
				Yes	Water Rate Study	YES			N/A	
City of Falls City	S24008	04/25/2024	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		1,051
				No	Water Master Plan	YES			N/A	
Burlington Water District	S24004	04/25/2024	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		340
				Yes	Water Master Plan	YES			N/A	
Mapleton Water District	S24007	04/22/2024	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		600
				Yes	Water Master Plan	YES			N/A	
Southview Improvement District	S24010	04/15/2024	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		35
				Yes	BIL-EC, Cyanotoxin Feasibility Study	No			N/A	
Josephine County Parks Lake Selmac 1	EC2404	04/08/2024	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		50
				No	Treatment, Distribution/Transmission, Source, and Land Acquisition	No			2.69% - 30 years	
Sunset Hills Domestic Water Association	R24005	04/01/2024	\$718,520				\$470,729	\$247,791		41
				No	BIL-EC, PFAS Feasibility Study	No			N/A	
Lakewood Homeowners Association	EC2403	03/13/2024	\$19,908				\$0	\$19,908		289
				No	Seismic Risk and Mitigation Plan (SRAMP) - Water Master Plan Update	YES			N/A	
City of Estacada	S24006	03/06/2024	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		5,373

				No	Feasibility Study	YES			N/A	
<b>Blue Spruce Mobile Estates</b>	R23010	08/02/2023	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		55
				Yes	BIL-EC, Cyanotoxin Feasibility Study	No			N/A	
<b>Tri-City Water and Sanitary District</b>	EC2401	02/21/2024	\$50,000				\$0	\$50,000		3,500
				No	Water Rate Study	YES			N/A	
<b>Marcola Water District</b>	S24011	02/16/2024	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		600
				Yes	Water Master Plan	YES			N/A	
<b>City of Scotts Mills</b>	S24012	02/16/2024	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		421
				Yes	Feasibility Study	YES			N/A	
<b>City of Westfir</b>	S24009	02/16/2024	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		250
				Yes	Leak Detection Study	YES			N/A	
<b>John Day Water District</b>	S24002	01/17/2024	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		350
				Yes	BIL-GS, Distribution/Transmission and Storage	No			1% - 30 years	
<b>Southwest Lincoln County Water People's Utility District</b>	S23016	01/02/2024	\$5,984,000				\$2,717,908	\$3,266,092		3,000
				Yes	Reconstruct valve vault and include new pressure reducing valve.	No			1% - 30 years	
<b>RT53 Water Inc.</b>	R24004	12/11/2023	\$41,879				\$15,940	\$25,939		80
				Yes	BIL-GS, Distribution/Transmission and Land Acquisition	No			2.83% - 30 years	
<b>City of Umatilla</b>	S23015	12/01/2023	\$6,000,000				\$2,725,174	\$3,274,826		7,605

				Yes	Feasibility Study and System Partnership Study	YES			N/A	
City of Independence	S24001	10/31/2023	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		10,300
				Yes	Leak Detection Study	YES			N/A	
Netarts Water District	R24002	10/23/2023	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		1,800
				No	Distribution/Transmission, Storage	No			2.6% - 10 years	
Eastmont Water Company	R23009	10/12/2023	\$121,800				\$109,800	\$12,000		250
				Yes	BIL-GS, Treatment, Distribution/Transmission and Storage	No			2.76% - 20 years	
City of Pendleton	S23017	09/13/2023	\$6,901,320				\$3,134,550	\$3,766,770		17,169
				Yes	Water Master Plan	YES			N/A	
Tierra Del Mar Water Company	R24001	08/24/2023	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		80
				No	Treatment and Distribution/Transmission	No			2.63% - 30 years	
City of Hubbard	S23014	08/21/2023	\$1,763,563				\$1,483,563	\$280,000		3,478
				Yes	Treatment, Distribution/Transmission, Storage, and Source	No			1% - 30 years	
Canyon City Water Department	S23005	08/18/2023	\$2,911,750				\$2,231,750	\$680,000		666
				No	Leak Detection Study	YES			N/A	
Neahkahnie Water District	S23011	08/18/2023	\$20,000				\$0	\$20,000		600
				Yes	Distribution/Transmission, Storage, and Source	No			1% - 30 years	
City of Cannon Beach	S23018	08/17/2023	\$5,377,000				\$5,357,000	\$20,000		1,710
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>\$45,096,042</b>				<b>\$26,693,386</b>	<b>\$18,401,290</b>		<b>140,392</b>



\* Projects and their funding data are per SFY2024 EPA's federal SRF database (formerly NIMS & PBR), OHA & Business Oregon records.

\* Including all annual assistance activity reported (per NIMS) over the SFY2024 reporting period (\$45,469,258), amendments to existing projects account for a difference of \$373,216 from the Initial Agreement Amount column total (\$45,096,042) referenced above.

\*\* SIPP stands for, Sustainable Infrastructure Planning Projects - there were seventeen (17) SIPP projects that had funds committed to them during SFY2024.

\*\*\* DAC stands for, Disadvantaged Communities - there were twenty-three (23) of the thirty-five water systems that had funding committed to their projects during SFY2024 considered to be DAC systems. Total subsidies awarded to these DAC systems equaled \$10,814,734

**SFY2024 - Drinking Water Source Protection (DWSP) Grant/Loan Project Expenses = \$552,326**

**Schedule E**

**Oregon's Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund FFATA Reportable List**

*FFATA Reportable Project List (including Set-Asides)*

**2022 Base Captilization Grant:**

Applicant	Applicant Number	Contract Date	Amount	Date FFATA report submitted
City of The Dalles	SD-16-119	6/9/2022	\$ 6,763,446	8/7/2022
Set-Asides	n/a	n/a	\$ 2,456,554	n/a
<b>FFATA Reportable Total:</b>			\$ 9,220,000	
<b>FFY-2022 (BASE) Appropriation:</b>			\$ 9,220,000	

**DWSP Tied to 2022 Base Set-asides**

Applicant	Applicant Number	Contract Date	Amount	Date FFATA report submitted
City of Waldport	SWP-24-006	11/1/2024	\$ 44,625	12/9/2024
TBD Projects	TBD	TBD		TBD
<b>FFATA Reportable Total:</b>			\$ 44,625	
<b>FFY-2022 (Base) Set-aside Allocation for DWSPF:</b>			\$ 216,274	

**2022 BIL-GEN:**

Applicant	Applicant Number	Contract Date	Amount	Date FFATA report submitted
City of Pendleton	SD-23-392	9/13/2023	\$ 6,901,320	11/10/2023
Lincoln County Water PUD	SD-23-407	1/2/2024	\$ 5,984,000	2/7/2024
City of Umatilla	SD-23-371	12/1/2023	\$ 6,000,000	12/11/2023
Set-Asides	n/a	n/a	\$ 4,787,680	n/a
<b>FFATA Reportable Total:</b>			\$ 23,673,000	
<b>FFY-2022 (BIL) Appropriation:</b>			\$ 23,673,000	

**2022 BIL-EC:**

Applicant	Applicant Number	Contract Date	Amount	Date FFATA report submitted
Garibaldi Water System	SD-23-E03	5/8/2024	\$ 200,400	6/19/2024
Albany Trailer and RV Park	SD-23-E04	9/20/2024	\$ 19,908	10/18/2024
Lakewood Utilities	SD-23-E05	3/13/2024	\$ 19,908	Less than 30k N/A
Rainbow Water District	SD-23-E07	7/31/2024	\$ 300,000	8/26/2024
Springfield Utility Board	SD-23-E08	6/9/2024	\$ 3,100,000	8/26/2024
Sunset Water System Inc	SD-23-E09	9/20/2024	\$ 61,250	10/18/2024
Rockwood PUD	SD-23-E10	11/25/2024	\$ 1,500,000	12/9/2024
Gresham, City of	SD-23-E11	11/20/2024	\$ 1,500,000	12/11/2024
Tri-City JW&SA	SD-23-E12	2/21/2024	\$ 50,000	3/14/2024
Josephine County Parks – Lake Selmac 1	SD-23-E15	4/8/2024	\$ 20,000	Less than 30k N/A
TBD Projects	TBD	TBD		TBD
Set-asides	n/a	n/a	\$ 1,095,800	n/a
<b>FFATA Reportable Total:</b>			\$ 7,867,266	
<b>FFY-2022 (BIL-EC) Appropriation:</b>			\$ 9,940,000	

**2023 Base:**

Applicant	Applicant Number	Contract Date	Amount	Date FFATA report submitted
Grants Pass S23004	SD-22-338	6/14/2023	\$ 5,050,000	11/10/2023
Burlington Water District S23003	SD-22-339	2/8/2023	\$ 81,200	11/10/2023
Set-Asides	n/a	n/a	\$ 2,302,680	
<b>FFATA Reportable Total:</b>			\$ 7,433,880	
<b>FFY-2023 (Base) Appropriation:</b>			\$ 7,428,000	

**DWSP Tied to 2023 Base Set-asides**

Applicant	Applicant Number	Contract Date	Amount	Date FFATA report submitted
Medford Water Commission	SWP-24-011	10/16/2024	\$ 50,000	11/14/2024
City of Boardman	SWP-24-004	11/25/2024	\$ 50,000	12/9/2024
City of Newport	SWP-24-005	TBD	\$ 50,000	
<b>FFATA Reportable Total:</b>			\$ 150,000	
<b>FFY-2023 (Base) Set-aside Allocation for DWSPF:</b>			\$ 179,889	

**2023 BIL-Gen:**

Applicant	Applicant Number	Contract Date	Amount	FFATA Report Submitted
City of Coquille	SD-23-407	7/18/2024	\$ 3,491,700	10/18/2024
City of Wheeler	SD-23-387	12/12/2024	\$ 1,464,420	1/16/2025
City of Rockaway Beach	SD-23-399	11/25/2024	\$ 3,031,640	12/9/2024
Bay City Water System	SD-23-388	12/20/2024	\$ 3,853,653	1/16/2025
City of Elkton	SD-23-367	6/9/2024	\$ 3,100,000	10/18/2024
TBD Projects	TBD	TBD		TBD
Set-Asides	n/a		\$ 5,083,920	
<b>FFATA Reportable Total:</b>			\$ 20,025,333	
<b>FFY-2023 (BIL) Appropriation:</b>			\$ 31,672,000	

**DWSP Tied to 2023 BIL-GS Set-asides**

Applicant	Applicant Number	Contract Date	Amount	Date FFATA report submitted
City of Oakland	SWP-24-003	12/3/2024	\$ 50,000	1/16/2025
City of Lincoln City	SWP-24-002	11/8/2024	\$ 70,000	12/9/2024
City of Rockaway Beach	SWP-24-013	TBD	\$ 70,000	
Neskowin Regional Water District	SWP-24-012	11/25/2024	\$ 70,000	12/9/2024
City of Toledo	SWP-24-007	TBD	\$ 70,000	
City of Yoncalla	SWP-24-009	11/20/2024	\$ 50,000	12/9/2024
City of Sheridan	SWP-24-008	TBD	\$ 50,000	
City of Depoe Bay	SWP-24-014	TBD	\$ 70,000	
<b>FFATA Reportable Total:</b>			\$ 500,000	
<b>FFY-2023 (BIL-GS) Set-aside Allocation for DWSPF:</b>			\$ 500,000	

**2023 BIL-EC FFATA:**

Applicant	Applicant Number	Contract Date	Amount	FFATA Report Submitted
TBD Projects	TBD	TBD		TBD
Set-asides	n/a	n/a	\$ 1,271,600	
<b>FFATA Reportable Total:</b>			\$ 1,271,600	
<b>FFY-2023 (BIL-EC) Appropriation:</b>			\$ 11,560,000	

**2023 BIL-LSL FFATA:**

Applicant	Applicant Number	Contract Date	Funding Request	FFATA Report Submitted
TBD Projects	TBD	TBD		TBD
Set-asides	n/a		\$ 354,299	
<b>FFATA Reportable Total:</b>			\$ 354,299	
<b>FFY-2023 (BIL-LSL) Partial Grant:</b>			\$ 1,142,900	

**Schedule E: SFY-2024 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* 7 of 26 contracts (Annual)	Clackamas	TBD	\$ 60,416	Yes	
	Deschutes	TBD	\$ 36,693	Yes	
	Jackson	TBD	\$ 43,289	Yes	
	Josephine	TBD	\$ 33,038	Yes	
	Lane	TBD	\$ 51,409	Yes	
	Linn	TBD	\$ 37,637	Yes	
	Marion	TBD	\$ 44,711	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	
<b>Only County Set-Aside FFATA TOTALS:</b>			<b>\$ 307,193</b>		

PHD-PE50 Disclaimer:

All FSRS reported *Set-Aside* contracts shown above are to be associated to CFDA: 66.468 and FAIN: 98009022 & 98009023.

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*