

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Annual Report

State of North Carolina

Fiscal Year 2014-2015

September 30, 2015



Financing Community Water Needs

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Introduction

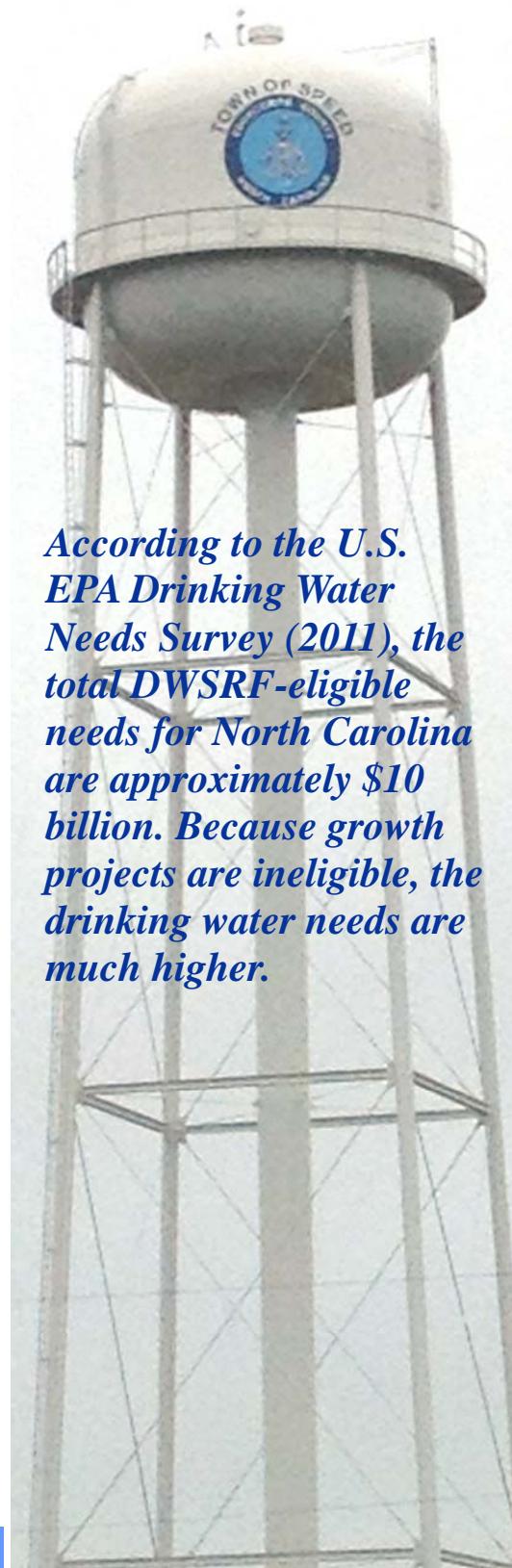
The Division of Water Infrastructure (the Division) was created within the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR). The Division administers financial assistance programs to assist Applicants in constructing projects that both benefit public health and improve the human environment.

Specifically, the Division administers the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program as established by the Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 (SDWA). The DWSRF offers low-interest loans to public water supply systems for drinking water infrastructure. As

an Applicant repays the loan, the monies are again loaned out, hence the revolving nature of the program. All loan payments go back into the DWSRF.

Additionally, the DWSRF provides set-aside funds to enable the Division of Water Resources Public Water Supply Section (DWR) to administer the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The following sections discuss (1) the overview of the program, (2) the DWSRF goals, (3) project funding, (4) set-aside actions, (5) public health benefits, and (6) long-term financial health.



According to the U.S. EPA Drinking Water Needs Survey (2011), the total DWSRF-eligible needs for North Carolina are approximately \$10 billion. Because growth projects are ineligible, the drinking water needs are much higher.

Overview of Program History

To understand why the program functions as it currently does, it is important to gain an understanding of its past history. This section discusses the historic

process as well as the financial history associated with the program.

Programmatic History

The SDWA created the DWSRF program and gave the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) authority to award capitalization grants to the states. This in turn authorized states to provide low-interest loans to assist public water supply systems by funding infrastructure projects. Additionally, the DWSRF set-aside funds have enabled the DWR to administer the requirements of the SDWA. Re-

cently, the DWSRF program has shifted from a ready-to-proceed model to a competitive model, which will be reflected in this report and future editions.

The 2013 legislation that created the Division also created the State Water Infrastructure Authority (the Authority). The Authority consists of nine members, three *ex officio* members, two members appointed by the North Carolina House of Representatives, two



members appointed by the North Carolina Senate, and two members appointed by the Governor. The legislation includes twelve tasks for Authority members.

Among those tasks, the Authority must (1) establish priorities for making loans and grants that are consistent with Federal law; (2) review the criteria for making loans and grants, which includes any recommendations for additional criteria; (3) develop guidelines for making loans and grants; and (4) review recommendations for grants and loans as submitted by Division staff to determine the rank of applications and to select the applications that are eligible to

receive grants and loans. Since the DWSRF falls under the purview of the Division, all priorities must be approved by the Authority, and all funding applications must be approved by the Authority.

Throughout the programmatic changes, the DWSRF program has provided financing for drinking water infrastructure for over fifteen years, saving public water supply systems in North Carolina millions of dollars in interest costs. The savings make drinking water infrastructure more affordable for citizens of the state.

Financial History

Congress appropriates an overall DWSRF funding level that is allocated to states based on the results of the most recent drinking water needs survey. Currently, the North Carolina allocation for FY 2014 is \$24,834,000 (2.34 percent) of the national appropriation. Capitalization grants, including the required state match, have provided \$439,362,441 for drinking water projects by the Division since the inception of the program in 1996. However, since the DWSRF is a revolving program, these government funds have enabled \$572,837,381 in loan commitments over this same time period. This is due to loan

repayments being loaned again, thereby providing public benefits repeatedly through time (i.e., the revolving nature of the program). If capitalization grants are increased, the program will better be able to meet infrastructure financing needs for public water systems. The section on the long-term financial health of the program contains more information about the financial aspects of the program.

All drinking water projects are now on a set schedule that begins with the Letter of Intent to Fund.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program Goals

As part of the Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the DWSRF program, 40 CFR 35.3570 requires that the state identify the goals and objectives of the DWSRF program. The overall goal of the DWSRF program is to provide funding for drinking water infrastructure and to provide the funds to administer the Safe

Drinking Water Act. This overarching goal is supported by several short- and long-term goals that are discussed below.

Short-Term Goals

For Fiscal Year 2014-2015 IUP, the Division developed two short-term goals.

Goal #1: Continue efforts to streamline the funding process to ensure the funds are committed and expended as efficiently as possible in accordance with the SDWA and applicable state laws as required by §1452(g)(3)(A) of the SDWA. The Division has shifted the DWSRF program from a ready-to-proceed model to a competitive model. Additionally, all projects are now on a 25-month schedule from receiving funding to construction contract execution. At the beginning of July 2014, the balance of unliquidated obligations for capitalization grants from 2009 to 2014 was \$75,554,962 in project funds (excluding set-asides). In the most recent report from the U.S. EPA,

dated August 6, 2015, the unliquidated obligation number is \$18,984,840 (excluding set-asides), which is a 75 percent drop in the amount of unliquidated obligations. The Division will continue to track unliquidated obligations to reduce this number.

Goal #2: Increase efforts to inform public water supply systems of the availability of funds, benefits of the DWSRF program, and funding process improvements. Division staff have provided training opportunities for both those who wish to apply to the DWSRF program and those who have received funding. The July 2014 training had approximately 100 attendees. The Division will continue to look for opportunities to conduct outreach on the advantages of the DWSRF program.

Loan terms for all DWSRF loans are twenty years.



Two completed DWSRF principal forgiveness loans for \$2,486,523 consolidated three failing systems serving 218 connections (about 500 people) into the Tuckaseigee Water and Sewer Authority.



Long-Term Goals

In addition to short-term goals, the Division developed long-term goals that will be implemented over the course of several years. The following discusses each of the long-term goals and how the Division has either begun or will implement these long-term goals.

Goal #1: To support the North Carolina goal of assuring safe and healthy drinking water for state residents and visitors served by public water supplies. The Division continues to offer low-interest loans to eligible Applicants and to administer the provisions of the SDWA.

Goal #2: To provide effective project management to improve the pace of the revolving fund so that more assistance can be provided over time. The Division has placed all projects on a 25-month funding schedule from date of Letter of Intent to Fund to construction contract execution. All projects now receiving funding must adhere to this schedule, which will ensure that the pace of the revolving fund increases. The result will be more assistance over time.

Goal #3: To ensure the technical integrity of DWSRF projects through diligent and effective planning, design, and construction management. Through the funding process (e.g., engineering report review, plans and bid documentation review, contract review, and construction inspection), Division staff ensure the drinking water infrastructure pro-

jects that are being funded through the DWSRF are technically sound facilities that will be compliant with all Federal and state regulations.

Goal #4: To ensure long-term viability of the DWSRF program through effective financial practices. By changing its funding process schedule, the Division has ensured that not only will funds flow out in a timely manner but also will be repaid in a timely manner. As the pace from funding to construction increases, loan repayments then begin sooner, therefore making revolving funds available sooner for additional loans. In addition, all funds/projects are managed in accordance with federal and state requirements. All fund investments are managed by the State Treasurer's office; however, the Division seeks to maximize loans to Applicants, resulting in minimum fund balances managed by the Treasurer's office.

Goal #5: Ensure the priority system reflects the NCDENR's and Authority's goals. Every year as the IUP is prepared, the Division reviews the priority points utilized to score applicants' projects during each review cycle. Additionally, Division staff present the Authority with staff recommendations related to the priority systems for their review and consideration to be included in future funding rounds.

Goal#6: To provide technical and financial assistance to public water supply systems in

adapting to changing drinking water quality standards and maintaining the health objectives of the SDWA. The Division has continued and will continue to offer set-aside funds via DWR to provide technical assistance to water system representatives.

Goal #7: To assist water systems in complying with the new SDWA rules as they are implemented. The Division has continued and will continue implementing this goal by provide set-aside funding to DWR. This enables staff to provide technical assistance to regulated water supplies via a variety of methods, in-

cluding mailings and participation in workshops.

Goal #8: To implement a capacity development strategy that may use innovative strategies and solutions to help public water supply systems improve compliance. The Division continued to supply set-aside funds to DWR to prepare a Capacity Development program report that was submitted to the Governor in 2015.

MBE/WBE Goals

In the DWSRF grant agreement, the Division negotiated the following objectives and goals related to small, minority, and women's business enterprises (MBE/WBE): a fair share objective of \$250,000 split as follows: (1) 10.9 percent to go to MBEs and split across construction, supplies, services, and equipment and (2) 10.4 percent to go to

WBEs and split across construction, supplies, services, and equipment. The total amount of MBE procurement during 2014 was \$247,649 (0.49 percent of total procurement). The total amount of WBE procurement during the same time was \$4,986,073 (9.94 percent of total procurement).

Project Funding

Historically, there has been one funding round for each year with an application deadline of September 30th. This past year, applications were accepted on October 2nd, 2014, with the Authority approving prioritized applications in December 2014.

Successful projects may be funded under the base DWSRF loan program or under one of the spe-

cial programs provided. Currently, principal forgiveness is allowed under capitalization grants as provided by specific Congressional Authority. There are two special interest rate programs: a zero-percent interest fund and a green project reserve. Figure 1 on the next page shows the breakdown of total funding across the different funding programs. Note that for the time period (two



■ DWSRF-0% ■ Principal Forgiveness

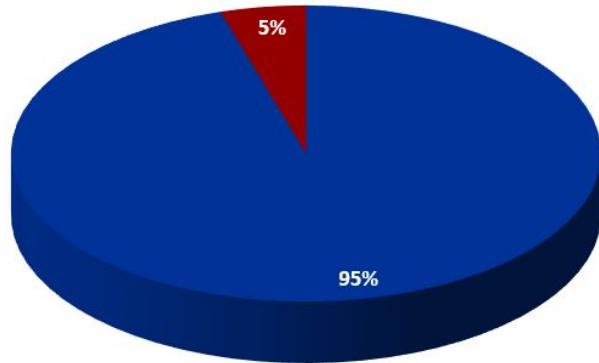


Figure 1. Funding by Funding Source

years) encompassed by this report, no projects were funded either in the DWSRF base program or in the DWSRF Green Project Reserve (DWSRF-GPR) program.

The following sections discuss the overall schedule and each of the four funding types. Since a full cycle is two years, projects in

the September 2013 and 2014 funding rounds that were approved by the Authority are examined in this report. Additionally, this report also considers grandfathered projects that received a binding commitment between July 1, 2013 and July 25, 2013. This accounts for six projects.

Prioritization

For projects under consideration in this round, the Division utilized the prioritization system developed and approved by the Authority in February 2014.

The system considers five elements of a project: (1) project type, (2) public health benefits, (3) system management, (4) financial situation, and (5) redundancy.

For project type, the Authority

places higher priority on projects that consolidate, repair, rehabilitate, or replace infrastructure that has already been installed for either water treatment plants or water distribution systems.

Figure 2 on the next page shows the breakdown of projects across the state by project type.

In terms of public health benefits, projects that seek to address projects that replace a contaminated or failing source for a public wa-

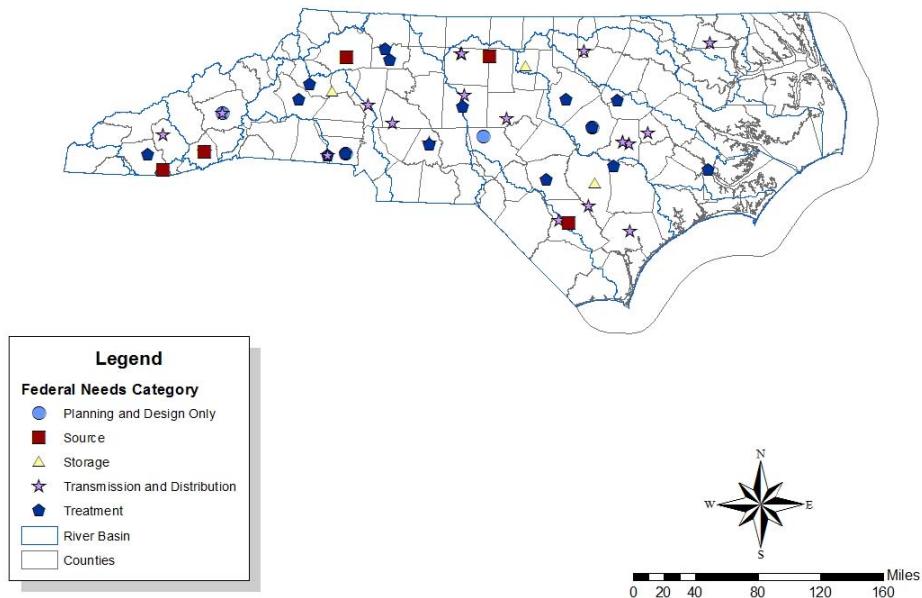


Figure 2. Funded Projects by Project Type

ter supply system, address a promulgated but not yet effective regulation, or that create permanent interconnections for systems not previously connected receive the most priority.

In addition to addressing public health issues, the Authority supports those Applicants who seek to be proactive in their system management by offering prioritization points for Wellhead Protection Plans, Source Water Protection Plans, and those projects that may lead toward development of a regional water supply.

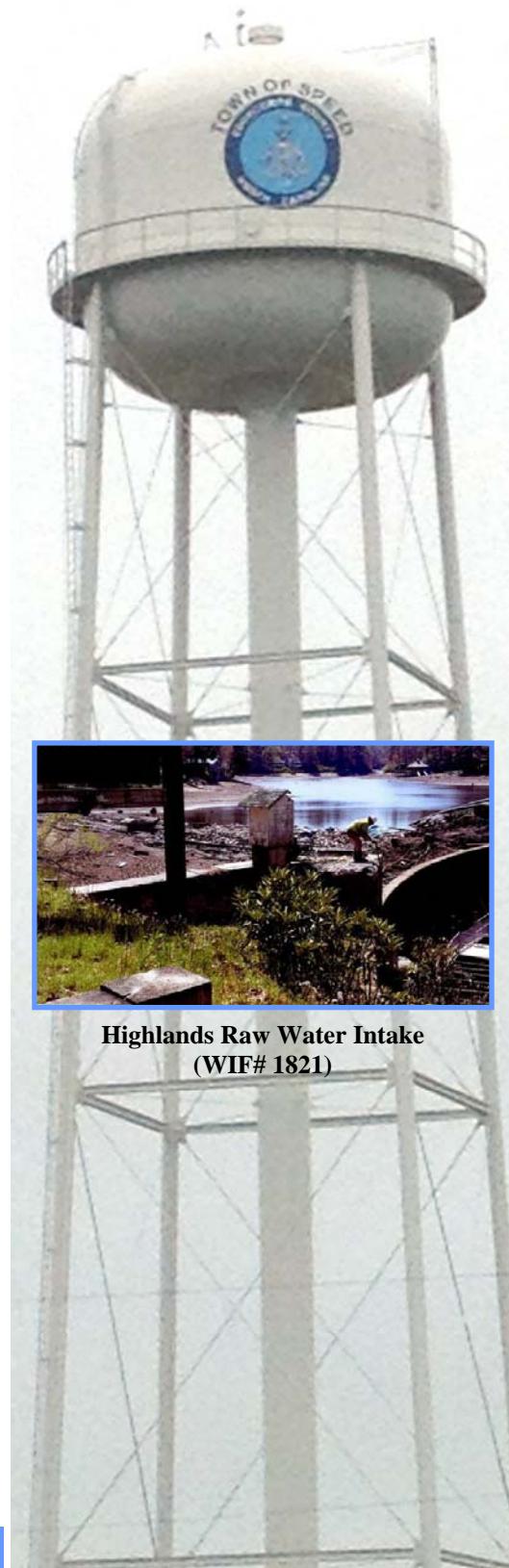
The Authority has taken into account the financial situation of Applicants. Those Applicants who have a high poverty rate and/or high utility bills relative to median household income receive higher priority than other Applicants.

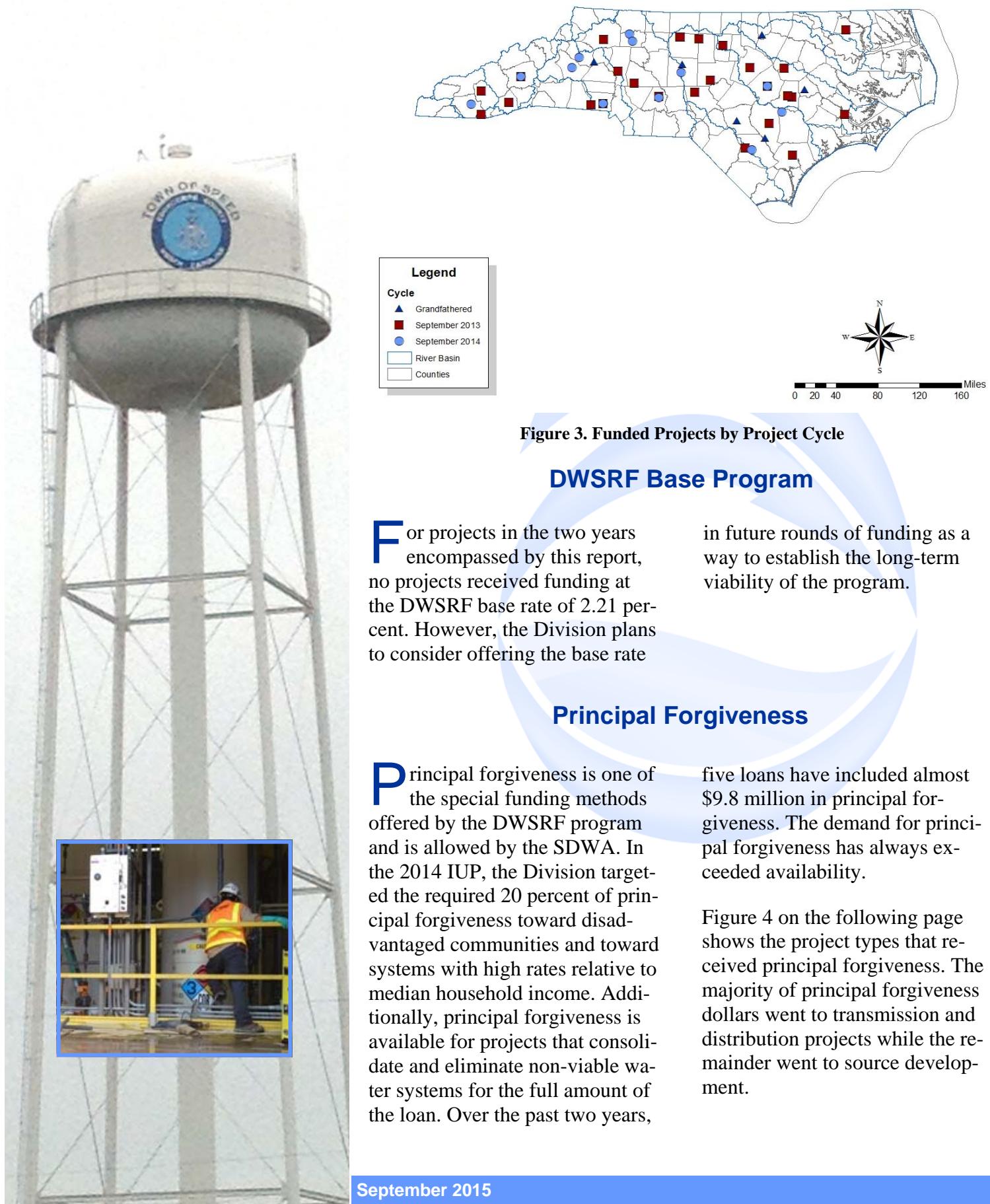
Last, projects that provide redundancy to critical treatment or delivery functions and that provide emergency backup in terms of electrical power source receive priority under the redundancy category.

Funding Schedule

The Applicants in the September 2013 and September 2014 rounds as well as the remaining grandfathered projects follow a set schedule that will bring the project to the construc-

tion phase in a timely manner. Figure 3 on the following page shows the projects that were funded via the September 2014 cycle. Appendix A provides a list of these projects.





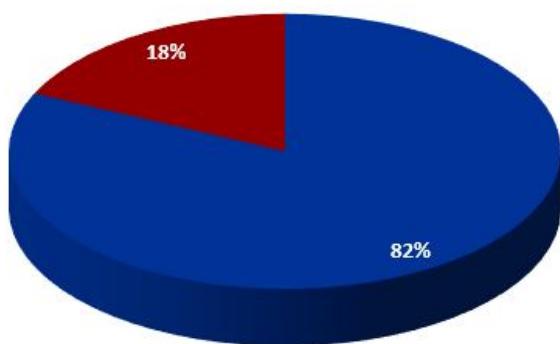


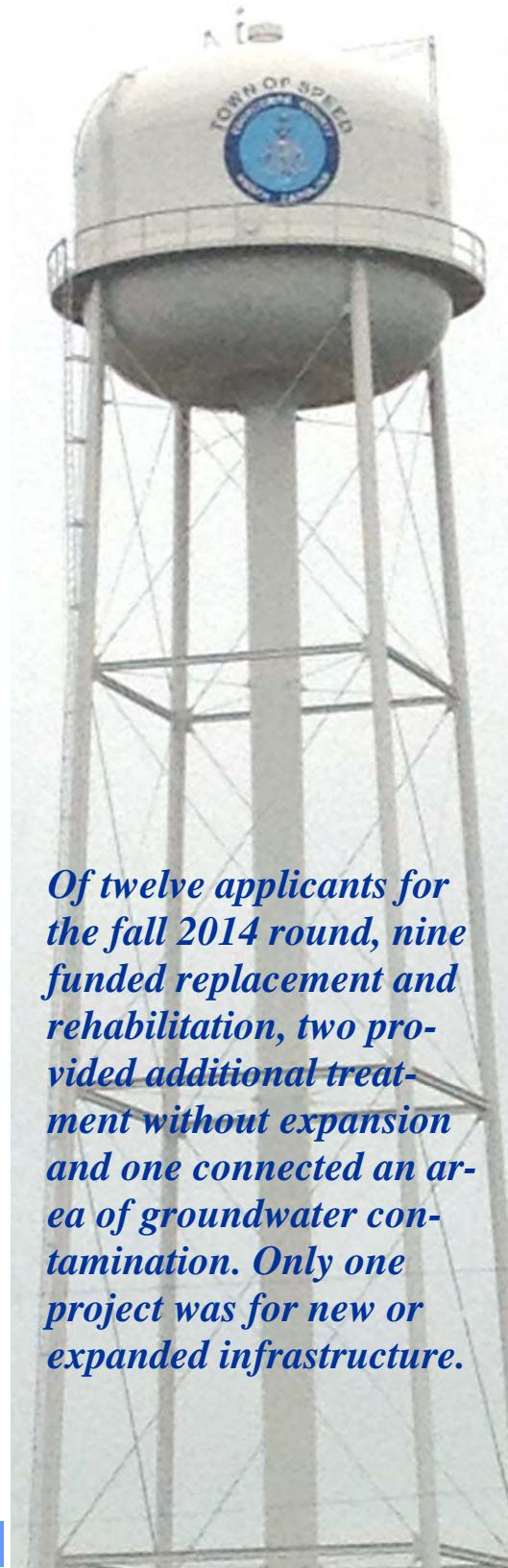
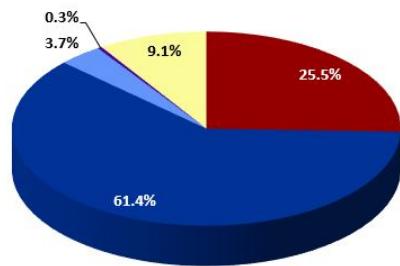
Figure 4. Percentage of Principal Forgiveness Funds Spent by Project Type

Zero-Percent Interest

The state has offered zero-percent interest loans for the remaining projects funded under the DWSRF program that are covered in the two-year period for this report. This special loan program recognizes the continuing need for affordable drinking water infrastructure for all public water supply systems within the state. Under the DWSRF zero-percent program, the Division has made loans to 42 projects for a

total of approximately \$161 million. Figure 5 shows the funds from the zero-percent interest loan program spent by project type for the two years under consideration in this report. The majority of loans have been to water treatment plant projects with another 25 percent to transmission and distribution. The remainder is split between water storage, source development, and planning and design only.

Figure 5. Percentage of Project Types Funded by Zero-Percent Funding



Of twelve applicants for the fall 2014 round, nine funded replacement and rehabilitation, two provided additional treatment without expansion and one connected an area of groundwater contamination. Only one project was for new or expanded infrastructure.

Green Project Reserve

Two DWSRF loans totaling \$35M are funding the first surface water treatment plant in North Carolina to use membrane technology.



Since FY 2012, capitalization grants have not required a GPR. All grants prior to FY 2012

met the GPR requirements as previously reported.

Set-Aside Activities

As part of the DWSRF program, the SDWA requires that a certain amount of the capitalization grant funding be reserved for activities that support the implementation of the requirements of the SDWA. The DWR Public Water Supply Section is

responsible for implementation. The paragraphs below summarize the set-aside activities completed this past year. Appendix C contains details related to the goals and accomplishments of the DWR.

Technical Assistance for Small Systems

This part of the set-aside program amounts to up to two percent of the capitalization grant. This year, both the DWR and the North Carolina Rural Water Association (NCRWA) continued to provide technical assistance to water systems serving a population of less than 10,000 consum-

ers. A portion of this set-aside provides continued funding for a circuit rider position with NCRWA. Over this past year, this position has provided technical assistance to 871 contacts.

Drinking Water State Program Management Functions

This portion of the set-aside program amounts to up to ten percent of the capitalization grant. The funds go to fund the DWR and the activities located therein. The DWR has continued to fund a full-time Source Water Protection Engineer position. As a result, the DWR continued to improve its GIS mapping application as well as promote the development of local source water protection plans. To date, nine public water providers using surface waters have completed comprehensive

source water protection plans. These providers served a combined population of approximately 282,229 customers. As part of incentivizing the Source Water Protection Program, a low-interest loan program for land conservation exists and is administered by the Program Engineer. To qualify for this program, an Applicant must have an approved Source Water Protection Plan, and the land conservation project must clearly demonstrate source water protection benefits.

Additionally, the funds provide a position for a Capacity Development Team Leader to lead the development of the Engineering Planning and Development Guidance Document, which presents preferred design criteria for water systems in North Carolina. These

funds also enabled training to occur at the North Carolina Waterworks Operators School and Public Water Supply Section regional offices.

Local Assistance and Other State Programs

This portion of the set-aside program amounts to up to fifteen percent of the capitalization grant and funds a Wellhead Protection Geologist, who coordinates the development, implementation, and management of a wellhead protection program within the DWR. The Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP) continued to provide information and technical assistance as required to support wellhead protection activities. Over the past year, the WHPP received ten wellhead protection plans, three first-time submittals, and six updates/renewals of previously approved plans, and one complete revision of formally submitted plans that had failed to receive approval. Additionally, fifteen wellhead protection plans covering 20 public water supply systems received approval. These recently approved plans represent both first-time submittals as well as renewals of previously ap-

proved plans and bring the total number of approved wellhead protection plans to 138. These approved plans cover 155 public water supply systems consisting of 903 wells that serve a population of almost 935,154 people. The WHPP also maintained the appropriate geographic information system layers and worked with the NCRWA to provide technical assistance to small systems. Last, this portion of the set-aside program continued to support nine positions in the NC DENR regional offices. Overall, DWR staff conducted a total of 6,557 site visits, including 2,580 sanitary surveys for all systems (including small systems) during the calendar year 2014. Please note that data entry for calendar year 2015 is not complete at the time the of this report.

Public Health Benefits

With the start of the revised prioritization system in the October 2014 funding round, Applicants were able to claim points based on public health benefits. The prioritization points system provided points for three main public health benefits: compli-

ance, treatment improvements, and interconnections. Projects could claim multiple benefits, a single benefit, or none.

Note that the Division did not begin tracking public health benefits until the new priority points



scheme put in place for the September 2014 funding round. Of the thirteen projects funded in the September 2014 funding round, the Division awarded two projects compliance benefits points and twelve projects treatment benefits

points for a total of approximately \$6.6 million and \$73.2 million, respectively. No projects funded in this round received points for interconnection benefits.

Long-Term Financial Health

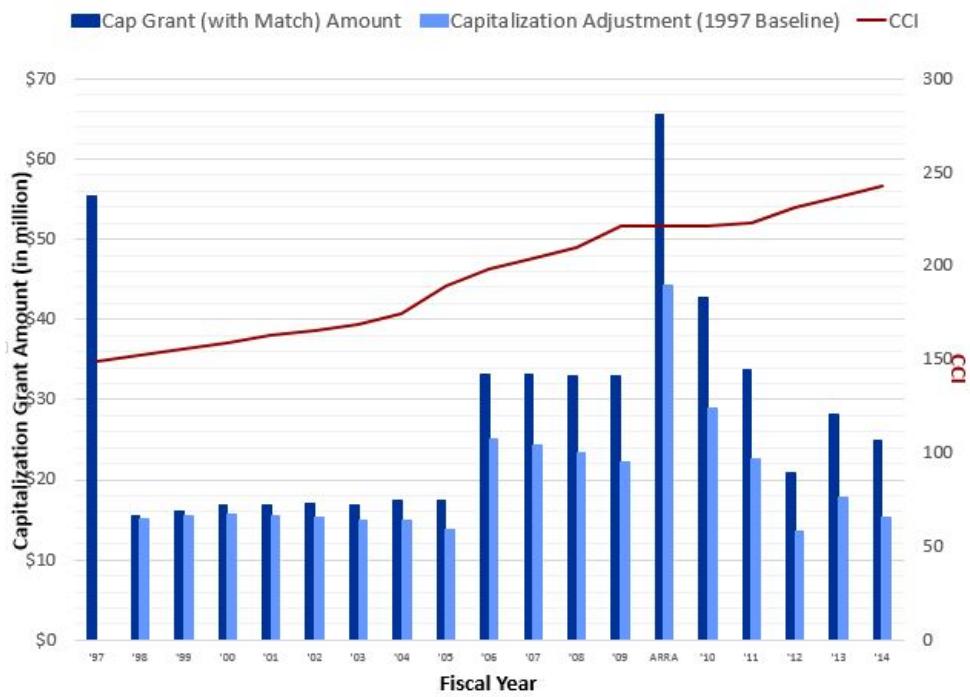
The DWSRF program began with the capitalization grants. Figure 6 shows the grants received since the inception of the program and the required twenty-percent state match.

Capitalization grants (including the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 [ARRA] grant), plus the state match, minus the four-percent administrative allowance has provided \$537,732,991 since the inception of the program. Figure 6 also shows the effect of inflation. While capitalization grants and associated state matches have re-

mained generally steady at approximately \$30 million a year, the effectiveness of those dollars is slightly over half those of the first capitalization grants of the 1990s.

In addition to the four-percent administrative allowance, the DWSRF charges a two-percent closing fee on all loans to supplement this allowance for administering the program. Also, each DWSRF capitalization grant requires set-aside monies be supplied for administration of the SDWA. The Division has allotted \$6,415,450 (approximately 26

Figure 6. Capitalization Grants (with Match) Including ARRA



percent of the FY 2014-2015 capitalization grant) to the DWR for use. See the section on set-asides for a description of the way the DWR used this money over the past year.

Regarding projects, monies being repaid into the fund from completed projects, coupled with continued capitalization of the program, have resulted in an increase of funds available for new projects. Figure 7 shows the history of binding commitments since the inception of the program. Due to a defined project schedule, this trend is expected to increase, which will reduce the amount of unliquidated obligations related to the DWSRF program. See Appendix D for this information.

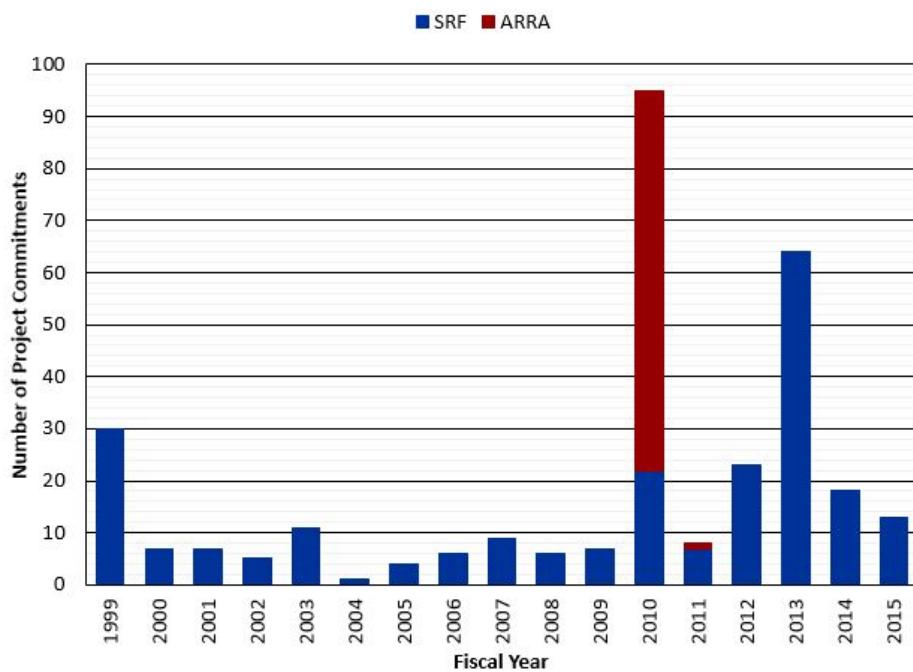
Figure 8 on the next page shows how the cumulative value of loans, which has risen over the past ten years and with it—nearly parallel—the actual disbursements. As monies are disbursed,

the amount due back into the program (accounts receivable) also increases. As such, even though the fund has been capitalized with over \$530 million as noted above, the revolving nature of the program has allowed it to enter into approximately \$572 million in binding commitments at the same time. However, the ARRA fund was provided at 50 percent principal forgiveness. Principal forgiveness will not revolve back into the funding program. Therefore, the accounts receivable line has not increased at the same rate.

Finally, Figure 9 on the following page demonstrates how the combined capitalization and repayments on hand (cash) and accounts receivable, have increased the net value of the program (net assets) in North Carolina to approximately \$440 million. Appendix D contains more details related to this information.



Figure 7. Binding Commitments Per Year



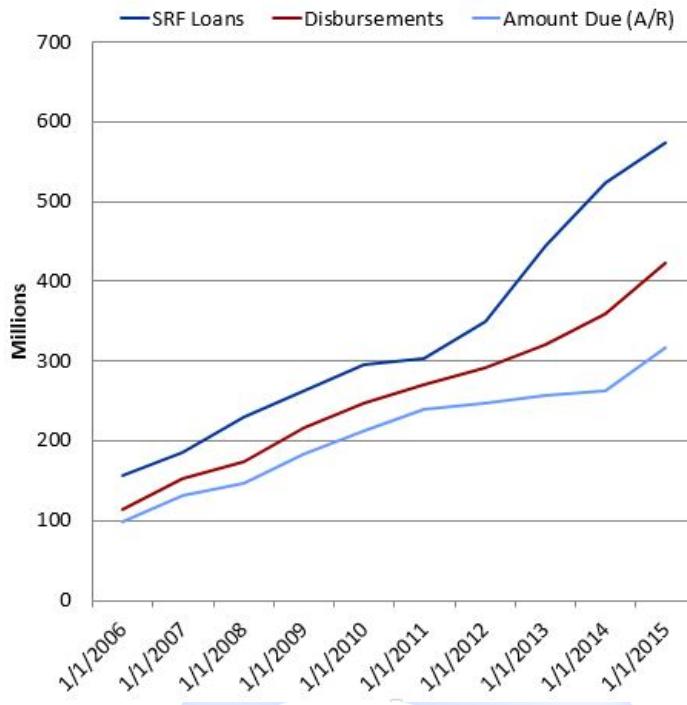


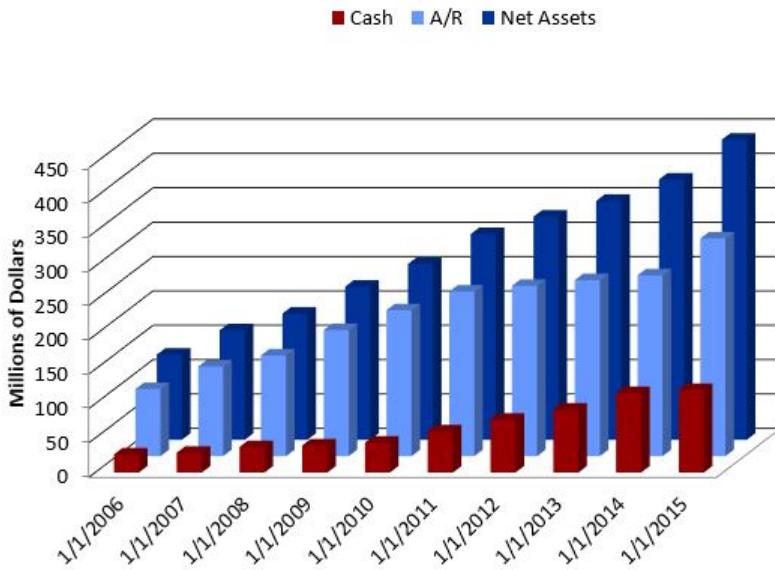
Figure 8. DWSRF Increase in Loans

Binding Commitment Requirement

In accordance with 40 CFR 35.3550(e)(1) and (2), the cumulative binding commitments relative to capitalization grant payments receives equals 182 percent (\$574,427,347). The total amount of capitalization grant

payments received is \$315,122,039. The DWSRF continues to reduce its unliquidated obligations and make its binding commitments of 120 percent of each grant payment.

Figure 9. Increase in Net Assets



Appendix A – Status of Recent Projects

STATUS OF RECENT PROJECTS

Applicant	DWSRF Funding	Loan Type *	Project Number	Offer Part A / Binding Commitment		Part B	Description	County	Compliance Category	Federal Needs Category
				Date						
Projects Authorized prior to SWIA Meetings										
South Greene Water Corporation	\$580,000	0 %	1737	7/23/2013		4/28/2014 Replace meters with Automated Meter Reading (AMR).	Greene	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
Fayetteville Public Works Commission	\$14,801,858	0 %	1761	7/29/2013		3/19/2014 Rehabilitate P.O. Hoffer WTP / Phase I.	Cumberland	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Treatment	
Alexander, County of	\$3,210,018	0 %	1650	8/1/2013		- Install waterlines, & a 600k-gal tank; rehab. existing BPS	Alexander	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Storage	
Kittrell Water Association, Inc.	\$256,005	0 %	1765	8/15/2013		- Replace meters with Automated Meter Reading (AMR).	Vance	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
Randleman, City of	\$437,106	0 %	1653	8/20/2013		- Replace and loop waterlines and install Booster Pump Station	Randolph	Assist Compliant Systems to Meet Future Reqmts	Transmission and Distribution	
Garland, Town of	\$240,550	0 %	1775	9/10/2013		- Replace residential, bulk & production well meters with Automated Meter Reading (AMR)	Sampson	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Transmission and Distribution	
Projects authorized at January & February 2014 SWIA Meetings										
Kings Mountain, Town of	\$ 12,460,640	0 %	1785F	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Rehabilitate Water Treatment Plan	Cleveland	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Treatment	
Kings Mountain, Town of	\$ 16,162,670	0 %	1784F	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Replace 24-inch Transmission line	Cleveland	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
Buncombe, County of	\$ 214,850	0 %	1771FP	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	8/7/2014 Planning Loan for CTS	Buncombe	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Planning and Design Only	
Greater Badin Water & Sewer District	\$ 5,948,630	PF, 0%	1673	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Rehabilitate water lines	Stanly	Assist Compliant System to Maintain Compliance	Transmission and Distribution	
Tuckaseigee Water & Sewer Authority	\$ 1,861,900	PF	1789	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Consolidate failing University Heights and River Park MHP systems	Jackson	Assist Non-Compliance System to Achieve Compliance	Transmission and Distribution	
Sims, Town of	\$ 335,267	0 %	1769	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Radium Filter at Deep Well Water Supply #2	Wilson	Assist Non-Compliance System to Achieve Compliance	Treatment	
Fontana Dam, Town of	\$ 876,690	0 %	1772	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	WILL DECLINE LOAN TO Replace a 0.5 MGD WTP	Graham	Assist Non-Compliance System to Achieve Compliance	Treatment	
Ossipee, Town of	\$ 2,491,720	0 %	1825	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Interconnect to City of Burlington	Alamance	Assist Compliant System to Meet Future Requirements	Source	
Landis, Town of	\$ 921,000	PF, 0%	1834	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Replace meters with Automated Meter Reading (AMR).	Rowan	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
Raleigh, City of	\$ 3,678,800	0 %	1794	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Chemical feed improvements	Wake	Assist Compliant System to Maintain Compliance	Treatment	
Ahoskie, Town of	\$ 953,000	PF, 0%	1832	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Replace meters with Automated Meter Reading (AMR).	Hertford	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
Highlands, Town of	\$ 2,068,450	PF, 0%	1821	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Replacement 2.0 MGD raw water intake, pump station and raw water line	Macon	Assist Compliant System to Maintain Compliance	Source	
Brevard, City of	\$ 1,360,500	0 %	1787	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Replace meters with Automated Meter Reading (AMR).	Transylvania	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
Goldston Gulf Sanitary District	\$ 214,545	0 %	1804	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Replace meters with Automated Meter Reading (AMR).	Chatham	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
North Wilkesboro, Town of	\$ 8,257,310	0 %	1779	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Kerr-Scott Reservoir Raw-Water Project -- Part I: raw water line	Wilkes	Assist Compliant Systems to Meet Future Requirements	Source	
Wilkes, County of	\$ 5,598,475	0 %	1780	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Kerr-Scott Reservoir Raw-Water Project -- Part II: intake, pump station and water lines	Wilkes	Assist Compliant Systems to Meet Future Requirements	Source	
Burgaw, Town of	\$ 1,387,200	0 %	1800	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Rehabilitate water lines, install emergency generator and 1,300 meters	Pender	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Transmission and Distribution	
Aqua North Carolina, Inc.	\$ 1,932,833	0 %	1830	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Replace meters with Automated Meter Reading (AMR).	Guilford	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
Troutman, Town of	\$ 812,000	0 %	1833	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Waterline and meter replacement with Automated Meter Reading (AMR) technology	Iredell	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
Johnston County, of	\$ 117,300	0 %	1790P	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Planning Loan for WTP filter additions and chemical feed improvement	Johnston	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Planning and Design Only	
Dublin, Town of	\$ 147,190	0 %	1806	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Replace meters with Automated Meter Reading (AMR).	Bladen	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
Aqua of North Carolina, Inc.	\$ 1,651,617	0 %	1829	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Replace meters with Automated Meter Reading (AMR).	Cumberland	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution	
Robbins, Town of	\$ 15,300	0 %	1793P	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Planning loan for a redundant source	Moore	Assist Compliant Systems to Meet Future Requirements	Planning and Design Only	
Hillsborough, Town of	\$ 1,960,127	0 %	1791	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	New 0.5 MG Elevated Storage Tank	Orange	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Storage	
Clinton, City of	\$ 1,770,000	0 %	1792	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	New 0.5MG Elevated Storage Tank	Sampson	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Storage	
Two River Utilities	\$ 300,000	0 %	1803P	9/30/2013	9/30/2013	Pilot study to replace treatment process train	Gaston	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Planning and Design Only	
Eastern Wayne Sanitary District	\$3,300,000	0 %	1817	9/30/2013		New wells and waterlines	Wayne	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Transmission and Distribution	
Southeastern Wayne Sanitary District	\$3,800,000	0 %	1815	9/30/2013		New well, water lines, booster pump station, elevated storage tank	Wayne	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Transmission and Distribution	
Northwestern Wayne Sanitary District	\$3,837,000	0 %	1816	9/30/2013		New wells and waterlines	Wayne	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Distribution	
Belfast-Patetown Sanitary District	\$4,100,000	0 %	1818	9/30/2013		New wells, water lines, booster pump station, elevated storage tank	Craven	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Transmission and Distribution	
Craven, County of	\$16,178,995	0 %	1824	9/30/2013		New 2-MGD nanofiltration water treatment plant	Craven	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Treatment	
Projects from fall 2014 Application Round										
Belfast-Patetown Sanitary District	\$4,100,000	0 %	1818	9/30/2013		New wells, water lines, booster pump station, elevated storage tank and ammonia feed system	Wayne	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Transmission and Distribution	
Craven, County of	\$16,178,995	0 %	1824	9/30/2013		New 2-MGD nanofiltration water treatment plant	Craven	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Treatment	
Two River Utilities	\$30,000,000	0 %	1879			Replace the treatment trains with membrane technology.	Gaston	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Treatment	
Two River Utilities	\$5,000,000	0 %	1880			Replace the aged clearwell with a new 5 MG clearwell	Gaston	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Treatment	
Calypso, Town of	\$1,642,000	0 %	1860			Rehabilitate existing plant constructed in 1971, including puressure filters, settling basin, interior plumbing controls and the building.	Duplin	Assist Compliant Systems to Maintain Compliance	Treatment	
Boonville, Town of	\$1,171,142	0 %	1880			Replace 1,040 feet of undersized waterline with 6-inch; install 1,200 feet of 6-inch waterlines to create loops. Install a filter on the wells to address iron and manganese MCLs.	Yadkin	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Treatment	
Elizabethtown, Town of	\$436,050	0 %	1870			Replace Well #1 to compensate for the decreased capacity of the wells in the system.	Bladen	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Source	

* Projects labeled principal forgiveness (PF), receive receive a 80% of their loan amount forgiven, not to exceed \$2,400,000 per project.

STATUS OF RECENT PROJECTS

Applicant	DWSRF Funding	Loan Type *	Offer Part A / Binding Commitment		Part B	Description	County	Compliance Category	Federal Needs Category
			Project Number	Date					
Yadkin County Albemarle, City of	\$4,175,000 \$8,953,500	0 % 0 %	1853 1868			57,00 feet of 8-inch and 12-inch waterline and one BPS to connect the Town of East Bend to the Winston-Salem / Forsyth County water system, creating a new water system. Extensively rehabilitate the US 52 WTP without expansion.	Yadkin Stanly	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Treatment Treatment
Lenoir, City of	\$6,540,000	0 %	1875			Rehabilitate the filters and replace the high service pumps, chemical storage tanks, chemical feed systems, and related items.	Caldwell	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Treatment
Morganton, City of	\$1,273,552	0 %	1877			Replace two failing cleawells with a single, 1.1 million gallon clearwell. Rehabilitate the north and south plant filters by replacing media and adding air scour systems.	Burke	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Treatment
Asheboro, City of	\$2,082,070	0 %	1887			Install 4 MGD filter group to provide redundancy and improve polymer blending and feeding equipment. Install pre-treatment and enhanced settling (such as Actiflo or Claricone) to reduce buildup of sludge in the settling basins and replace chemical storage and handling.	Randolph	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Treatment
Johnston County	\$4,360,900	0 %	1790			Install approximately 6,900 feet of 8-inch and 8,850 feet of 6-inch waterlines, and service lines andmeters to connect approximately 115 connections in an area contaminated by CTS Electronics.	Johnston	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Treatment
Franklin, Town of	\$3,578,750	0 %	1874				Macon	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Treatment
Buncombe, County of	\$1,726,782	0 %	1864				Buncombe	Other Assistance Not Compliance Related	Transmission and Distribution

* Projects labeled principal forgiveness (PF), receive receive a 80% of their loan amount forgiven, not to exceed \$2,400,000 per project.

Appendix B – Set-Aside Annual Report FY 2014-2015

Summary Report Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Set-Aside Program

The following report on set-asides is presented in the order described in the approved Intended Use Plans.

I. Program Administration (up to Four Percent of Capitalization Grant)

The DWSRF is administered by the Division of Water Infrastructure. This set-aside is used for salaries and associated expenses of personnel devoting time to program administration, as outlined in the Intended Use Plan.

II. Technical Assistance for Small Systems (Up to Two Percent of Capitalization Grant)

The NCPWS Section continued to provide technical assistance to water systems serving a population of less than 10,000 consumers. Funding from this set-aside was used jointly by the NCPWS Section and the North Carolina Rural Water Association to maintain work plan activities as required to achieve maximum utilization.

A contractual agreement with NCRWA was continued to support a circuit rider position that provided technical assistance to 871 contacts of technical assistance during the period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. These contacts involved dialog with water system personnel in accordance with the objectives and methods described in the activities and assistance within the Intended Use Plan.

The NCPWS Section continued to utilize this set-aside to support three Environmental Specialist positions in Regional Offices. Overall, PWS Section staff conducted a total of 5,172 site visits to small systems, including, 2,418 sanitary surveys for small systems during calendar year 2014 (data entry had not been completed for all fiscal year 2015 site visits at the time data was pulled from SDWIS for this report).

III. Drinking Water State Program Management Functions (Up to Ten Percent of Capitalization Grant)

Administration of PWS Section Supervision Program

Performance with this section is measured and evaluated as adherence to the terms and conditions of the PWS Section Supervision Program workplan and GPRA performance measures, reported in SDWIS and compiled directly by EPA.

Administration or Technical Assistance Activities for Source Water Protection

A full-time Source Water Protection (SWP) Program Engineer coordinates the development, implementation, and management of a Drinking Water Protection Program, including coordination

with delineation and assessment activities, wellhead protection program activities, and interaction with other state agencies.

Partnership arrangements with other agencies are a major component of NC's drinking water protection strategy. Specifically, other agencies have been recruited to integrate SWAP data into their agendas and funding priorities. Additionally, the Drinking Water Protection Program maintains a statewide Collaborative that includes representatives from university programs, government agencies, non-profit organizations, professional associations, and regional Councils of Government. This group volunteers time and resources to promote drinking water protection.

The PWS Section continued to improve its GIS mapping application, which was created to assist other agencies and programs when prioritizing environmental projects. This GIS application effectively directs resources toward drinking water assessment areas and encourages use of SWAP susceptibility ratings. The PWS Section also maintains a web-based application to deliver SWAP data to the public.

The SWP Program continued to promote the development of local SWP plans. This effort included outreach to local government officials, public water providers, and stakeholder groups. To date, nine public water providers using surface sources have completed comprehensive SWP Plans. These water providers serve a combined population of approximately 282,229 consumers.

As an incentive to participate in the Source Water Protection Program, a low-interest loan program for land conservation exists and is administered by the SWP Program Engineer. To qualify for this program, an applicant must have an approved Source Water Protection Plan and the land conservation project must clearly demonstrate SWP benefits.

Development and Implementation of a Capacity Development Strategy

Performance with this section is reported to EPA annually in North Carolina's Capacity Development Progress Report. As described in the Intended Use Plan workplan, a Capacity Development team leader position is funded. In recent years, the Capacity Development program has developed electronic tools and training to improve water system compliance. The Capacity Development Team Leader is also leading the development of the Engineering Planning and Development Guidance Document.

Electronic tools include the Sampling Status report and analysis of water system performance data for the Area Wide Optimization Program. The Sampling Status report demonstrates what monitoring is required and what samples have been received during the current period. Analysis for the Area Wide Optimization Program ranks water system performance based on data submitted electronically and highlights areas for system improvement. The NCPWS Section issues awards to systems meeting optimization goals.

Training included regulatory and treatment training at the North Carolina Waterworks Operators School, in addition to sessions scheduled by and held at PWS Section regional offices.

The Engineering Planning and Development Guidance document is a document presenting preferred design criteria for water systems in North Carolina. The document covers all facets of water system design including distribution, storage tanks, treatment, and general design criteria.

The NCPWS Section expects the document to clarify design requirements to water system owners and engineers and thereby reduce project review time. Two chapters describing submittal requirements and the review and permitting process have been published.

IV. Local Assistance and Other State Programs (Up to Fifteen Percent of Capitalization Grant)

Establishment and Implementation of a Wellhead Protection Program

A full-time Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program Hydrogeologist coordinates the development, implementation, and management of a WHP Program within the NC PWS Section. During the current reporting period the WHP Program continued to implement a process for the review and approval of local WHP plans, including the evaluation and review of draft wellhead protection area (WHPA) delineations. In addition, the WHP Program continued to develop and maintain an MS Access database for tracking WHP Program information.

The WHP Program received ten WHP plans during the reporting period, three first time submittals, six updates/renewals of previously approved plans, and one complete revision of a formally submitted plan that had failed to receive approval. Fifteen WHP plans covering 20 PWS systems received approval during the current reporting period. These fifteen approved plans represent both first time submittals as well as renewals of previously approved plans. At the end of the reporting period there were 138 active WHP plans covering 155 PWS systems comprising 903 wells serving a population of 935,154.

The WHP Program continued to provide information and technical assistance as requested to support WHP activities. Example information includes the following:

- WHP plan requirements;
- the NC WHP Guidebook;
- brochures to promote local source water protection efforts;
- lists of PWS systems with approved WHP plans;
- maps of approved WHPAs;
- source aquifer determination;
- assessment of the degree of aquifer confinement;
- aquifer recharge rates;
- determination of the size, shape and orientation of WHPAs; and
- information on potential contamination sources.

Such information is commonly accompanied by recommendations to reduce contamination risk, waste handling practices, standard operating procedures and best management strategies. The WHP Program also provided information to the State's Division of Waste Management (DWM) to support oversight of remediation efforts conducted at sites with ground-water contamination resulting from leaking underground storage tanks.

The WHP Program continued to develop and maintain ArcView GIS shapefiles for approved WHPAs. Maps of approved WHPAs on USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle base maps were generated to accompany WHP plan approval letters. Additionally, to facilitate the efficient transfer

of this information, electronic versions of the approved WHPA maps as JPEG images were produced and distributed. A total of 330 individual JPEG map images are currently available via email to interested parties upon request.

The NC PWS Section administered a contractual agreement with NCRWA to provide assistance to PWS systems in the development of local WHP plans. Many of these systems are small systems that lack the technical and financial resources to pursue drinking water protection on their own. Under conditions of the contract, NCRWA provided on-site technical assistance in the development and implementation of WHP plans customized to individual communities. This activity included guidance to identify potential contaminants and effective actions to prevent contaminants from entering their drinking water supply.

Capacity Development

The NCPWS Section continued to utilize this set-aside to support nine positions in Regional Offices. These positions provide direct support to water systems as they pursue Capacity Development goals and compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Working in conjunction with other regional office staff, these positions review water systems' financial and managerial capabilities and perform sanitary surveys and site visits.

Overall, PWS Section staff conducted a total of 6,557 site visits, including, 2,580 sanitary surveys for all systems (including small systems) during calendar year 2014. Data entry was not complete for fiscal year 2015 site visits at the time data was pulled from SDWIS for this report.

Appendix C – Financial Exhibits

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
EPA Revolving Loan Fund
Combining Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2015 and 2014

Exhibit 1

		Drinking Water Program	
		2015	2014
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 85,591,358	\$ 115,637,240	
Investment-Bond Proceeds	48,931,923	0	
Receivables:			
Loans (Due within one year)	19,023,822	26,446,539	
Accrued Interest	1,126,292	948,873	
Other	23,398	155,116	
State Treasurer's Securities Lending Collateral	37,680	13,447,124	
Total Current Assets	<u>154,734,473</u>	<u>156,634,892</u>	
Capital Assets, Depreciable			
Machinery and Equipment	246,359	183,863	
Accumulated Depreciation	(153,466)	(127,342)	
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable (net)	<u>92,893</u>	<u>56,521</u>	
Noncurrent Assets:			
Loans Receivable (Due after one year)	<u>280,992,071</u>	<u>236,459,359</u>	
Total Assets	<u>435,819,437</u>	<u>393,150,772</u>	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred outflows for Pensions	231,421	0	
Total Deferred Outflows for Pensions	<u>231,421</u>	<u>0</u>	
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	4,620	133,604	
Accrued Vacation Leave	36,074	21,250	
Accrued Payroll	0	0	
Obligations Under State Treasurer's Securities			
Lending Agreements	0	13,766,951	
Other Accrued Liabilities	20,661	25,323	
Total Current Liabilities	<u>61,355</u>	<u>13,947,128</u>	
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accrued Vacation Leave	312,128	281,058	
Net Pension Liability	<u>195,827</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total Liabilities	<u>569,310</u>	<u>14,228,186</u>	
Deferred Inflows for Resources			
Deferred inflows for Pensions	712,941	0	
Total Inflows for Pensions	<u>712,941</u>	<u>0</u>	
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets, net of related debt	92,893	56,521	
Restricted for:			
Program Loans	<u>434,675,714</u>	<u>378,866,065</u>	
Total Net Assets	<u>\$ 434,768,606</u>	<u>\$ 378,922,586</u>	

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
EPA Revolving Loan Fund
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and
Changes in Net Assets
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

Exhibit 2

	Drinking Water Program	
	2015	2014
REVENUES		
Operating Revenues:		
Interest Income on Loans	\$ 4,572,090	\$ 4,464,375
Loan Closing Fees	1,267,509	1,081,267
Miscellaneous	1,002	
Total Operating Revenues	<u>5,840,602</u>	<u>5,545,642</u>
EXPENSES		
Operating Expenses:		
Personal Services	3,336,880	3,253,359
Supplies and Material	103,610	39,163
Services	1,299,407	1,458,104
Depreciation	26,125	18,269
Insurance & Bonding	12,040	12,355
Other Fixed Charges	58,759	14,852
Capital Outlay	36,925	
Other Expenses	<u>101,787</u>	<u>119,045</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>4,938,608</u>	<u>4,952,072</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>901,993</u>	<u>593,570</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Federal Grants	55,561,323	32,183,133
Interest Income	(596,537)	101,261
Grants, Aid and Subsidies	(7,834,322)	(11,186,076)
Sale of Surplus Property		
Gain (loss) on Sale of Property & Equipment		
Miscellaneous		(11,469)
Total Nonoperating Revenues	<u>47,130,464</u>	<u>21,086,849</u>
Income Before Transfers	48,032,457	21,680,419
Transfers In	9,584,025	9,561,222
Transfers Out	(1,263,849)	(493,000)
Increase in Net Assets	56,352,634	30,748,641
Net Assets July 1 (restated in 2013 for 2010)	<u>378,415,972</u>	<u>347,667,331</u>
Net Assets June 30	<u>\$ 434,768,606</u>	<u>\$ 378,415,972</u>

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
EPA Revolving Loan Fund
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014**

Exhibit 3

		Drinking Water Program	
		2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers	\$ 1,268,511	\$ 1,081,267	
Payments to employees and fringe benefits	(3,336,880)	(3,255,826)	
Payments to vendors and suppliers	(1,634,362)	(1,544,496)	
Other Receipts/Payments	(238,169)	(119,045)	
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	<u>(3,940,900)</u>	<u>(3,838,100)</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Grants	55,561,323	31,395,304	
Federal Recovery Funds (ARRA)		665,233	
Transfers in	9,715,894	9,561,222	
Transfers out	(1,263,849)	(493,000)	
Grants, Aid and Subsidies	(7,834,322)	(11,186,076)	
Net Cash Provided from Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>56,179,046</u>	<u>29,942,683</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(98,341)	(16,059)	
Sale of Surplus and Adjustment			
Net Cash Used in Capital Financing Activities	<u>(98,341)</u>	<u>(16,059)</u>	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Redemptions from the State Treasurer L/T investment pool			
Purchase into State Treasurer L/T investment pool	(50,334,729)		
Repayment on loans	19,105,952	21,530,585	
New loans issued	(56,221,671)	(28,427,117)	
Interest on loans	4,572,090	4,517,895	
Other	(5,102,022)	399,161	
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>(87,980,379)</u>	<u>(1,979,476)</u>	
Net Increase (decrease) in total Cash and Cash Equivalents	(35,840,575)	24,109,048	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>115,637,240</u>	<u>91,528,192</u>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 79,796,665</u>	<u>\$ 115,637,240</u>	
RECONCILIATION OF NET OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 901,993	593,570	
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Depreciation/Amortization Expense	26,125	18,269	
Cash Flow provided by Operating Activities:			
Nonoperating loan interest income	(4,572,090)	(4,464,375)	
Pension Expense	141,946		
(Increase) Decrease in Current Assets	(438,874)		
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities		14,436	
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (3,940,900)</u>	<u>(3,838,100)</u>	
NONCASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Assets Acquired Through the Assumption of a Liability		7,935,114	
Change in fair value of investments		(399,864)	

Appendix D – FFATA Capitalization Grant 2014 Projects

	Project Number	FFATA Projects	PF Min	PF Announced	PF Max	Green Total
2015 Cap Grant	\$ 20,546,063		\$ 4,111,800		\$ 6,167,700	
2014 Cap Grant	\$ 20,695,000		\$ 4,139,000	\$ 5,096,350	\$ 6,208,500	
Tuckaseigee WSA	1789			\$ 2,696,350		
Badin W&SA	1673			\$ 2,400,000		\$5,948,630.00
2013 Cap Grant	\$ 22,084,000		\$ 4,416,800	\$ 5,562,400	\$ 6,625,200	
<i>Garland, Town of</i>	1775					\$254,375.00
Henderson, City of	1692					\$1,129,000.00
Henderson, City of	1694					\$1,898,571.00
Kittrell Water Association, Inc.	1765					\$256,005.00
Ahoskie, Town of	1832			\$ 762,400		
Beaufort County Water District VI - Chocowinity/Richland	1741			\$ 2,400,000		
Denton, Town of	1643			\$ 2,400,000		
2012 Cap Grant	\$ 17,467,080		\$ 3,493,416	\$ 4,092,612	\$ 5,240,124	
Broadway Water Association, Inc.	1767					\$226,960.00
Louisburg, Town of	1682					\$213,560.00
North Lenoir Water Corporation	1748					\$2,200,000.00
<i>Peachland, Town of</i>	1764					\$111,149.00
Pink Hill, Town of	1731			\$ 175,404		
Aulander, Town of	1733			\$ 177,876		
Black Creek, Town of	1676			\$ 310,960		
Martin County Regional Water And Sewer Authority	1760			\$ 1,610,400		
Ossipee, Town of	1825			\$ 1,993,376		
2011 Cap Grant	\$ 24,698,000		\$ 4,939,600	\$ 8,285,808	\$ 8,419,604	\$5,613,069
Aqua North Carolina, Inc.	1691					\$2,125,617
<i>Asheboro, City of</i>	1718					\$475,857
Bryson City, Town of	1713					\$1,159,995
Greene, County of	1745					\$1,585,613
<i>Henderson, City of</i>	1693					\$293,928
Norlina, Town of	1681					\$257,235
<i>Red Springs, Town of</i>	1687					\$358,533
<i>Saratoga, Town of</i>	1677					\$96,450
South Greene Water Corporation	1737					\$580,000
<i>Warren County Water System District II</i>	1680					\$233,354
Waynesville, Town of	1704					\$329,868
<i>Asheville, City of</i>	1593			\$ 358,580		
<i>Macon, County of</i>	1275			\$ 2,531,090		
<i>Middlesex, Town of</i>	1700			\$ 418,992		
Robbins, Town of	1696			\$ 1,224,000		
Snow Hill, Town of	1635			\$ 632,346		
Spruce Pine, Town of	1649			\$ 1,940,800		
Taylorsville, Town of	1720			\$ 1,180,000		

FFATA List of Projects

2010 Cap			\$	7,118,600	\$	10,331,300	\$	10,677,900	\$	7,118,600
Benson, Town of	1701									\$510,000
Conover, City of	1646									\$377,500
Conover, City of	1645									\$724,928
Elizabethtown, Town of	1626									\$295,070
Johnston, County of	1061B									\$5,097,577
Jones, County of	1634									\$2,015,000
Raleigh, City of	1703									\$7,075,847
Roanoke Rapids Sanitary District	1661									\$1,146,261
Beaufort County Water District I - Washington Township	1735		\$		\$	2,400,000				
Columbus County W & S District II	1638		\$		\$	1,500,908				
Cumberland, County of	1662		\$		\$	432,642				
Duplin County Water District E	1636		\$		\$	734,125				
Duplin County Water District G	1632		\$		\$	810,214				
Greene County	1637		\$		\$	2,400,000				
Mount Olive, Town of	1629		\$		\$	1,750,280				
North Wilkesboro, Town of	1647P		\$		\$	20,000				
Ramseur, Town of	1642		\$		\$	283,131				