



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF WATER

April 3, 2023

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: FY 2023 Allotments for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund based on the Seventh Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment

FROM: Radhika Fox
Assistant Administrator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "R. Fox", written over a horizontal line.

TO: Regional Water Division Directors, Regions I-X

Over a year ago, President Biden signed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (PL 117-58, November 15, 2021, 135 Stat 429), also referred to as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). The law's investment in the water sector is nothing short of transformational. The BIL provides \$50 billion to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to strengthen the nation's drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater systems – the single largest investment in water the federal government has ever made. As of the end of March 2023, EPA has awarded over \$5.1 billion to 60 states, territories, and tribes. Thank you for your continued leadership and the extensive work of your staff as EPA, states, territories, and tribes have made great strides implementing the BIL.

This memorandum provides fiscal year (FY) 2023 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) allotments for states, tribes, and territories for funding provided through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117-328) and the BIL. These allotments are based on the 7th Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment (DWINSA) results. Terms and conditions will be available to the EPA Regions on the EPA SRF SharePoint site. Compared to the previous year, there are minor changes in the allocation percentages in the allotment formula developed from the 7th DWINSA. This allotment formula will be used to distribute the base appropriation, BIL General Supplemental and BIL Emerging Contaminant funds. The allotment formula for the BIL Lead Service Line Replacement funding, however, is changing as described in the next paragraph. Allotments are provided in Attachments A, B, E, F and G.

America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018 mandated EPA to evaluate and include the cost to replace lead service lines (LSLs) in the DWINSA. In 2021, as a part of the 7th DWINSA, EPA collected information on service lines from water systems across the country for the first time in assessment history. Based on the information reported by each state, EPA projects a national total of 9.2 million LSLs. The 7th DWINSA provides the best available national and state-level projections of lead service line counts and EPA is using these results to allocate the FY 2023 BIL Lead Service Line Replacement funding. This new LSL-specific formula will allow the states with more LSLs to receive financial assistance commensurate with their need as soon as possible, furthering public health protection nationwide.

In March 2022, EPA released the [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law State Revolving Funds Implementation Memorandum](#) with information and guidelines on how EPA will award and administer SRF capitalization grants appropriated in the BIL. As states look to fund more projects and apply for FY 2023 allotments, EPA is committed to ensuring the key BIL implementation priorities are realized through development of the states' capitalization grant applications and Intended Use Plans. A key priority of the law is to ensure that disadvantaged communities benefit equitably from this historic investment in water infrastructure. Congress required 49 percent of both the Drinking Water SRF General Supplemental funding and the Lead Service Line Replacement funding to be provided as grants and forgivable loans to communities that meet a state's disadvantaged community definition, consistent with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). In addition, states are required to provide 100% of the Emerging Contaminant funding as grants and forgivable loans, with at least 25% directed to disadvantaged communities or public water systems serving fewer than 25,000 persons. An EPA priority is to encourage states to utilize the significant increase in SRF funding for infrastructure projects that make water systems more resilient to all threats – whether it is natural disasters, climate change impacts like drought, or cyber-attacks. EPA's oversight role of the SRF programs along with a commitment to provide technical assistance to states and communities is critical to ensuring that states meet the BIL priorities.

I. GENERAL UPDATES

Although the total appropriation of the base DWSRF funding did not change between FY 2022 and FY 2023, the amount of funding available to the states has decreased slightly due to an increase in the Community Grants (aka Congressionally Directed Spending) in FY 2023.

Over the past several months, EPA developed resources to assist states and water systems with Bipartisan Infrastructure Law implementation.

- The [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Resources for Drinking Water](#) website features disadvantaged community resources for states, SRF fact sheets, water system capacity-building resources, watersecurity and climate resiliency tools, and other helpful information.
- The agency's [Build America, Buy America \(BABA\)](#) website provides links to the BABA Implementation Procedures, webinar recordings, and waiver resources.
- EPA's [Frequent Questions about Bipartisan Infrastructure Law State Revolving Funds](#) website houses a list of Bipartisan Infrastructure Law SRF-related questions and answers, which EPA periodically updates.

On November 30, 2022, EPA announced a permanent regulatory exception (*i.e.*, deviation) to the SRF cash draw rules. See the [Approval of Class Exception from the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Cash Draw Rules](#) memorandum. This exception provides procedural flexibility to states when they draw funds from Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (and non-Bipartisan Infrastructure Law) SRF capitalization grants. Previously states had to draw state funds and federal funds at a specific ratio. This deviation eliminates this requirement.

On December 8, 2022, EPA issued the [Guidelines for Implementing the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Signage Term and Condition for the State Revolving Fund Programs](#) memorandum. This document explains the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law signage term and condition's applicability to Bipartisan Infrastructure Law-funded SRF projects. The document also directs Regions to amend existing Bipartisan Infrastructure Law SRF capitalization grants to include this condition, as well as to include it in future Bipartisan Infrastructure Law SRF capitalization grant awards.

II. EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

On January 31, 2023, EPA held a webinar concerning [Drinking Water Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Emerging Contaminants Funding Options](#). This webinar provided an overview of the DWSRF emerging contaminant project eligibilities, a review of the EPA’s Contaminant Candidate List (CCL), two state program case studies, and an opportunity to ask and answer questions.

III. LEAD SERVICE LINES

In August 2022, EPA released the [Guidance for Developing and Maintaining a Service Line Inventory](#) to support water systems with their efforts to develop inventories and to provide states with information for oversight and reporting to EPA. The guidance provides essential information to help water systems comply with the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions requirement to submit an initial inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024.

IV. ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY PROVISIONS

There have been no changes in the additional subsidy authorities from FY 2022 to FY 2023. For the base program funding provided through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, there are still two different additional subsidy authorities (Congressional and SDWA Disadvantaged Communities), as visually represented in Diagram 1 (and the amounts are shown in Attachments C and D). The additional subsidy authority for the BIL funding is illustrated in Diagrams 2 and 3 (and the amounts are shown in Attachment H). The BIL Emerging Contaminant funding is 100% additional subsidy so a diagram is not provided below. These diagrams also include the optional set-aside funding amounts that states can take to administer a variety of state drinking water programs, as well as to provide assistance to water systems. These funds do not revolve and therefore, states should be strategic in the amount of set-aside funding they take in conjunction with the additional subsidy

Diagram 1: Example \$100 FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act Capitalization Grant

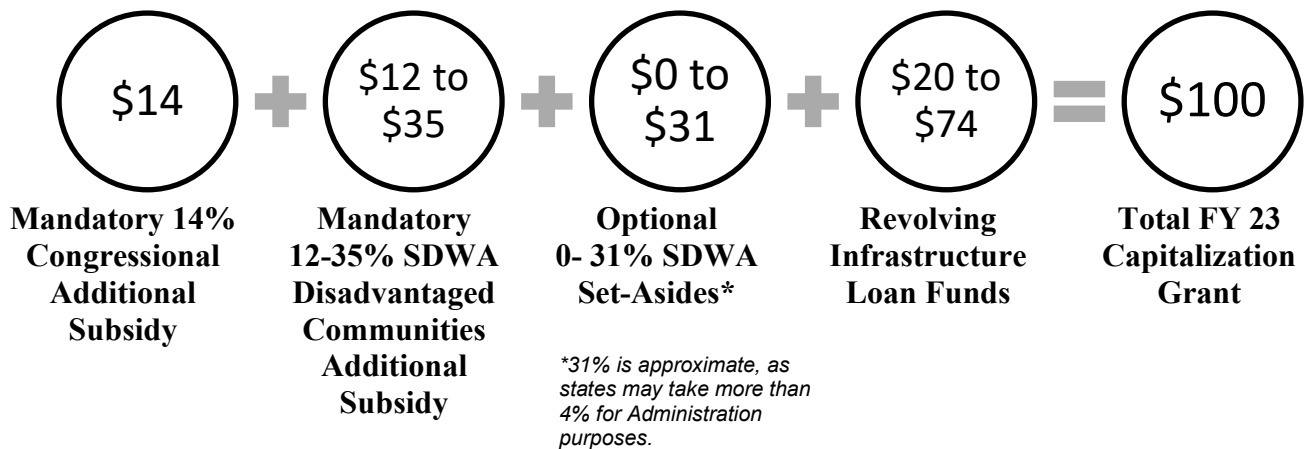


Diagram 2: Example \$100 FY 2023 BIL General Capitalization Grant

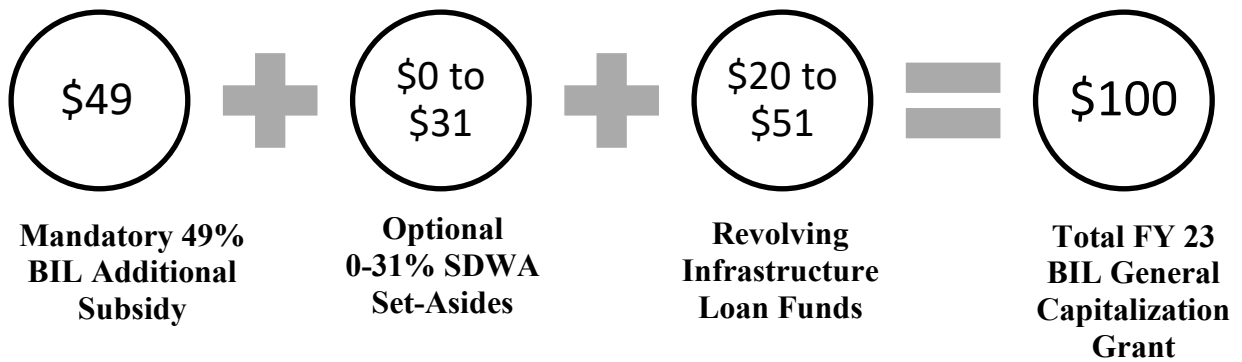


Diagram 3: Example \$100 FY 2023 BIL Lead Service Line Replacement Capitalization Grant

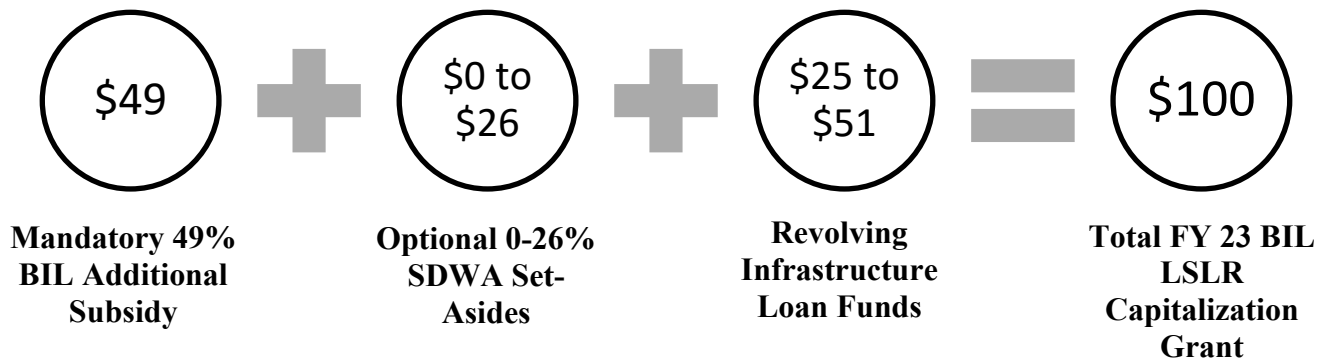


Diagram 3 Note: For the Lead Service Line Replacement funding, since only 10% of the 15% Local Assistance Set-Aside can be used for any one activity, the maximum set-aside amount is 26% (rather than 31%). This is due to lead service line replacement related activities only falling under one category (capacity development) within the 15% Set-Aside eligible activities categories.

If you have questions, contact Damaris Christensen at christensen.damaris@epa.gov.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – FY 2023 Allotment Summary

Attachment B – FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Allotment

Attachment C – FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Congressional Additional Subsidization Amounts

Attachment D – FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations SDWA Disadvantaged Subsidization Amounts

Attachment E – FY 2023 BIL General Supplemental Allotment

Attachment F – FY 2023 BIL Emerging Contaminant Allotment

Attachment G – FY 2023 BIL Lead Service Line Replacement Allotment

Attachment H – FY 2023 BIL Additional Subsidization Amounts

cc: Drinking Water SRF Regional Branch Chiefs & Regional Coordinators, Regions I-X
Jennifer McLain, Director, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Yu-Ting Guilaran, Deputy Director, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Anita Thompkins, Director, Drinking Water Infrastructure Development Division
Cindy Simbanin, Deputy Director, Drinking Water Infrastructure Development Division
Kiri Anderer, Branch Supervisor, Water Infrastructure Technical Support Branch
Damaris Christensen, Branch Supervisor, Water Finance Branch

Attachment A

FY23 Summary					
Distribution of Drinking Water SRF Appropriation					
State	DWSRF Base	BIL DWSRF General Supplemental	BIL DWSRF Emerging Contaminants	BIL DWSRF LSLR	FY23 Total
Alabama	\$8,719,000	\$37,177,000	\$13,490,000	\$28,650,000	\$88,036,000
Alaska	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Arizona	\$8,638,000	\$36,833,000	\$13,365,000	\$28,650,000	\$87,486,000
Arkansas	\$5,912,000	\$25,209,000	\$9,147,000	\$45,299,000	\$85,567,000
California	\$53,272,000	\$227,150,000	\$82,428,000	\$28,650,000	\$391,500,000
Colorado	\$8,650,000	\$36,884,000	\$13,384,000	\$32,600,000	\$91,518,000
Connecticut	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$39,954,000	\$73,587,000
Delaware	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Florida	\$17,820,000	\$75,982,000	\$27,572,000	\$254,788,000	\$376,162,000
Georgia	\$13,389,000	\$57,090,000	\$20,716,000	\$28,650,000	\$119,845,000
Hawaii	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Idaho	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Illinois	\$14,985,000	\$63,895,000	\$23,186,000	\$230,177,000	\$332,243,000
Indiana	\$8,473,000	\$36,128,000	\$13,109,000	\$65,161,000	\$122,871,000
Iowa	\$7,424,000	\$31,656,000	\$11,487,000	\$29,319,000	\$79,886,000
Kansas	\$5,507,000	\$23,482,000	\$8,521,000	\$28,650,000	\$66,160,000
Kentucky	\$6,012,000	\$25,633,000	\$9,301,000	\$28,650,000	\$69,596,000
Louisiana	\$6,741,000	\$28,744,000	\$10,430,000	\$65,497,000	\$111,412,000
Maine	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Maryland	\$10,260,000	\$43,747,000	\$15,874,000	\$28,650,000	\$98,531,000
Massachusetts	\$10,602,000	\$45,206,000	\$16,404,000	\$33,700,000	\$105,912,000
Michigan	\$11,267,000	\$48,042,000	\$17,433,000	\$72,881,000	\$149,623,000
Minnesota	\$7,470,000	\$31,850,000	\$11,557,000	\$37,896,000	\$88,773,000
Mississippi	\$6,184,000	\$26,368,000	\$9,568,000	\$28,650,000	\$70,770,000
Missouri	\$8,039,000	\$34,278,000	\$12,438,000	\$51,736,000	\$106,491,000
Montana	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Nebraska	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Nevada	\$5,120,000	\$21,830,000	\$7,921,000	\$28,650,000	\$63,521,000
New Hampshire	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
New Jersey	\$8,766,000	\$37,376,000	\$13,563,000	\$82,971,000	\$142,676,000
New Mexico	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
New York	\$23,065,000	\$98,347,000	\$35,687,000	\$113,656,000	\$270,755,000
North Carolina	\$13,607,000	\$58,021,000	\$21,054,000	\$87,290,000	\$179,972,000
North Dakota	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Ohio	\$11,151,000	\$47,547,000	\$17,253,000	\$166,913,000	\$242,864,000
Oklahoma	\$7,177,000	\$30,602,000	\$11,104,000	\$28,650,000	\$77,533,000
Oregon	\$7,428,000	\$31,672,000	\$11,493,000	\$28,650,000	\$79,243,000
Pennsylvania	\$16,290,000	\$69,462,000	\$25,205,000	\$154,956,000	\$265,913,000
Puerto Rico	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Rhode Island	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
South Carolina	\$6,172,000	\$26,316,000	\$9,549,000	\$31,809,000	\$73,846,000
South Dakota	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Tennessee	\$8,312,000	\$35,443,000	\$12,861,000	\$89,756,000	\$146,372,000
Texas	\$39,369,000	\$167,867,000	\$60,914,000	\$146,246,000	\$414,396,000
Utah	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Vermont	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Virginia	\$6,973,000	\$29,732,000	\$10,789,000	\$48,717,000	\$96,211,000
Washington	\$11,307,000	\$48,214,000	\$17,495,000	\$28,650,000	\$105,666,000
West Virginia	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Wisconsin	\$8,455,000	\$36,053,000	\$13,082,000	\$81,203,000	\$138,793,000
Wyoming	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
District of Columbia	\$4,938,000	\$21,055,000	\$7,640,000	\$28,650,000	\$62,283,000
Territories Total	\$7,407,000	\$31,582,000	\$11,460,000	\$42,975,000	\$93,424,000
Sub Total	\$493,785,000	\$2,105,463,000	\$764,000,000	\$2,865,000,000	\$6,228,248,000
Community Grants	\$609,255,899	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$609,255,899
AI/ANV	\$10,332,000	\$44,040,000	\$16,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$130,372,000
American Iron and Steel	\$728,101	\$750,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,478,101
OIG	\$0	\$7,707,000	\$4,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$26,707,000
EPA Admin	\$12,000,000	\$44,040,000	\$16,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$132,040,000
Grand Total	\$1,126,101,000	\$2,202,000,000	\$800,000,000	\$3,000,000,000	\$7,128,101,000

FY 2023
Distribution of Drinking Water SRF Appropriation
2023 DWSRF Allotment based on 7th DWINSA Results

Based on Appropriation of \$1,126,101,000 less \$609,255,899 for Congressionally Directed Spending Projects

State	DWSRF Allotment		State	DWSRF Allotment	
	Capitalization Grant	% of Funds Available to States		Capitalization Grant	% of Funds Available to States
Alabama	\$8,719,000	1.77%	New Jersey	\$8,766,000	1.78%
Alaska	\$4,938,000	1.00%	New Mexico	\$4,938,000	1.00%
Arizona	\$8,638,000	1.75%	New York	\$23,065,000	4.67%
Arkansas	\$5,912,000	1.20%	North Carolina	\$13,607,000	2.76%
California	\$53,272,000	10.79%	North Dakota	\$4,938,000	1.00%
Colorado	\$8,650,000	1.75%	Ohio	\$11,151,000	2.26%
Connecticut	\$4,938,000	1.00%	Oklahoma	\$7,177,000	1.45%
Delaware	\$4,938,000	1.00%	Oregon	\$7,428,000	1.50%
Florida	\$17,820,000	3.61%	Pennsylvania	\$16,290,000	3.30%
Georgia	\$13,389,000	2.71%	Puerto Rico	\$4,938,000	1.00%
Hawaii	\$4,938,000	1.00%	Rhode Island	\$4,938,000	1.00%
Idaho	\$4,938,000	1.00%	South Carolina	\$6,172,000	1.25%
Illinois	\$14,985,000	3.03%	South Dakota	\$4,938,000	1.00%
Indiana	\$8,473,000	1.72%	Tennessee	\$8,312,000	1.68%
Iowa	\$7,424,000	1.50%	Texas	\$39,369,000	7.97%
Kansas	\$5,507,000	1.12%	Utah	\$4,938,000	1.00%
Kentucky	\$6,012,000	1.22%	Vermont	\$4,938,000	1.00%
Louisiana	\$6,741,000	1.37%	Virginia	\$6,973,000	1.41%
Maine	\$4,938,000	1.00%	Washington	\$11,307,000	2.29%
Maryland	\$10,260,000	2.08%	West Virginia	\$4,938,000	1.00%
Massachusetts	\$10,602,000	2.15%	Wisconsin	\$8,455,000	1.71%
Michigan	\$11,267,000	2.28%	Wyoming	\$4,938,000	1.00%
Minnesota	\$7,470,000	1.51%			
Mississippi	\$6,184,000	1.25%	District of Columbia	\$4,938,000	1.00%
Missouri	\$8,039,000	1.63%	American Samoa *	\$1,424,000	0.29%
Montana	\$4,938,000	1.00%	Guam *	\$2,000,000	0.41%
Nebraska	\$4,938,000	1.00%	Nothern Marianas *	\$2,183,000	0.44%
Nevada	\$5,120,000	1.04%	Virgin Islands *	\$1,800,000	0.36%
New Hampshire	\$4,938,000	1.00%			
Total Funds Available to States			\$	493,785,000	
<u>National Set-Asides</u>					
American Indian & Alaska Native Water Systems **				\$10,332,000	
Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants				\$12,000,000	
National American Iron and Steel Administrative Set-Aside				\$728,101	
Total SRF Appropriation			\$	516,845,101	

* Congress changed the percentage of total funds for the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to 1.5% in the FY 2010 appropriations law. This language carries forward in subsequent appropriations.

** Congress changed the annual percentage for the national Tribal set-aside to "2% of the funds appropriated, or \$20M, whichever is greater," in the FY 2016 appropriations law. This language carries forward in subsequent appropriations. This is an annual calculation based upon all capitalization grants appropriated by Congress that fiscal year

Attachment C

DWSRF FY 2023 BASE Congressional Additional Subsidization Amounts as Authorized by the 2023 Base Appropriation <i>Eligible Recipient: Any DWSRF-Eligible Recipient</i> Based on Appropriation of \$516,845,101			
State	Amount that <u>must</u> be provided as a subsidization under this authority (14%)	State	Amount that <u>must</u> be provided as a subsidization under this authority (14%)
Alabama	\$1,220,660	Nebraska	\$691,320
Alaska	\$691,320	Nevada	\$716,800
Arizona	\$1,209,320	New Hampshire	\$691,320
Arkansas	\$827,680	New Jersey	\$1,227,240
California	\$7,458,080	New Mexico	\$691,320
Colorado	\$1,211,000	New York	\$3,229,100
Connecticut	\$691,320	North Carolina	\$1,904,980
Delaware	\$691,320	North Dakota	\$691,320
Florida	\$2,494,800	Ohio	\$1,561,140
Georgia	\$1,874,460	Oklahoma	\$1,004,780
Hawaii	\$691,320	Oregon	\$1,039,920
Idaho	\$691,320	Pennsylvania	\$2,280,600
Illinois	\$2,097,900	Puerto Rico	\$691,320
Indiana	\$1,186,220	Rhode Island	\$691,320
Iowa	\$1,039,360	South Carolina	\$864,080
Kansas	\$770,980	South Dakota	\$691,320
Kentucky	\$841,680	Tennessee	\$1,163,680
Louisiana	\$943,740	Texas	\$5,511,660
Maine	\$691,320	Utah	\$691,320
Maryland	\$1,436,400	Vermont	\$691,320
Massachusetts	\$1,484,280	Virginia	\$976,220
Michigan	\$1,577,380	Washington	\$1,582,980
Minnesota	\$1,045,800	West Virginia	\$691,320
Mississippi	\$865,760	Wisconsin	\$1,183,700
Missouri	\$1,125,460	Wyoming	\$691,320
Montana	\$691,320		

Attachment D

DWSRF FY 2023 BASE
SDWA Disadvantaged Community Subsidization Amounts
as Authorized by SDWA

Eligible Recipient: Disadvantaged Communities

Based on Appropriation of \$516,845,101

State	Minimum amount that <u>must be provided as subsidization under this authority (12%)</u>	Maximum amount that <u>may be provided as subsidization under this authority (35%)</u>	State	Minimum amount that <u>must be provided as subsidization under this authority (12%)</u>	Maximum amount that <u>may be provided as subsidization under this authority (35%)</u>
Alabama	\$1,046,280	\$3,051,650	Nebraska	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Alaska	\$592,560	\$1,728,300	Nevada	\$614,400	\$1,792,000
Arizona	\$1,036,560	\$3,023,300	New Hampshire	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Arkansas	\$709,440	\$2,069,200	New Jersey	\$1,051,920	\$3,068,100
California	\$6,392,640	\$18,645,200	New Mexico	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Colorado	\$1,038,000	\$3,027,500	New York	\$2,767,800	\$8,072,750
Connecticut	\$592,560	\$1,728,300	North Carolina	\$1,632,840	\$4,762,450
Delaware	\$592,560	\$1,728,300	North Dakota	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Florida	\$2,138,400	\$6,237,000	Ohio	\$1,338,120	\$3,902,850
Georgia	\$1,606,680	\$4,686,150	Oklahoma	\$861,240	\$2,511,950
Hawaii	\$592,560	\$1,728,300	Oregon	\$891,360	\$2,599,800
Idaho	\$592,560	\$1,728,300	Pennsylvania	\$1,954,800	\$5,701,500
Illinois	\$1,798,200	\$5,244,750	Puerto Rico	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Indiana	\$1,016,760	\$2,965,550	Rhode Island	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Iowa	\$890,880	\$2,598,400	South Carolina	\$740,640	\$2,160,200
Kansas	\$660,840	\$1,927,450	South Dakota	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Kentucky	\$721,440	\$2,104,200	Tennessee	\$997,440	\$2,909,200
Louisiana	\$808,920	\$2,359,350	Texas	\$4,724,280	\$13,779,150
Maine	\$592,560	\$1,728,300	Utah	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Maryland	\$1,231,200	\$3,591,000	Vermont	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Massachusetts	\$1,272,240	\$3,710,700	Virginia	\$836,760	\$2,440,550
Michigan	\$1,352,040	\$3,943,450	Washington	\$1,356,840	\$3,957,450
Minnesota	\$896,400	\$2,614,500	West Virginia	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Mississippi	\$742,080	\$2,164,400	Wisconsin	\$1,014,600	\$2,959,250
Missouri	\$964,680	\$2,813,650	Wyoming	\$592,560	\$1,728,300
Montana	\$592,560	\$1,728,300			

FY 2023 Distribution of Drinking Water SRF Appropriation

2023 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) based on 7th DWINSA Results

General Supplemental DWSRF Allotment of \$2,202,000,000

State	DWSRF Allotment		State	DWSRF Allotment	
	Capitalization Grant	% of Funds Available to States		Capitalization Grant	% of Funds Available to States
Alabama	\$37,177,000	1.77%	New Jersey	\$37,376,000	1.78%
Alaska	\$21,055,000	1.00%	New Mexico	\$21,055,000	1.00%
Arizona	\$36,833,000	1.75%	New York	\$98,347,000	4.67%
Arkansas	\$25,209,000	1.20%	North Carolina	\$58,021,000	2.76%
California	\$227,150,000	10.79%	North Dakota	\$21,055,000	1.00%
Colorado	\$36,884,000	1.75%	Ohio	\$47,547,000	2.26%
Connecticut	\$21,055,000	1.00%	Oklahoma	\$30,602,000	1.45%
Delaware	\$21,055,000	1.00%	Oregon	\$31,672,000	1.50%
Florida	\$75,982,000	3.61%	Pennsylvania	\$69,462,000	3.30%
Georgia	\$57,090,000	2.71%	Puerto Rico	\$21,055,000	1.00%
Hawaii	\$21,055,000	1.00%	Rhode Island	\$21,055,000	1.00%
Idaho	\$21,055,000	1.00%	South Carolina	\$26,316,000	1.25%
Illinois	\$63,895,000	3.03%	South Dakota	\$21,055,000	1.00%
Indiana	\$36,128,000	1.72%	Tennessee	\$35,443,000	1.68%
Iowa	\$31,656,000	1.50%	Texas	\$167,867,000	7.97%
Kansas	\$23,482,000	1.12%	Utah	\$21,055,000	1.00%
Kentucky	\$25,633,000	1.22%	Vermont	\$21,055,000	1.00%
Louisiana	\$28,744,000	1.37%	Virginia	\$29,732,000	1.41%
Maine	\$21,055,000	1.00%	Washington	\$48,214,000	2.29%
Maryland	\$43,747,000	2.08%	West Virginia	\$21,055,000	1.00%
Massachusetts	\$45,206,000	2.15%	Wisconsin	\$36,053,000	1.71%
Michigan	\$48,042,000	2.28%	Wyoming	\$21,055,000	1.00%
Minnesota	\$31,850,000	1.51%			
Mississippi	\$26,368,000	1.25%			
Missouri	\$34,278,000	1.63%	District of Columbia	\$21,055,000	1.00%
Montana	\$21,055,000	1.00%	American Samoa *	\$6,073,000	0.29%
Nebraska	\$21,055,000	1.00%	Guam *	\$8,528,000	0.41%
Nevada	\$21,830,000	1.04%	Nothern Marianas *	\$9,307,000	0.44%
New Hampshire	\$21,055,000	1.00%	Virgin Islands *	\$7,674,000	0.36%

Total Funds Available to States

\$ 2,105,463,000

National Set-Asides

American Indian & Alaska Native Water Systems **

\$44,040,000

National American Iron and Steel Administrative Set-Aside

\$750,000

National EPA Administrative Set Asides

\$44,040,000

OIG Oversight

\$7,707,000

Total Appropriation

\$ 2,202,000,000

* BIL Division J Title IX Section 903 allows EPA to reserve up to 1.5% of the funds appropriated less any amounts reserved for the Indian tribal set-aside for direct grants to American Samoa, Guam, Northern Marianas, and the Virgin Islands.

** BIL Division J Title IX Section 903 allows EPA to reserve an annual amount equal to 2% of all funds appropriated (i.e. BIL and base) or \$20M, whichever is greater, for direct grants to Indian tribes. This amount only reflects the FY 2023 BIL General Supplemental portion of the annual total reserved for Indian tribes.

FY 2023 Distribution of Drinking Water SRF Appropriation

**2023 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) based on 7th DWINSA Results
Emerging Contaminants DWSRF Allotment of \$800,000,000**

State	DWSRF Allotment		State	DWSRF Allotment	
	Capitalization Grant	% of Funds Available to States		Capitalization Grant	% of Funds Available to States
Alabama	\$13,490,000	1.77%	New Jersey	\$13,563,000	1.78%
Alaska	\$7,640,000	1.00%	New Mexico	\$7,640,000	1.00%
Arizona	\$13,365,000	1.75%	New York	\$35,687,000	4.67%
Arkansas	\$9,147,000	1.20%	North Carolina	\$21,054,000	2.76%
California	\$82,428,000	10.79%	North Dakota	\$7,640,000	1.00%
Colorado	\$13,384,000	1.75%	Ohio	\$17,253,000	2.26%
Connecticut	\$7,640,000	1.00%	Oklahoma	\$11,104,000	1.45%
Delaware	\$7,640,000	1.00%	Oregon	\$11,493,000	1.50%
Florida	\$27,572,000	3.61%	Pennsylvania	\$25,205,000	3.30%
Georgia	\$20,716,000	2.71%	Puerto Rico	\$7,640,000	1.00%
Hawaii	\$7,640,000	1.00%	Rhode Island	\$7,640,000	1.00%
Idaho	\$7,640,000	1.00%	South Carolina	\$9,549,000	1.25%
Illinois	\$23,186,000	3.03%	South Dakota	\$7,640,000	1.00%
Indiana	\$13,109,000	1.72%	Tennessee	\$12,861,000	1.68%
Iowa	\$11,487,000	1.50%	Texas	\$60,914,000	7.97%
Kansas	\$8,521,000	1.12%	Utah	\$7,640,000	1.00%
Kentucky	\$9,301,000	1.22%	Vermont	\$7,640,000	1.00%
Louisiana	\$10,430,000	1.37%	Virginia	\$10,789,000	1.41%
Maine	\$7,640,000	1.00%	Washington	\$17,495,000	2.29%
Maryland	\$15,874,000	2.08%	West Virginia	\$7,640,000	1.00%
Massachusetts	\$16,404,000	2.15%	Wisconsin	\$13,082,000	1.71%
Michigan	\$17,433,000	2.28%	Wyoming	\$7,640,000	1.00%
Minnesota	\$11,557,000	1.51%			
Mississippi	\$9,568,000	1.25%	District of Columbia	\$7,640,000	1.00%
Missouri	\$12,438,000	1.63%	American Samoa *	\$2,204,000	0.29%
Montana	\$7,640,000	1.00%	Guam *	\$3,094,000	0.40%
Nebraska	\$7,640,000	1.00%	Nothern Marianas *	\$3,377,000	0.44%
Nevada	\$7,921,000	1.04%	Virgin Islands *	\$2,785,000	0.36%
New Hampshire	\$7,640,000	1.00%			
Total Funds Available to States			\$	764,000,000	
National Set-Asides					
American Indian & Alaska Native Water Systems **				\$16,000,000	
National American Iron and Steel Administrative Set-Aside				\$0	
National EPA Administrative Set Asides				\$16,000,000	
OIG Oversight				\$4,000,000	
Total Appropriation			\$	800,000,000	

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** BIL Division J Title IX Section 903 allows EPA to reserve an annual amount equal to 2% of all funds appropriated (i.e., BIL and base) or \$20M, whichever is greater, for direct grants to Indian tribes. This amount only reflects the FY 2023 BIL General Supplemental portion of the annual total reserved for Indian tribes.

FY 2023
Distribution of Drinking Water SRF Appropriation
2023 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) based on 7th DWINSA Results
Lead Service Line Replacement DWSRF Allotment of \$3,000,000,000

State	DWSRF Allotment		State	DWSRF Allotment	
	Capitalization Grant	% of Funds Available to States		Capitalization Grant	% of Funds Available to States
Alabama	\$28,650,000	1.00%	New Jersey	\$82,971,000	2.90%
Alaska	\$28,650,000	1.00%	New Mexico	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Arizona	\$28,650,000	1.00%	New York	\$113,656,000	3.97%
Arkansas	\$45,299,000	1.58%	North Carolina	\$87,290,000	3.05%
California	\$28,650,000	1.00%	North Dakota	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Colorado	\$32,600,000	1.14%	Ohio	\$166,913,000	5.83%
Connecticut	\$39,954,000	1.39%	Oklahoma	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Delaware	\$28,650,000	1.00%	Oregon	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Florida	\$254,788,000	8.89%	Pennsylvania	\$154,956,000	5.41%
Georgia	\$28,650,000	1.00%	Puerto Rico	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Hawaii	\$28,650,000	1.00%	Rhode Island	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Idaho	\$28,650,000	1.00%	South Carolina	\$31,809,000	1.11%
Illinois	\$230,177,000	8.03%	South Dakota	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Indiana	\$65,161,000	2.27%	Tennessee	\$89,756,000	3.13%
Iowa	\$29,319,000	1.02%	Texas	\$146,246,000	5.10%
Kansas	\$28,650,000	1.00%	Utah	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Kentucky	\$28,650,000	1.00%	Vermont	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Louisiana	\$65,497,000	2.29%	Virginia	\$48,717,000	1.70%
Maine	\$28,650,000	1.00%	Washington	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Maryland	\$28,650,000	1.00%	West Virginia	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Massachusetts	\$33,700,000	1.18%	Wisconsin	\$81,203,000	2.83%
Michigan	\$72,881,000	2.54%	Wyoming	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Minnesota	\$37,896,000	1.32%			
Mississippi	\$28,650,000	1.00%			
Missouri	\$51,736,000	1.81%	District of Columbia	\$28,650,000	1.00%
Montana	\$28,650,000	1.00%	American Samoa *	\$3,223,000	0.11%
Nebraska	\$28,650,000	1.00%	Guam *	\$3,223,000	0.11%
Nevada	\$28,650,000	1.00%	Nothern Marianas *	\$3,223,000	0.11%
New Hampshire	\$28,650,000	1.00%	Virgin Islands *	\$33,306,000	1.16%

Total Funds Available to States \$ 2,865,000,000

National Set-Asides

American Indian & Alaska Native Water Systems **	\$60,000,000
National American Iron and Steel Administrative Set-Aside	\$0
National EPA Administrative Set Asides	\$60,000,000
OIG Oversight	\$15,000,000

Total Appropriation \$ 3,000,000,000

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** BIL Division J Title IX Section 903 allows EPA to reserve an annual amount equal to 2% of all funds appropriated (i.e. BIL and base) or \$20M, whichever is greater, for direct grants to Indian tribes. This amount only reflects the FY 2023 BIL General Supplemental portion of the annual total reserved for Indian tribes.

Attachment H

FY 2023			
Distribution of Drinking Water SRF Appropriation			
2023 BIL Additional Subsidy Amounts			
State	General Supplemental (49%)	Emerging Contaminants (100%)	Lead Service Line Replacement (49%)
Alabama	\$18,216,730	\$13,490,000	\$14,038,500
Alaska	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Arizona	\$18,048,170	\$13,365,000	\$14,038,500
Arkansas	\$12,352,410	\$9,147,000	\$22,196,510
California	\$111,303,500	\$82,428,000	\$14,038,500
Colorado	\$18,073,160	\$13,384,000	\$15,974,000
Connecticut	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$19,577,460
Delaware	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Florida	\$37,231,180	\$27,572,000	\$124,846,120
Georgia	\$27,974,100	\$20,716,000	\$14,038,500
Hawaii	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Idaho	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Illinois	\$31,308,550	\$23,186,000	\$112,786,730
Indiana	\$17,702,720	\$13,109,000	\$31,928,890
Iowa	\$15,511,440	\$11,487,000	\$14,366,310
Kansas	\$11,506,180	\$8,521,000	\$14,038,500
Kentucky	\$12,560,170	\$9,301,000	\$14,038,500
Louisiana	\$14,084,560	\$10,430,000	\$32,093,530
Maine	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Maryland	\$21,436,030	\$15,874,000	\$14,038,500
Massachusetts	\$22,150,940	\$16,404,000	\$16,513,000
Michigan	\$23,540,580	\$17,433,000	\$35,711,690
Minnesota	\$15,606,500	\$11,557,000	\$18,569,040
Mississippi	\$12,920,320	\$9,568,000	\$14,038,500
Missouri	\$16,796,220	\$12,438,000	\$25,350,640
Montana	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Nebraska	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Nevada	\$10,696,700	\$7,921,000	\$14,038,500
New Hampshire	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
New Jersey	\$18,314,240	\$13,563,000	\$40,655,790
New Mexico	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
New York	\$48,190,030	\$35,687,000	\$55,691,440
North Carolina	\$28,430,290	\$21,054,000	\$42,772,100
North Dakota	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Ohio	\$23,298,030	\$17,253,000	\$81,787,370
Oklahoma	\$14,994,980	\$11,104,000	\$14,038,500
Oregon	\$15,519,280	\$11,493,000	\$14,038,500
Pennsylvania	\$34,036,380	\$25,205,000	\$75,928,440
Puerto Rico	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Rhode Island	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
South Carolina	\$12,894,840	\$9,549,000	\$15,586,410
South Dakota	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Tennessee	\$17,367,070	\$12,861,000	\$43,980,440
Texas	\$82,254,830	\$60,914,000	\$71,660,540
Utah	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Vermont	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Virginia	\$14,568,680	\$10,789,000	\$23,871,330
Washington	\$23,624,860	\$17,495,000	\$14,038,500
West Virginia	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500
Wisconsin	\$17,665,970	\$13,082,000	\$39,789,470
Wyoming	\$10,316,950	\$7,640,000	\$14,038,500