

CITY OF NASHWAWUK
NASHWAWUK PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

City of Nashwauk
301 Central Avenue
Nashwauk, MN 55769
p: 218-885-1210

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 2020

NPUC COMMISSION

E. Milton Latvala
Chair

Mike Anderson
Commissioner

Joe Klamm
Commissioner

Edward Bolf
Commissioner

Kevin Bodin
Commissioner

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA**
- 3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - a. Minutes of the December 17, 2019 NPUC meeting.
- 4. APPROVAL OF CLAIMS**
 - a. PUC Claim # 12120 in the amount \$_____.
- 5. OLD BUSINESS**
 - a. East Itasca Joint Sewer Project Update
- 6. NEW BUSINESS**
 - a. Consider approval of a transfer of \$_____ from Fund 910 to balance Fund 601 to reflect on December 2019.
 - b. Discussion regarding recommendations from Financial Planner Mike Bubany.
 - c. Proposed Rate Increase spreadsheet regarding water, sewer, garbage rates.
- 7. PUBLIC COMMENT.** Members of the public are welcome to address the Commission. Please provide your name, brief description of the subject matter, and keep comments to 5 minutes.
- 8. ADJOURN**

**City of Nashwauk
Nashwauk Public Utilities Commission
December 17, 2019**

Chairman Latvala called the meeting to order at 3:02 p.m. in the Council Chambers of City Hall.

Members present: Commissioner Bolf, Commissioner Bodin, Commissioner Anderson, Chairman Latvala.

Members absent: Commissioner Klamm.

Also present: Engineer John Jamnick, Deputy Clerk Goss.

Adoption of Agenda

*Motion by Commissioner Bolf, seconded by Commissioner Anderson to adopt the agenda of the December 17, 2019 Nashwauk Public Utilities Commission meeting.

Ayes: all present. Motion carried.

Approval of Minutes

*Motion by Commissioner Anderson, seconded by Chairman Latvala to approve the minutes of the November 19, 2019 Nashwauk Public Utilities Commission meeting.

Ayes: all present. Motion carried.

Approval of Claims

*Motion by Commissioner Bolf, seconded by Commissioner Bodin to approve all claims signed and file the claims register as official record.

Ayes: all present. Motion carried.

Old Business

East Itasca Joint Sewer Project Update

Engineer Jamnick gave an update for East Itasca Joint Sewer Board. The Board had a discussion with the Fryberger law firm as they have been secured as the Bond Council for the group. There will be an addendum to the Joint sewer board agreement coming. The plans are into the MPCA. There was a permit modification form filled out for the facility and the MPCA made a few comments that will be addressed. For now it is continuing to be in the City of Nashwauk's name and has not transferred to the East Itasca Joint Sewer Board as of yet.

New Business

OPEB Transfer

*Motion by Commissioner Bolf, seconded by Chairman Latvala to approve the transfer of \$15,000 from fund 601 public utilities to fund 400 OPEB.

Ayes: all present. Motion carried.

Public Comment

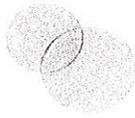
New Meters will be in January 2020.

Adjourn

*Motion by Commissioner Bodin, seconded by Commissioner Anderson to adjourn at 3:09 p.m.

Ayes: all present. Motion carried.

Secretary



November 13, 2019

Utility Related Items

City of Nashwauk
Calvin Saari, Mayor
April Kurtock, City Administrator
301 Central Avenue
Nashwauk, MN 55769

RE: Summary of 2019 Capital Improvements Finance Workshop

Honorable Mayor Saari, Members of the City Council, and Ms. Kurtock:

On Wednesday, October 30th, 2019 our firm conducted a capital financial planning workshop with the City Council. The purpose of that workshop was to assist the City with developing an understanding of the City's financial condition and to provide a tool to evaluate the feasibility of future capital improvement projects and purchases. This letter summarizes the major findings and conclusions we reached at that presentation.

Current Financial Condition -- A Comparative Analysis

One good way to develop an understanding, or "feeling", for the financial condition of a City is to select several financial measures and compare them with those of similar cities. For Nashwauk, we looked at a regional group of ten (10) similarly sized cities located in Northern Minnesota. Specifically, we compared Nashwauk to the cities of Babbitt, Baudette, Biwabik, Buhl, Deer River, Hoyt Lakes, Keewatin, Pine River, Remer and Taylors Falls. Our findings were as follows:

- **Nashwauk has a slightly below average tax base.**
- **Higher LGA funding but lower tax levies.**
- **Nashwauk has a low tax rate:** Despite the lower tax base, the City enjoys a lower tax rate due to its lower certified tax levies noted above.
- **Higher Median Household Income:** When we consider the high median income level of the City coupled with low tax rates, Nashwauk appears to have the capacity to take on some new projects. In fact, Nashwauk has the highest median household income of the comparison group.
- **General Fund Reserves are low:** The City's end-of-year General Fund reserves decreased each year from 2016 to 2018. Nashwauk should make it a goal to rebuild the General Fund equal to at least six months' worth of operating reserves. This is due to the nature of tax receipts which are realized semi-annually.
- **Lower Debt Levels:** Low debt is one of the contributing factors to the City's lower tax rate (and utility rates for that matter). However, it is also an indication that the City has public infrastructure needs it should address.
- **Lower Utility Rates.**
- **Low Average Cost of Taxes, Sewer and Water:** When we look at the total cost of City services in Nashwauk - including property taxes, water & sewer bills - we find that the cost of living in Nashwauk is the lowest of the comparison group. Ironically, the City also has the highest median household income as stated above.

Comparative Analysis Conclusion

The City of Nashwauk is currently financially sound, with the exception of a less-than-ideal General Fund balance. It has a manageable amount of outstanding debt, a high median household income, and a low cost of city services. The downside is that these findings might reflect the need for public infrastructure improvements. We will address this later in the report.

Please refer to Tab 1 "Comparative Analysis" at the end of this report for graphical illustrations of the data.

Capital Project Analysis

Capital financial planning helps you balance two competing needs; the need to complete capital projects and the need to preserve or improve your financial condition. Many factors can affect project feasibility and impact; construction can be phased or delayed, debt payments can be stretched over a longer period of time, assessment burdens can be increased, etc. And when multiple projects are under consideration, the number of combinations and impacts quickly becomes quite complicated.

To help you deal with the complexity, David Drown Associates uses a customized computer model to crunch the numbers and quickly show the financial impact of a particular approach to a series of projects. If one or several conditions are changed, the model immediately shows the change in impacts. Using this model, the Council and other decision-makers can quickly see the impact of proposed projects on the City's financial condition, and weigh the pros and cons. Most importantly, the Council will have a realistic understanding of project impacts.

Baseline Assumptions

The computer model can operate under an unlimited number of assumptions. However, for the purpose of future financial planning Nashwauk decided to use the following assumptions:

1. Increases in operational spending will not outpace growth in tax base, both estimated at 3% per year. The Council should take great care in monitoring this each budget season.
2. Construction cost and purchases will suffer from an inflation rate of 3% per year.
3. LGA is expected to be received as certified. Drastic changes in LGA receipts will have a major impact on this plan.
4. The City will take a pessimistic view of growth and assume a slow decrease in population.
5. Impacts will be measured against a residence with a 2017 market value of \$150,000 that inflates 3% per year, uses 5,000 gallons of water monthly, and 600 kwh per month.

SCENARIO ONE: Future Condition -- No New Projects or Purchases

Before any new projects are considered, we must first take a look at how city rates and charges will need to change just to continue with current programs and operations and to make payments on any debt that already exists. The following bullet points indicate our best projections of where tax rates and utility rates will need to be to simply maintain current spending levels.

- **Tax rate INCREASE:** The City's 2020 preliminary levy will lead to a tax rate increase next year. This is primarily due to the addition of an SRO officer. Since that preliminary levy was set, the City has been informed of a \$90,000 grant to help cover the cost of that officer, paid over two years (\$45,000 each year). However, I'm advising you do NOT lower your levy as a result. Rather, take that surplus each year to help rebuild the ailing General Fund reserves described above. This action will not fully achieve our goal of six months' reserves, but it will help a significant amount.

The other challenge the City faces is the fact that the annual \$85,000 transfer from the Special Revenue Fund to further support the Police Department is expected to end in 2022. So, despite

existing debt levies becoming smaller in that year, it will be offset by the need for additional operating levy, so the tax rate will not decline until all debt service & lease levies end in 2023.

- **Utility rates need attention:** The Enterprise Fund, which is comprised of the City's Water, Sewer, Garbage and Electric departments, will bleed cash as operating costs increase. The City has already authorized a small increase going into 2020, but more must be done - especially in light of the possibility of potential future projects.
- **Short term impacts rise quickly, long term impacts are reasonable:** Due to the addition of a police officer, the short-term impact on taxpayers will spike somewhat next year. However, without the addition of new projects, the long-term impact on taxpayers will remain at or below the historic rate of inflation. Of course, new projects will be added and adjust these findings. More on this in the next section.

Please refer to Tab 2 "No New Projects" for a graphical summary of the findings above.

SCENARIO TWO: Future Condition – Add New Projects and Purchases

This plan includes nearly \$5 million (present value) in new spending over the next 10 to 15 years. Please refer to the "Projects, Debt & Revenue Allocation Worksheet" under Tab 3 "New Projects Added" for details on upcoming projects. The worksheet is summarized as follows (all dollar figures are present value and do not reflect inflation):

2021

- Road Improvement Project (\$500,000). Funded by a 10 year GO bond. Payments made with special assessments and tax levies.
- Sewer Pond improvements (\$600,000). Funded by a 20 year Public Facilities Authority (State of MN) Loan and possibly a small grant. Payments made with utility revenues.

2022

- Rec Center Renovation. Funded by a large grant and small USDA Loan over 40 years. This project is *contingent* upon significant grant funding. Tax levies are needed for higher priority projects.

2023

- Road Improvement Project (\$350,000). Funded by a 10 year GO bond. Payments made with special assessments and tax levies.

2031

- Fire Hall & Public Works Building(s), estimated cost of \$1,000,000. Funded with a 15 year GO Bond and an Enterprise Fund cash contribution.

In addition to these projects, the City will increase its tax levy in 2022 by \$25,000 (indefinitely) for general road maintenance and another \$31,700 (for ten years) to rebuild General Fund reserves.

The impact of taking on all of these projects as described will result in the following impacts:

- **Tax rate will see another large bump in 2022, but then will remain fairly flat:** The model projects the future tax rate to fluctuate between 85% and 90% into the foreseeable future.
- **Utility rate increases are necessary but are very modest:** The City should raise all water, garbage and electric rates by 1.5% in 2020. Sewer rates should be raised by 3.5% due to the potential sewer pond project in 2021. These increases should be considered annually.

- **Debt levels remain moderate.** By carefully structuring the size of the City's projects and their timing, we maintain Debt per Capita within the Moderate to Low categories.
- **Long term costs will bump dramatically in 2022 but increase at a manageable level thereafter:** This is due to the large street improvement project planned for 2021, new street maintenance budget and rebuilding of the City's General Fund reserves.

Please refer to Tab 3 "New Projects Added" for a graphical illustration of these impacts.

Budgeting Issues

There are a few major issues associated with this Capital Improvement Plan that the City needs to consider as it moves forward:

- Do not reduce the preliminary levy for 2020 due to the SRO officer grant. Those funds will drastically help the City rebuild its General Fund reserves to an adequate level.
- Immediately institute utility rate increases as noted earlier.
- Separate the Enterprise Funds into individual funds moving forward. This will allow for better planning to ensure rates are properly covering appropriate costs, etc. Hopefully, future updates to this plan will be able to illustrate each department separately.
- Council should pass a motion and vote to "unassign" any committed funds in the General Fund (approximately \$151,000 reported in 2018). Inform the City Auditor of this action once complete. General Fund reserves not only need to be adequate in size, but they must also be liquid in nature. Lenders and credit rating agencies will focus on "unassigned" funds.

Final Comments and Observations

If the City undertakes all the recommendations listed in this report, there will be a noticeable increase in costs for residents and businesses. However, these cost increases will likely put the City more in line with the comparative group discussed in the beginning of this analysis. At the same time, the City will improve certain streets, include a budget to maintain them, and rebuild General Fund reserves to an adequate level. It might prove difficult early on, but by following the strategies laid out in this report the City will be setting itself up for a much stronger financial future.

It has been a pleasure to work with the City of Nashwauk on this report. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me. I very much look forward to working with Nashwauk again in the future.

Yours truly,



Mike Bubany, Associate
David Drown Associates

NPUC Rate Increase Proposal 2020

WATER

Utility	Current Base Rate	Proposed Rate	Percentage	Increase Amount
Water Residential/ Commercial 1 EDU	\$21.50	\$21.82	1.50%	\$0.32
		\$21.93	2.00%	\$0.43
		\$22.04	2.50%	\$0.54
Total: 513		\$22.15	3.00%	\$0.65
Water 2 EDU	\$34.50	\$35.02	1.50%	\$0.52
		\$35.19	2.00%	\$0.69
		\$35.36	2.50%	\$0.86
Total: 18		\$35.54	3.00%	\$1.04
Water 3 EDU	\$47.50	\$48.21	1.50%	\$0.71
		\$48.45	2.00%	\$0.95
		\$48.69	2.50%	\$1.19
Total: 7		\$48.93	3.00%	\$1.43
Water 4 EDU	\$60.50	\$61.41	1.50%	\$0.91
		\$61.71	2.00%	\$1.21
		\$62.01	2.50%	\$1.51
Total: 2		\$62.32	3.00%	\$1.82
Water 12 EDU	\$164.50	\$166.97	1.50%	\$2.47
		\$167.79	2.00%	\$3.29
		\$168.61	2.50%	\$4.11
Total: 1		\$164.53	3.00%	\$4.94
Water 18 EDU	\$242.50	\$246.14	1.50%	\$3.64
		\$247.35	2.00%	\$4.85
		\$248.56	2.50%	\$6.06
Total: 1		\$249.78	3.00%	\$7.28

NPUC Rate Increase Proposal 2020

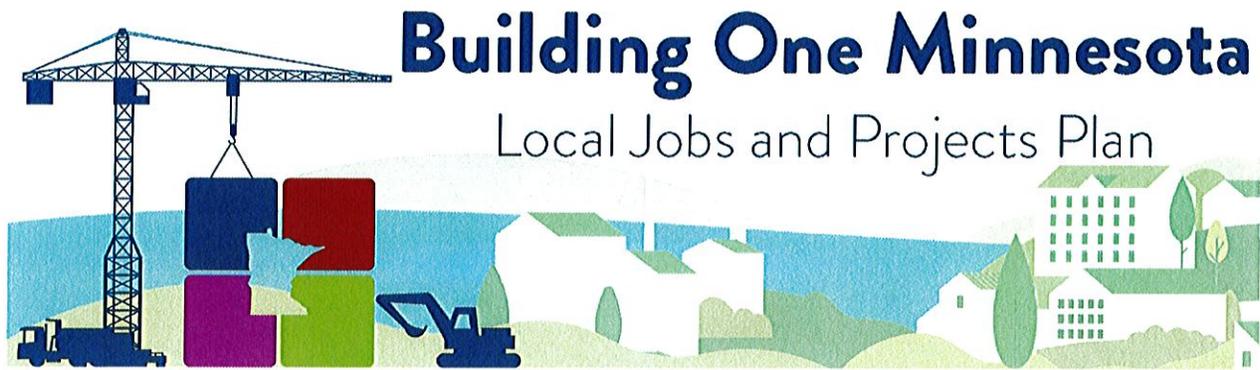
SEWER

Utility	Current Base Rate	Proposed Rate	Percentage	Increase Amount
Sewer				
Sewer 1 EDU	\$17.00	\$17.60	3.50%	\$0.60
		\$17.68	4.00%	\$0.68
		\$17.77	4.50%	\$0.77
Total: 514		\$17.85	5.00%	\$0.85
Sewer 2 EDU	\$34.00	\$35.19	3.50%	\$1.19
		\$35.36	4.00%	\$1.36
		\$35.53	4.50%	\$1.53
Total: 16		\$35.70	5.00%	\$1.70
Sewer 3 EDU	\$51.00	\$52.79	3.50%	\$1.79
		\$53.04	4.00%	\$2.04
		\$53.30	4.50%	\$2.30
Total: 4		\$53.55	5.00%	\$2.55
Sewer 4 EDU	\$68.00	\$70.38	3.50%	\$2.38
		\$70.72	4.00%	\$2.72
		\$71.06	4.50%	\$3.06
Total: 3		\$71.40	5.00%	\$3.40
Sewer 12 EDU	\$204.00	\$211.14	3.50%	\$7.14
		\$212.16	4.00%	\$8.16
		\$213.18	4.50%	\$9.18
Total: 1		\$214.20	5.00%	\$10.20
Sewer 18 EDU	\$306.00	\$316.71	3.50%	\$10.71
		\$318.24	4.00%	\$12.24
		\$319.77	4.50%	\$13.77
Total: 1		\$321.30	5.00%	\$15.30

NPUC Rate Increase Proposal 2020

GARBAGE

Utility	Current Base Rate	Proposed Rate	Percentage	Increase Amount
Garbage Flat	\$17.00	\$17.26 \$17.34 \$17.43	1.50% 2.00% 2.50%	\$0.26 \$0.34 \$0.43
Total: 446		\$17.51	3.00%	\$0.51
2 Yard	\$32.00	\$32.48 \$32.64 \$32.80	1.50% 2.00% 2.50%	\$0.48 \$0.64 \$0.80
Total: 34		\$32.96	3.00%	\$0.96
4 Yard	\$52.00	\$52.78 \$53.04 \$53.30	1.50% 2.00% 2.50%	\$0.78 \$1.04 \$1.30
Total: 4		\$53.56	3.00%	\$1.56
6 Yard	\$77.00	\$78.16 \$78.54 \$78.93	1.50% 2.00% 2.50%	\$1.16 \$1.54 \$1.93
Total: 9		\$79.31	3.00%	\$2.31



WATER QUALITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Governor Walz and Lt. Governor Flanagan propose investing \$300 million in water quality and infrastructure projects to fix aging water infrastructure and help ensure every Minnesotan has access to clean, safe drinking water. This funding will help cities and other local governments construct wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects, which range from replacing aging infrastructure to upgrading treatment facilities to meet regulatory requirements, as well as invest in projects that improve water quality throughout the state. These water infrastructure systems are essential to protecting public health and the environment and sustaining the economic vitality of communities. This funding includes \$293 million in General Obligation Bonds.

Public Facilities Authority

State Match for Water Infrastructure Federal Grants

The Governor recommends \$25 million to match an estimated \$125 million in federal funds for water infrastructure grants, and to increase lending capacity in the Clean Water and Drinking Water Revolving Funds. State and federal funds are used with loan repayments and Public Facilities Authority revenue bonds to provide low interest loans to communities for clean water and drinking water infrastructure projects across Minnesota. Eligible projects are prioritized based on environmental and public health criteria.

Water Infrastructure Funding Program

The Governor recommends \$100 million for the Water Infrastructure Funding (WIF) program, which provides supplemental assistance grants to communities that meet affordability criteria and receive Public Facilities Authority loans or water financing from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development program. These grants help communities build clean water and drinking water infrastructure projects, while keeping costs affordable for residents.

Point Source Implementation Grants Program

The Governor recommends \$75 million for the Point Source Implementation Grants (PSIG) program, which provides grants to communities to help pay for water treatment plant upgrades to address water quality restoration and protection goals. These grants help communities construct wastewater, storm water, and drinking water treatment projects when the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) determines that higher levels of treatment are necessary to meet water quality goals.

Funding is not awarded until all technical and financial reviews are complete and construction is ready to begin. Communities that could potentially benefit from the Governor's recommendation from Public Facilities Authority are listed at the bottom of this document.

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Sustainable Communities and Climate Resiliency

The Governor recommends \$15 million for grants to municipalities to build sustainable and resilient stormwater infrastructure, with a focus on managing extreme weather events. Preference would be given to projects that demonstrate a connection to local climate goals, improving water quality, or minimizing the risks from extreme weather events.

Esko Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site

The Governor recommends \$1.2 million for cleanup of groundwater contamination at the Esko superfund site as part of MPCA's program to address legacy contaminants. This will fund predesign, design, the excavation of contaminated soil, and the treatment of contaminated groundwater.

Removal of PAH-Contamination Stormwater from Pond Sediments

The Governor recommends \$2 million for financial support to communities for removal of sediment contaminated by polyaromatic hydrocarbon from stormwater ponds. Municipalities dredge ponds and dispose of the sediment to restore capacity and improve the effectiveness of treatments.

Precision Plating State Superfund Site

The Governor recommends \$6 million for cleanup of contaminants at the Precision Plating State superfund site as part of MPCA's program to address legacy contaminants. This funding includes the predesign and design, and demolishes the existing site building to access and excavate the contaminated soil, which will require acquiring a property interest. It also uses a groundwater treatment injection technology.

Metropolitan Council

Inflow and Infiltration Grant Program

The Governor recommends \$5 million for grants to municipalities for public infrastructure improvements to reduce inflow and infiltration into local and regional wastewater collection systems.

Water and Soil Resources Board

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

The Governor recommends \$16.5 million for the Minnesota Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) to acquire permanent easements in ecologically sensitive areas, which will help improve water quality and wildlife habitat. The federal government will provide a two-to-one match for this appropriation.

Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board

Water Line Replacement

The Governor recommends \$8.646 million to upgrade, construct, and support a new infrastructure system for the snow making process at Giants Ridge. The current piping at Giants Ridge is 30-years-old – beyond its expected useful life. Failure of the lines due to the system's age would have a negative impact on Giants Ridge and the communities in the Iron Range that depend on the tourism economy from ski visitors. The project will increase efficiency, restore failing underground infrastructure, and enhance safety on the hill during snow making operations.

Local Government Projects

Lake City: Hok-Si-La Park Water and Sewer Extension

The Governor recommends \$587,000 for a grant to the City of Lake City to extend a water and sewer connection to Hok-Si-La Park, a regional park located in Lake City, MN. This project will facilitate additional park improvements and remove the existing septic system near Lake Pepin. The total project cost is \$1.175 million.

Mankato: Valley Opportunities

The Governor recommends \$12.385 million for a grant to the City of Mankato for riverbank stabilization and erosion control along the Minnesota River and Indian Creek, and for improvements to the Minnesota River Trail and Riverfront Park. The total project cost is \$16.157 million.

Mankato: Water Quality Mitigation

The Governor recommends \$4.15 million for a grant to the City of Mankato for improvements that reduce erosion and improve water quality in the Minnesota River-Mankato watershed, specifically by restoring wetlands. The total project cost is \$8.3 million.

Minneapolis: Central City Storm Tunnel

The Governor recommends \$19 million for a grant to the City of Minneapolis for a new tunnel to add hydraulic capacity which will reduce the risk of tunnel failure and the potential for sanitary releases into the river. The total project cost is \$38 million.

Wayzata: Lake Effect Boardwalk Project

The Governor recommends \$10 million for a grant to the City of Wayzata for a boardwalk and for ecological restoration along the shoreline on Lake Minnetonka in downtown Wayzata as a part of the Lake Effect Project. The total project cost is \$22.409 million.

List of Public Facilities Authority Projects			
City	County	Type	Total Est. Project Cost <i>(loan and grant)</i>
Foley	Benton	Wastewater	\$19,400,000
Vernon Center	Blue Earth	Drinking Water	\$2,764,300
Vernon Center	Blue Earth	Wastewater	\$3,300,000
Cologne	Carver	Wastewater	\$12,000,000
Watertown	Carver	Wastewater	\$10,430,000
Walker	Cass	Wastewater	\$1,962,736
Cuyuna	Crow Wing	Drinking Water	\$459,300
Ironton	Crow Wing	Drinking Water	\$3,800,000
Wells	Faribault	Wastewater	\$6,458,811
Lanesboro	Fillmore	Wastewater	\$585,000
Lanesboro	Fillmore	Wastewater	\$495,000
Elbow Lake	Grant	Drinking Water	\$3,996,250
Loretto	Hennepin	Wastewater	\$1,496,000
Houston	Houston	Drinking Water	\$858,000
Houston	Houston	Wastewater	\$952,000
Deer River	Itasca	Wastewater	\$3,725,988
Keewatin	Itasca	Wastewater	\$2,536,000
Nashwauk	Itasca	Wastewater	\$6,943,000
Lakefield	Jackson	Wastewater	\$11,008,000
Ogilvie	Kanabec	Wastewater	\$3,718,000
Ogilvie	Kanabec	Wastewater	\$3,718,000
Lake Lillian	Kandiyohi	Drinking Water	\$260,000
Lake Lillian	Kandiyohi	Drinking Water	\$504,000
Lake Lillian	Kandiyohi	Drinking Water	\$1,101,000
Lake Lillian	Kandiyohi	Drinking Water	\$4,804,000
Lake Lillian	Kandiyohi	Wastewater	\$4,235,000

Dawson	Lac qui Parle	Drinking Water	\$752,900
Dawson	Lac qui Parle	Drinking Water	\$1,263,500
Dawson	Lac qui Parle	Drinking Water	\$13,712,700
Dawson	Lac qui Parle	Drinking Water	\$542,625
Dawson	Lac qui Parle	Wastewater	\$11,526,900
Silver Creek Township	Lake	Wastewater	\$18,080,400
Two Harbors	Lake	Wastewater	\$20,010,983
Russell	Lyon	Drinking Water	\$4,976,000
Russell	Lyon	Wastewater	\$4,428,000
Tracy	Lyon	Wastewater	\$4,200,938
Onamia	Mille Lacs	Drinking Water	\$3,080,000
Onamia	Mille Lacs	Drinking Water	\$340,000
Wahkon	Mille Lacs	Wastewater	\$1,800,000
Borup	Norman	Wastewater	\$2,230,000
Cascade Township	Olmsted	Wastewater	\$3,082,872
Askov	Pine	Drinking Water	\$2,900,000
Trosky	Pipestone	Wastewater	\$2,000,000
Sacred Heart	Renville	Wastewater	\$2,509,000
Greenbush	Roseau	Drinking Water	\$779,163
Babbitt	St. Louis	Wastewater	\$11,000,000
Hoyt Lakes	St. Louis	Wastewater	\$12,000,000
Tower	St. Louis	Drinking Water	\$4,500,000
Murdock	Swift	Drinking Water	\$230,000
Murdock	Swift	Drinking Water	\$1,958,000
Murdock	Swift	Drinking Water	\$618,000
Eagle Bend	Todd	Drinking Water	\$312,100
Eagle Bend	Todd	Wastewater	\$413,500
Zumbro Township	Wabasha	Wastewater	\$6,610,468
Waldorf	Waseca	Wastewater	\$5,490,000
Annandale	Wright	Wastewater	\$1,157,352
Cokato	Wright	Wastewater	\$2,882,211
Otsego	Wright	Wastewater	\$14,935,000
Waverly	Wright	Wastewater	\$2,280,500
Clarkfield	Yellow Medicine	Drinking Water	\$2,700,000
Hanley Falls	Yellow Medicine	Drinking Water	\$2,625,000
Hanley Falls	Yellow Medicine	Wastewater	\$2,708,000
Wood Lake	Yellow Medicine	Drinking Water	\$279,000
Wood Lake	Yellow Medicine	Drinking Water	\$1,346,000
Wood Lake	Yellow Medicine	Wastewater	\$5,221,000
<i>Total exceeds the \$200M recommendation because a portion of the General Obligation bond funding leverages additional federal money.</i>			