

# Intended Use Plan

## Clean Water State Revolving Fund State Fiscal Year 2024

Approved by the Board of Environmental Quality, Revised October 2, 2023.



State of Idaho  
Department of Environmental Quality  
July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024



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# 1 Introduction

The State of Idaho, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), has adopted the following Intended Use Plan (IUP) for state fiscal year (SFY) 2024 (July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024) as required under the Clean Water Act, Section 606c.

The primary purpose of the IUP is to identify the intended use of the funds available in Idaho's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Projects on the IUP Priority List go through a review by the public in accordance with Idaho's Administrative Procedures Act (Idaho Code 67-52).

The IUP includes the following:

- Lists of assistance projects. Note: projects are technically funded via the purchase of debt but are referred to, for ease of reading, as "loan", "assistance", or "assistance agreement";
- Long-term and short-term goals;
- Assurances and specific proposals;
- Criteria and methods for distribution of funds; and
- Attachments relevant to the above.

Available funding for projects during the upcoming annual cycle is documented on the following pages. The state will comply with the requirements of Title VI of the Clean Water Act. In carrying out the requirements of the Clean Water Act, Section 606(b)(8), the state will use accounting, audit, and fiscal procedures conforming to generally accepted governmental accounting and auditing standards.

The sources of federal funding identified in this IUP include the federal fiscal year (FFY) 2023 CWSRF capitalization grant, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) General Supplemental grant and (FFY) 2022 CWSRF Emerging Contaminants grant.

The BIL was signed into law on November 15, 2021, which provides SRF programs with additional capitalization grants over a five-year period. The allotments for the CWSRF include BIL General Supplemental funding, which can be used for typical CWSRF projects, and Emerging Contaminants, which can only be used for addressing emerging contaminant issues. Due to the timing of the BIL funding, guidance, and DEQ's annual application cycle, DEQ needed to delay in taking the FFY2022 funding for the Emerging Contaminants until this year.

## 1.1 CWSRF Base and Supplemental Resources

Cash and Investment Holdings	\$79,600,034
EPA Capitalization Grant FFY 2023 (actual)	3,683,000
State Match	736,600
EPA Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Supplemental Grant FFY 2023 (actual)	10,233,000

State Match	1,023,300	
Loan Receivable (est.):		
SFY 2023 Mar–June	5,367,844	
SFY 2024	16,853,864	
SFY 2025-2026	33,630,552	
Income on Cash and Investments (est.):		
SFY 2023 Mar–June	684,000	
SFY 2024	2,052,000	
SFY 2025-2026	4,104,000	
<b>Total Resources:</b>		<b>\$157,968,194</b>
Current Remaining Assistance Agreement Obligations:	(\$119,853,814)	
(Assistance agreements in design/construction less disbursements and deobligations that have already occurred)		
Reserve for multi-phase projects	(\$34,000,000)	
Transfer from DWSRF	\$13,000,000	
Add back: 5% project shrinkage	5,992,691	
(Some projects will de-obligate, or self-finance and reduce disbursement requests from the CWSRF)		
<b>Net Remaining Assistance Agreements Obligations:</b>		<b><u>(\$134,861,123)</u></b>
<b>Net Resources Available to Provide Assistance</b>		<b><u>\$23,107,071</u></b>

### Key Assumptions

Projects take on average 30 months to construct and close from the date of assistance agreement signing. DEQ will use the **Total Resources** amount for the next 27 months to facilitate a conservative cash flow analysis. New assistance agreement obligations cannot exceed **Net Resources Available to Provide Assistance**. Projections are made quarterly. The next projection is scheduled to be made on July 1, 2023. The July 1, 2023, projection may be preempted if a future assistance agreement materially alters the amount available for assistance. The Green Project Reserve (GPR) goal will be a total of \$1,391,600. The total includes \$368,300 from the CWSRF base grant and \$1,023,300 of CWSRF BIL Supplemental funding.

## 1.2 CWSRF BIL Emerging Contaminant Resources

EPA BIL Emerging Contaminants FFY 2022	\$459,000
State Match	0
4% Administration	(18,360)
<hr/>	
<b>Net Resources Available to Provide Assistance</b>	<b>\$440,640</b>
<hr/> <hr/>	

## 1.3 Green Project Reserve Assistance Agreement Activity During State Fiscal Year 2024

For SFY 2024, DEQ will draw upon previous experience in identifying and documenting goal setting for the Green Project Reserve (GPR). A DEQ engineer has been tasked to facilitate gathering and evaluating GPR information from assistance recipients and their consulting engineers. A final technical memorandum (TM) will be developed for selected projects to justify GPR eligibility and costs. Once the GPR TM is reviewed by DEQ, it will be posted at: <https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/index.html?view=folder&id=2633>. DEQ expects to meet the required 10% GPR goal in 2024.

## 1.4 Assistance Agreement Fees

To support administrative costs associated with operating the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program or to otherwise facilitate the operation of the CWSRF effort, a fee program has been instituted. The fee will be 1% of the unpaid balance of the assistance agreement (unless the grand total of the interest rate and fee is less than 1%, in which case the fee will be reduced), payable when the regular repayments are made. Herein the term *effective interest* will be the sum of the fee and the true interest. The interest rate will be reduced by the corresponding percentage of the fee, so there is no net effect on borrowers.

For SFY 2023, the fee revenues were \$ 1,672,596 as of April 2023, and for SFY 2024, the expected fee revenue should be approximately \$2,007,115. The fee cash account balance, at the end April 2023, was \$6,478,000. In SFY 2023, \$300,000 of fee revenues were used to fund CWSRF administrative and technical support costs incurred beyond the federal capitalization grant support level, wastewater planning grant support, and operator training classes.

For SFY 2024, DEQ expects to expend approximately \$150,000 of fee revenues. Approximately \$50,000 will be charged to support municipal wastewater planning grant efforts and \$100,000 will be used for administrative and technical support costs.

Support for wastewater planning grants will include direct support to municipalities for their plan development and the DEQ staff time to administer the grant support. The DEQ personnel costs will be drawn from each regional office and the state office in Boise. In each regional office, the personnel charging against the fee account will be engineering staff to support wastewater planning grants. In the state office, the personnel time will consist of financial and environmental review staff. Support for CWSRF administration will include capitalization grant

match, software development, and contractual costs to enable community capacity development.

Surplus fee revenues will be transferred into the assistance agreement repayment account, to increase *available resources* for assistance agreements. Surplus fees will earn the same interest as regular repayment idle monies and will be periodically transferred to the fund corpus. Should a cash flow deficiency arise in the fund corpus, surplus fees would be transferred ad hoc.

## 2 List of Projects

Attachments I and II are the SFY 2024 CWSRF Fundable List and Priority List. These projects will be funded by EPA capitalization and BIL supplemental grant. Attachment III is the SFY 2024 CWSRF Emerging Contaminants Fundable List and Priority List. Upon completion of the public comment period, a final project listing will be considered and approved by the Board of Environmental Quality on June 21, 2023.

## 3 Program Goals

DEQ's long-term, basic State Revolving Fund (SRF) goals are as follows:

1. Protect public health and the waters of the state by offering financial assistance for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities. Financial assistance consists of below-market-rate interest on assistance agreements (e.g., 20-year repayments) and may include principal forgiveness for disadvantaged communities.
2. Assist local communities as they strive to achieve and maintain statewide compliance with federal and state water quality standards.
3. Monitor the disparity and evaluate the impact of transferring money between the CWSRF and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and use transfers between the two funds to balance funding with relative need. Section 5.10. and Attachment VII more fully discuss transfers.
4. Administer Idaho's CWSRF account to ensure its financial integrity, viability, and revolving nature in perpetuity. DEQ will continue to strive to ensure the viability of the fund by: (1) generally applying a minimum interest rate above 0%; (2) applying a 0.25% higher interest rate for assistance agreements that are repaid in 30 years; and conscientiously underwriting all loans.
5. Comply with all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant conditions (e.g., Davis Bacon, Green Project Reserve, American Iron and Steel, and Build America Buy America).



DEQ's short-term, basic SRF goals are as follows:

1. Ensure that FFY 2022 and 2023 capitalization funding is disbursed to projects in a timely manner; with the exception of assistance agreement disbursement requests for projects that require the use of repayment funds (e.g., *recycled* assistance dollars will be used to match Federal funds), whenever practicable, initial capitalization dollars will be used prior to repayment funds being used. This practice will ensure that initial capitalization funds are used in a timely manner.
2. Ensure that the floor of 20% of the capitalization grant and 49% of the BIL grant are provided as loan subsidy as required. See Section 4.2 for subsidy information.
3. Ensure transparent tracking of fee revenues and expenditures while developing clear rules, policies, and procedures related to a maturing fee structure.

Financial statement disclosure has continued to change to meet State Legislative Service Office and EPA concerns over disclosure adequacy. In the absence of generally accepted accounting principles for nonprimary government units, DEQ has chosen a limited, core financial statement disclosure approach.

4. Fully utilize a *cradle-to-grave* assistance agreement checklist, implemented through the new Loan and Grant Tracking System comprehensive SRF software program. The software is expected to achieve reporting efficiencies, better serve DEQ project managers in their day-to-day administration of assistance agreement projects, allow State Office staff to better manage the CWSRF fund with long-term forecasting, and reduce duplicate data entry. The software was purchased with a mix of DWSRF and CWSRF assistance fees.
5. Continue efforts to allow the CWSRF to leverage through the Idaho State Bond Bank.
6. Manage American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds, Leading Idaho Future Funds, and BIL funding concurrently with the CWSRF funds. The priority list of Leading Idaho Future Funds projects is in Attachment IX.
7. Implement BIL's Emerging Contaminants grant program.

## **4 Information on the Activities to be Supported**

### **4.1 Allocation of Funds/Assistance Terms**

The primary type of assistance to be provided by the CWSRF is expected to be low-interest assistance agreements for up to 100% of project costs. The rates are established to help offset the effects of inflation and to encourage communities to complete their projects in a timely manner. The effective rate of interest will vary from a ceiling of 2.50% and a floor of 1.50%, for 20-year assistance agreements awarded directly by DEQ. If an assistance recipient prefers to repay their obligation over a 30-year period, the effective interest rate would be adjusted to a ceiling of 2.75% and a floor of 1.75%. All assistance agreements will need to be paid back over a period not to exceed 30 years. The revised interest rate policy effective beginning July 1, 2023, is stated in a DEQ Policy Memorandum PS23-08. The average design life of the project must equal or exceed the repayment period. Principal and interest repayments must begin no later than one year after the initiation of operation.

Communities that are considered disadvantaged can qualify for a disadvantaged loan. The CWSRF disadvantaged loan criteria is established in IDAPA 58.01.12.021. To be considered for principal forgiveness from the CWSRF base and General Supplement grants, the community's annual user rates will need to exceed 2.00% of their median household income (MHI).

Additionally, if user rates fall between 1.50% and 2.00% of the MHI, DEQ will verify that:

- The most recent census reports a decline in population for the community during the recent five-year reporting period: <https://worldpopulationreview.com/states/idaho-population>.
- Unemployment exceeds the statewide average as posted on the Idaho Department of Labor's website, as of February 18, 2023: <http://labor.idaho.gov/dnn>.

In some instances, which will be determined on a case-by-case basis, interest rates can be lowered below the floor. For example, if user rates exceed 2.00% of the MHI, then loan terms – including interest rate reduction, repayment term extension to 30 years, and principal forgiveness – can be amended to bring the user rates to 1.50% of the MHI. Additionally, the interest rate floor can be lowered for both twenty-year assistance and thirty-year assistance agreements if the loan applicants sponsor a nonpoint source project.

Some 30-year disadvantaged assistance agreements could be available with an effective interest rate lower than 1.50%. This determination will be made on a case-by-case basis. CWSRF-specific disadvantaged assistance agreements will be directed to those communities that are ready to proceed and that meet disadvantaged community criteria established in the Rules for Administration of Wastewater and Drinking Water Loan Funds, IDAPA 58.01.12.021. Principal and interest repayments must begin no later than 1 year after the initiation of operation date.

To the extent that entities on the Fundable List qualify for principal forgiveness, they will share equally based upon user rates (see below), on an estimated final loan amount pro-rata basis, in the monies that are available for principal forgiveness. DEQ will continue to target its subsidy resources to disadvantaged communities. DEQ will provide principal forgiveness equal to 21.372% of the capitalization grant or \$787,070. Principal forgiveness is capped at the amount necessary to keep user rates at 1.50% of the community's median household income. To the extent that growth is funded with subsidized loans or for extended-term financing, it will only be for reasonable, average growth. DEQ's CWSRF can continue to fund projects that are primarily aimed at growth but without principal forgiveness or extended terms.

Should entities that are slated for principal forgiveness on the Fundable List opt out of the SRF loan or extended-term financing process, or if the final costs are less than the initial estimates, their remaining subsidies shall be set aside in a pool. When the federal capitalization grant is ready to be closed out (that is associated with the principal forgiveness allocated for SFY 2022), the pool balance will be allocated to those disadvantaged communities that meet both of the following requirements:

- Entered into loans with DEQ during the course of the year.
- Will pay user rates that exceed 2.00% of the community's median household income (as discussed above), after taking into account the initial allocation of principal forgiveness.

## 4.2 Principal Forgiveness

The proposed funding terms, in Attachment I, will reflect a principal forgiveness provision of at least a minimum floor 20% of the FFY 2023 capitalization grant. The capitalization grant equaled \$3,683,000 (for the entire state) and 21.37% of that figure is \$787,070. In addition, Attachment I will reflect the principal forgiveness provision of exactly 49% of the FFY 2022 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) General Supplemental grant. The BIL General Supplemental grant equals \$10,233,000 (for the entire state) and 49% of that figure is \$5,014,170. With \$200,000 being set aside for emergencies and \$150,000 for septic tank "replacement" funding, there will be \$5,451,240 of principal forgiveness from both grants for regular loan projects to share. Principal forgiveness is primarily aimed at assisting economically disadvantaged communities to afford their infrastructure improvements. In addition, principal forgiveness may be used to rebuild a wastewater system after a declared disaster. Idaho will adopt 100% principal forgiveness of the BIL Emerging Contaminants grant. The grant is estimated to equal \$443,520 and 100% of that figure is \$443,520.

### User Rates that Exceed \$100 per Month

To the extent those entities on the Fundable List meet the following conditions, they will qualify for up to one-half of the principal forgiveness for the year, or \$2,725,620, or until their user rates are driven down to \$100 per month. The entities must be:

- comprised of primary residences (i.e., not communities of vacation or second homes)
- comprised of houses whose median housing tax assessed value is no greater than 50% above the county median (per Census Bureau available on City-Data.com); and,
- projected to have wastewater system user rates in excess of \$100 per month. User Rates that do not exceed \$100 per month.

After the allocation or exhaustion of 50% of the initial principal forgiveness allocation for those communities that are faced with rates above \$100 per month, all disadvantaged systems (with the exception of houses whose median housing tax assessed value is greater than 50% above the county median using Census Bureau data available on City-Data.com) will share equally, on a user rate pro-rata basis, in the remaining \$2,725,620 that is available for principal forgiveness. If no communities are facing rates in excess of \$100 per month, then \$5,451,240 will be available, in principal forgiveness, for those communities that are disadvantaged and are facing rates of less than \$100 per month.

The proposed funding terms first adjust the length of the loan interest and second adjust the loan term to reduce the monthly user rate to 1.50% of the median household income. After these steps are taken, the remaining projects in disadvantaged communities will be provided principal forgiveness based on a percentage of the overall remaining project costs. Principal forgiveness is capped (on an individual loan basis) at the amount necessary to get to 1.50% of the median household income.

## Emergencies

DEQ's SRF program will provide funding for emergency situations up to \$200,000. Wastewater systems seeking emergency funding should call the Grant and Loan Bureau Chief in the DEQ State Office at (208) 373-0122 to discuss their needs and application process.

Should there be any principal forgiveness monies that were not utilized by economically disadvantaged communities they will be considered for use on a case-by-case basis for emergency funding. If a community's emergency costs exceed the amount allotted to them or available, and principal forgiveness has been fully utilized, DEQ may enter into loan terms for the remainder of the project if sufficient funding is available.

Criteria for emergency funding:

- The situation must be a serious and unexpected situation that requires immediate action;
- An emergency must be declared by a local, state, or national governmental entity;
- Public health must be at imminent risk;
- Will not be used for addressing deferred maintenance issues;
- Intended for like-kind replacement, unless the damaged infrastructure would not meet current standards. Infrastructure repairs or replacements will only be made to fix the proximate cause of the emergency;
- Replacement work should all be done in the existing footprint of damaged infrastructure unless such an approach would not allow the facility to meet current standards;
- Costs incurred for replacement prior to a loan being signed will be considered for inclusion in the loan; and,
- Legal debt authority must be obtained if DEQ is unable to entirely meet replacement needs with principal forgiveness.
- Receipts will have to be submitted to justify all costs. "All" costs include any cash advances or costs incurred prior to the funding assistance agreement having been signed.
- Any overpayments by DEQ (most likely happening in the context of an advance) will require timely reimbursement by the funding recipient.
- Rules for SRF loans will be followed to determine cost/expense eligibility.
- Volunteers will not be compensated for their time.
- All personnel time, in order to be eligible, must be supported by the existence of W-2s or contracts.

### **4.3 Administrative Costs and Technical Assistance Allowances of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund**

DEQ plans to reserve four percent of the regular capitalization grant and the BIL General Supplemental grant for administrative expenses plus the amount of any fees collected for such a purpose. The amount that will be reserved for administrative expenses is \$147,320 from the

base capitalization grant and \$409,320 from the BIL General Supplemental grant. The total amount for administrative expenses is \$556,640. DEQ also plans to reserve four percent of the BIL CWSRF Emerging Contaminants grant for administrative expenses. The amount that will be reserved is \$18,360 for administrative expenses. A workplan is not required for the 4% set-aside. DEQ will use this funding for activities that support utilization of this grant such as application reviews, environmental reviews, tracking and reporting, engineering reviews, etc.

DEQ plans to bank the two percent available for technical assistance. If that changes, DEQ will provide the EPA for approval, a work plan that identifies the tasks and goals of the funding. No funds will be spent until EPA has approved a work plan.

#### **4.4 Assistance Agreement Eligible Activities**

CWSRF assistance agreements will provide for the planning, design, and construction of secondary and advanced secondary wastewater treatment units, interceptors and appurtenances for infiltration/inflow correction, collector sewers and appurtenances, new interceptor sewers and appurtenances, combined sewer overflow correction, stormwater management programs, water conservation, nonpoint source (NPS) best management practices, and recycled water distribution. CWSRF assistance will be provided to local communities, counties, sewer districts, and nonprofit sewer associations for the construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities. NPS projects must be consistent with the State Water Quality Management Plan. Additionally, funding will be provided for green project reserve (GPR) activities to meet the Federal requirement for SFY 2024 of 10%.

#### **4.5 Sponsorship Agreements**

Some of the traditional CWSRF assistance agreements may be leveraged to provide NPS project funding with \$250,000 project sponsorships. It is possible that sponsorship projects will be entered into and detailed in the SFY 2024 Annual Report. The effective interest rate charged on wastewater treatment/collection facility assistance agreements may be adjusted to accommodate NPS projects that have a nexus with the CWSRF assistance recipient community; however, even with a nexus, the NPS projects cannot be required by the sponsor's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) permit. The NPS projects will be administered jointly by the Clean Water Act, Section 319 grant staff within DEQ, and the CWSRF staff. The NPS project will have the same administrative conditions as any Section 319 grant; however, CWSRF cost eligibility criteria will apply. Additionally, sponsorship projects will be strongly encouraged to complete their projects within the same timeframe as their point source counterparts. Since NPS sponsorship projects are not using point source solutions (i.e., Clean Water Act, Section 212), they will not need environmental reviews. See DEQ's website for details <https://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/grants-and-loans/other-funding-opportunities/>

When a sponsorship agreement is signed, the signatories will be the point source assistance agreement recipient, the DEQ Director, and the NPS project manager. The amount of the point source assistance agreement will increase, but the interest rate will be reduced so that the point source assistance agreement recipient's rates will not be impacted by the NPS project.

Should any NPS project help to meet a municipality's NPDES or IPDES permit requirements, the NPS project will be treated as if it were an integral part of the point source project, with the reporting requirements that go along with a point source project.

Unless the NPS project uses point source solutions (i.e., Clean Water Act, Section 212) it will not need environmental reviews. DEQ will also not apply Federal crosscutters to the NPS sponsorship projects. NPS projects, in order to be selected, will have a completed, technically correct 319 grant application (and are therefore in compliance with 40 CFR 35.3115 et seq.), be located in the same (6-digit HUC) basin as their sponsor, and have their sponsor's support in the NPS effort.

## **5 Assurances and Specific Proposals**

### **5.1 Environmental Reviews—Clean Water Act, Section 602(a) and Crosscutter Compliance, 40 CFR 35.3145**

DEQ certifies that it will conduct environmental reviews of each Clean Water Act Section 212 project receiving assistance from the CWSRF. DEQ will follow its EPA-approved State Environmental Review Process (SERP) for conducting environmental reviews.

These procedures are outlined in the "Rules for Administration of the Wastewater and Drinking Water Loan Funds" (IDAPA 58.01.12.042). A more detailed procedural description is found in the SRF Customer Handbook (Chapter 3, Section 3.2), located at:

<https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/admin/LEIA/api/document/download/16777>

DEQ agrees to comply with and require recipients of assistance agreements from the CWSRF to comply with applicable federal cross-cutting requirements. The basic rules for complying with cross-cutting federal authorities are set out in 40 CFR §35.3145. DEQ will notify EPA when consultation or coordination by EPA is necessary to resolve issues regarding these requirements.

### **5.2 State Matching Funds—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(2)**

DEQ agrees to deposit into the CWSRF from state monies an amount equal to 20% of the capitalization grant on or before the date on which the state receives each grant payment from EPA. For the BIL match requirement, DEQ agrees to deposit into CWSRF from state monies an amount equal to 10% of the General Supplemental grant on or before the date on which the state receives each grant payment from EPA. No match is required for the BIL Emerging Contaminants funding. Matching funds will be transferred from Idaho's Water Pollution Control Account and/or the fee account. DEQ draws administrative funding from 100% federal funds.

### **5.3 Binding Commitments—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(3)**

DEQ will enter into binding commitments for 120% of each quarterly payment within 1 year of receipt of that payment. Binding commitment dates are listed in Attachment I of this IUP.

#### **5.4 Timely and Expeditious Expenditures—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(4)**

DEQ will expend all funds in the CWSRF in a timely and expeditious manner.

#### **5.5 First-Use Enforceable Requirements—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(5)**

DEQ certifies that all major and minor wastewater treatment facilities that the state has previously identified as part of the National Municipal Policy (NMP) meet one of the following:

- Are in compliance.
- Are on an enforceable schedule.
- Have an enforcement action filed.
- Have a funding commitment during or prior to the first year covered by an IUP.

#### **5.6 State Laws and Procedures—Clean Water Act, Section 602(b)(7)**

DEQ agrees to expend all grant payments in accordance with state laws and procedures.

#### **5.7 Consistency with Planning**

DEQ agrees that it will not provide assistance to any wastewater treatment project unless that project is consistent with plans developed under the Clean Water Act, Section 205(j), 208, 303(e), 319, or 320.

#### **5.8 National Reporting Requirements**

DEQ agrees to provide data or information to EPA as may be required for national reports, public inquiries, or congressional inquiries. Capitalization grant-funded recipients will be monitored for Single Audit Act compliance, and annual reports will be sent to assistance agreement recipients telling them the amount of federal monies they received during the past year.

DEQ will comply with reporting requirements of the EPA Order on Environmental Benefits, National Information Management System and the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act. Project information will be updated at least quarterly in the Clean Water Benefits Reporting System. An environmental benefits summary report for all funded projects will also be completed. A hard copy of the summary report will be provided to the EPA with the Annual Report.

## **5.9 Qualifications Based Standards for Selection of Professional Service Providers**

DEQ is in compliance with the Clean Water Act's (Section 602(b)(14)) Federal procurement standard by its adherence to Idaho Code 67-2320.

## **5.10 Transfers Between State Revolving Funds**

Should transfers become needed, DEQ reserves the right to transfer surplus funds originating back to FFY 1997 capitalization grant awards. See Attachment V for listings of capitalization grants and related narratives. Per 40 CFR 35.3550, a state may reserve the authority to transfer funds in future years. Funds may be transferred on a net basis, provided that the 33% transfer allowance associated with the DWSRF program capitalization grants received is not exceeded. Only repayments will be used for transfers. Through SFY 2023, \$45 million in transfers will have been made from the DWSRF to the CWSRF. In SFY 2024 it is expected that \$13 million will be transferred from DWSRF to the CWSRF.

## **6 Criteria and Method for Distribution of Funds**

The following principles and procedures will be the basis for the administration, funding, allocation, and distribution of the CWSRF monies. The principles and procedures are designed to provide maximum flexibility for assistance and ensure the long-term viability of the revolving program.

### **6.1 Program Administration**

The 4% or \$556,640 allowed in the FY 2023 capitalization grant (\$147,320) and BIL General Supplemental (\$409,320) grant provided by EPA will be set aside to be used for program administration. Program administration costs will be met by capitalization grant allocations and by fee revenues (to the extent that the annual capitalization grant is insufficient to meet our needs).

### **6.2 CWSRF Priority Lists**

Letters of interest were sent to all cities, counties, and water and sewer districts in the state. Completed letters of interest and priority list rating forms were sent to project engineers in DEQ regional offices to complete a rating of projects in each region. The results of the rating and ranking were the preliminary Priority Lists that were presented during the public review and comment period. Separate letters of interest were sent to potential NPS applicants. Projects are rated using the following criteria:



**Table 1. CWSRF Priority List Criteria**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Available Points</b>
Public health emergency certified by DEQ Board or a Health District Board	Up to 150 Points
Regulatory Compliance Status	Up to 100 Points
Watershed Restoration	Up to 100 points
Watershed Protection	Up to 100 points
Preventing Impacts to Uses	Up to 100 points
Sustainability	Up to 100 points
Affordability	Up to 10 points

**Table 2. CWSRF Emerging Contaminants Priority List Criteria**

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Available Points</b>
Public health emergency certified by DEQ Board or a Health District Board	Up to 150 Points
Regulatory Compliance Status	Up to 100 Points
Watershed Restoration	Up to 100 points
Watershed Protection	Up to 100 points
Preventing Impacts to Uses	Up to 100 points
Sustainability	Up to 100 points
Affordability	Up to 10 points
Emerging Contaminants	Up to 50 points

### 6.3 Fundable Projects

The highest-rated projects on the adopted Priority List that are ready to proceed are selected for funding and listed in Attachment I. DEQ staff starts at the top of the Priority List and continues to select projects ready to proceed until all the available funds are used. In cases where a lower-ranked project is selected, it is because higher-ranked projects have not indicated a readiness to proceed, do not meet the eligibility requirements for available funds, or additional funding has become available. A project that is ready to proceed will have shown evidence of legal authority to enter into debt, have a completed facility plan, be able to meet applicable capitalization grant requirements, and have expressed a willingness to proceed with the CWSRF process.

In some cases, the project amount on the Fundable List may be less than the project amount on the Priority List. The Priority List amount is the estimate of the total project cost, while the costs on the Fundable List are the amount that project applicants expect to borrow from the CWSRF. In each case, the difference will be provided from some other source, such as cash on hand or a grant from the Community Development Block Grant program administered by the Idaho Department of Commerce.

## **6.4 Disbursements**

The estimated timing and amount of disbursements for the projects on the new IUP are added to the latest cash disbursement request projections for prior year funded and projected projects. The projections are normally provided to EPA in September each year. The projections are based upon estimated disbursement schedules submitted by assistance agreement recipients and projected timing of assistance agreements, adjusted for corrections by regional project engineers and state office staff. These disbursements are tracked on an ongoing basis to project needed cash from all capitalization grants and state match. All funds will be expended in an expeditious and timely manner.

## **6.5 Federal Payments**

The Idaho CWSRF has cumulative binding commitments in excess of the amount required for the current capitalization grant. This allows for the entire Federal payment to be made in a timely manner. Attachment III provides more detail.

## **6.6 State Match**

Idaho's match for all capitalization grants is provided from funds that are drawn from the state Water Pollution Control Account, and from the fee account. The Water Pollution Control Account derives its funding from a set amount from the state sales tax or added as otherwise appropriated by the legislature and is perpetually appropriated to DEQ under Idaho Code Title 63 Chapter 36.

# **7 Additional Information Requirements**

The following principles and procedures will be the basis for the administration, funding, allocation, and distribution of the CWSRF monies. The principles and procedures are designed to provide maximum flexibility for assistance and ensure the long-term viability of the revolving program.

## **7.1 Public Review and Comment**

See Attachment VII

## **7.2 Bypass Procedures**

A project may be bypassed if any of the following occur:

- The owner of the project is not ready to proceed;
- The owner of the project voluntarily opts out of the SRF process;
- The project does not meet eligibility requirements; or,
- The project schedule does not allow for timely use of funds.
- The owner of the project does not enter into an assistance agreement by June 30, 2024

- The project does not support meeting GPR goals (if so designated on the Fundable List);

In place of the bypassed project, the next highest-ranking project(s) that is ready to proceed will be used (IDAPA 58.01.12.020.05.b.). DEQ will use Priority List ranking as much as possible when preparing the IUP. However, the lack of adequate funding; changes in project scope; failure to pass a bond election; or other unforeseen circumstances may require that a highly ranked project on the IUP be bypassed. If a project is bypassed, DEQ will offer assistance funds to owners of the next highest ranked, ready-to-proceed project from the most current approved Priority List. Should any projects be bypassed by June 30, 2024 (end of SFY 2024), those projects and reasons for being bypassed will be included in the SFY 2024 Annual Report. Projects are normally bypassed because the project plans have changed, the owners will delay their project, or the owners are receiving funding from another source.

## Attachment I. Fundable List of Clean Water Loan Projects

State of Idaho Clean Water State Revolving Fund  
for the Period of July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024

### List of Fundable Clean Water Projects

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	Ancillary Requirements	Estimated Cost of Green Infrastructure	Needs Category (for EPA use)	NPDES or Land App. Permit #	Estimated Assistance Commitment Date and Est. Funding Terms	Estimated Project Cost	Project Description
1	Kootenai-Ponderay Sewer District	300	Coeur d'Alene	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions and American Iron and Steel	\$2,550,000	I, II, V	ID0021229	May 2024 \$8,798,956 for 20 years at 2.50%	\$22,570,000	Relocation of surface water discharge, expansion of land application site, and construction of mechanical wastewater treatment plant
2^	Cottonwood	280	Lewiston	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions and American Iron and Steel	\$21,025,000	X	ID0021879	May 2024 \$7,391,856 for 30 years at 1.75% with \$2,913,696 of PF	\$27,605,000	Expansion of existing recycled water system
3^	Troy	270	Lewiston	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions and American Iron and Steel	\$5,369,000	II, III-B, VII-E	ID0023604	December 2022 \$6,858,261 for 30 years at 1.75% with \$2,537,544 of PF	\$13,200,000	Replacement of collection system pipe, manhole, headworks, aeration system, classification systems, disinfection chemical feed systems, and new recycled water system
74	Rural Community Assistance Corp.	TBD	TBD	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions and American Iron and Steel	None	XII	None	Date TBD \$150,000 of principal forgiveness	\$150,000	Replacement of failing septic systems
75	Emergencies	TBD	TBD	Davis Bacon Wage Provisions and American Iron & Steel	TBD	TBD	TBD	Date TBD \$200,000 of principal forgiveness	\$200,000	Emergency situations: repair of proximate cause of emergency and investigation costs to determine proximate cause
<b>Totals</b>					<b><u>\$28,944,000</u></b>			<b><u>\$23,399,073 Loan</u></b> <b><u>\$5,801,240 PF</u></b>	<b><u>\$63,725,000</u></b>	

**NOTES:**

^ Project is receiving grant funds from the Leading Idaho Funding, as designated in Attachment IX.

+Note: DEQ plans to increase Nampa WW1903 by \$30,000,000 in FY2024, and it will serve the following Ancillary Requirements for both the capitalization grant and the BIL supplemental grant: Davis Bacon Wage Provisions, Cross-cutting Requirements, American Iron and Steel, Build American, Buy America, FFATA Reporting, Single Audit Act and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Compliance Reporting

## Attachment II. Priority List of Clean Water Loan Projects

State of Idaho Clean Water State Revolving Fund  
for the Period of July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024

### Comprehensive Listing of Clean Water Projects

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	Estimated Project Cost	Needs Category (for EPA use)	NPDES, Reuse or Land Application Permit #	Est. Cost of Green Infrastructure	Project Description
1	Kootenai-Ponderay Sewer District	300	Coeur d'Alene	\$22,570,000	I, II, V	ID0021229	\$2,550,000	Relocation of surface water discharge, expansion of land application site, and construction of mechanical wastewater treatment plant
2	Cottonwood	280	Lewiston	27,605,000	X	ID0021879	\$21,025,000	Expansion of existing reuse system
3	Troy	270	Lewiston	13,200,000	II, III-B, VII-E	ID0023604	\$5,369,000	Replacement of collection system pipe, manhole, headworks, aeration system, classification systems, and disinfection chemical feed systems
4	Wilder	270	Boise	\$12,980,000	I, II	ID0020265	\$7,840,000	Construction of a new storage pond, effluent pump station, and acquire land for land application
5	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River Sewer District	270	Coeur d'Alene	\$7,500,000	II	ID0021300	\$850,000	Line current lagoons for flow equalization, installation of surface aerators, and lagoon system pipe replacement
6	Coeur d'Alene	250	Coeur d'Alene	\$25,200,000	II	ID0022853	\$905,000	Upgrades to address outfall and diffuser concerns and disinfection system. Secondary treatment expansion and rehabilitation
7	Mud Lake & Terretton Water & Sewer Dist.	250	Idaho Falls	\$3,500,000	I, II	ID7260026	\$1,320,000	Collection system and land application system improvements and lift station rehabilitation
8	Preston	245	Pocatello	\$69,000,000	I, II	ID0020214	\$10,000,000	Treatment plant improvements
9	Eastern Idaho Regional Sewer District	240	Pocatello	\$34,300,000	II	ID0020133	\$1,400,000	System improvements and capacity upgrades to the River Bend lift station

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	Estimated Project Cost	Needs Category (for EPA use)	NPDES, Reuse or Land Application Permit #	Est. Cost of Green Infrastructure	Project Description
10	Elk River	230	Lewiston	\$4,300,000	III-B, VI-B	ID0020362	\$7,000,000	Reconstruction of existing lagoons and aeration improvements
11	Kendrick	220	Lewiston	TBD	I	ID0024554	TBD	Regionalization effort to reroute wastewater treatment and address current discharge limits
12	Village of Trees RV Resort	210	Twin Falls	\$595,000	II, X	Unknown	\$230,000	Construction of a reuse water system and restoration of existing lagoon
13	Genesee	200	Lewiston	\$7,200,000	II	ID0020125	\$1,200,000	Achieve treatment objectives, meet effluent water quality standards, address cost overruns on current project
14	Plummer	195	Coeur d'Alene	\$3,000,000	X	ID0022781	\$3,000,000	Installation of a water reuse system, and installation of a seasonal holding pond
15	Letha Sewer District	180	Boise	\$7,300,000	II	N/A	\$100,000	Repair existing lagoons and expand treatment/storage capacity
16	Santa Fernwood Water & Sewer District	180	Coeur d'Alene	\$7,500,000	II, IV-B	ID0002845	\$3,800,000	Address aging infrastructure and evaluate discharge through a new water reuse system
17	Challis	175	Idaho Falls	\$11,004,500	II, III-A	Unknown	\$2,500,000	Improve sewer collection lines, complete CCTV system inspection, construction of a new lift station and pressure lines
18	Southside Water & Sewer District	175	Coeur d'Alene	\$4,963,000	I, II	M-053-05	N/A	Installation of on-site standby power to current treatment facility. Construction of a second land application storage pond
19	Garfield Bay Water & Sewer District	170	Coeur d'Alene	\$2,600,000	III-A, X	M-003-04	\$600,000	Construction of a reuse water system and identification of infiltration and inflow of the downspouts
20	Blackfoot – Wastewater Treatment Plant	165	Pocatello	\$57,000,000	III-B	ID0020044	\$10,150,000	Upgrade anaerobic digestion and dewatering systems

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	Estimated Project Cost	Needs Category (for EPA use)	NPDES, Reuse or Land Application Permit #	Est. Cost of Green Infrastructure	Project Description
21	Grandview	165	Boise	\$3,300,000	II	Unknown	\$900,000	Treatment system and collection system improvements force main delivery improvements.
22	Middleton	160	Boise	\$76,000,000	VI-B	ID0021831	\$590,000	Construction of a headworks facility, activated primary clarifier and equalization basin, step feed basins, clarifiers, disc filters, chemical dosing, and UV disinfection
23	Groveland Water & Sewer District	160	Pocatello	\$6,000,000	I, II	Unknown	\$1,000,000	Join Moreland Sewer District and develop a pre-packaged treatment plant. Upgrade lift stations and extend collection lines
24	Princeton-Hampton Sewer District	160	Lewiston	\$960,000	I	ID0028436	\$209,000	Meet effluent limits and add flow measurement system, address disinfection limits
25	Bellevue	150	Twin Falls	\$19,817,000	III-A, IV-B	M-112-03	\$8,725,000	Construction of a headworks facility, biosolids dewatering facility, and infiltration and inflow improvements
26	Kooskia	150	Lewiston	\$8,900,000	II, VI-B	ID0021814	\$3,325,000	Construction of a headworks facility, solids removal, earthen embankment rehabilitation, and lagoon reconstruction
27	Winchester	150	Lewiston	\$8,900,000	I, II, III-A	ID0020184	\$529,000	Infiltration and inflow identification, manhole and pipe rehabilitation, and lift station improvements
28	Juliaetta	145	Lewiston	\$11,200,000	II	ID0023761	\$200,000	Installation of a submersible lift station, treatment improvements, and address system infiltration and inflow
29	Sandpoint	145	Coeur d'Alene	\$80,000,000	II, III-A	ID0020842	\$17,500,000	Construction of a new wastewater facility and address system infiltration and inflow
30	Riverside Water & Sewer District	145	Lewiston	\$3,300,000	II, III-A, III-B	ID-0020389	\$500,000	Lagoon improvements, expansion of the chlorine contact basin, installation of a submersible pump, replacement of sewer lines, and infiltration and inflow study
31	Malad	140	Pocatello	\$1,620,000	II	M-159-002	\$550,000	Decommission lagoons and remove biosolids
32	McCammon	140	Pocatello	\$6,060,000	I, II, X	M-192-03	\$92,000	Construction of a headworks building, wastewater reuse expansion, and expansion of the winter storage lagoon
33	Hailey	130	Twin Falls	\$6,000,000	II	ID0020303	N/A	Installation of a membrane bioreactor and improve the current headworks

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	Estimated Project Cost	Needs Category (for EPA use)	NPDES, Reuse or Land Application Permit #	Est. Cost of Green Infrastructure	Project Description
34	Rupert	125	Twin Falls	\$24,100,000	II, VI-B	M-001-04	\$8,500,000	Construction of a membrane bioreactor, clarifier filtration, and UV disinfection
35	Bancroft	120	Pocatello	\$8,760,000	II	Unknown	\$500,000	Replace existing lagoon liners, rehabilitate, or replace existing headworks and lift station
36	Franklin	120	Pocatello	\$450,000	II	ID0025569	\$20,000	Provide influent screening for lagoons
37	Glenns Ferry	120	Boise	\$6,900,000	I, III, V	ID0022004	\$6,900,000	Construction of separate storm water facilities, replacement and rehabilitation of collection system, and installation of a grinder at the headworks
38	Rexburg	120	Idaho Falls	\$11,480,000	III-B	ID0023817	\$8163,000	Construction of gravity lines, and replacement of current piping
39	Ririe	120	Idaho Falls	\$1,513,700	I, III-B	ID0026174	\$715,000	Reroute sewer pumps. Raise lagoon berms, add aeration, and replace aging infrastructure
40	Payette	155	Boise	\$1,280,000	II	ID0020672	\$554,700	Replace current lift station
41	Ucon	115	Idaho Falls	\$15,880,420	I, II	N/A	\$11,100,000	Construction of a treatment facility using aerated lagoons and diffusers
42	Pierce	110	Lewiston	\$2,500,000	I, III-B	ID0020206	\$180,000	Construction of a lift station and storage tank, treatment plant repairs and basin upgrades
43	Declo	105	Twin Falls	\$3,000,000	II	ID5160012	\$3,000,000	Clean and inspect sewer lines, repair lift station, install SCADA, and add an additional lagoon cell
44	Idaho Water Trust, Inc.	105	Boise	\$11,000,000	X	ID0030031	\$9,350,000	Construction of a wetland treatment system
45	Grace	100	Pocatello	\$2,934,000	III-B	ID0023825	\$284,000	Replace sewer lines, electrical upgrades at the treatment plant, and improve the current dewatering system
46	Lewisville	100	Idaho Falls	\$15,100,000	IV-A, I	N/A	\$2,166,000	Construction of a centralized sewer collection system
47	Menan	100	Idaho Falls	\$4,200,000	II	M-066-04	\$1,460,000	Expand reuse storage, add UV disinfection, construct pipeline and improvements to additional land application site. Repair and replace septic portions of the collection system
48	Freemont County – Mack’s Inn Wastewater Treatment Plant	100	Idaho Falls	\$18,000,000	III-A, III-B	M-057-04	\$510,000	Construction of a mechanical treatment plant and infiltration and inflow analysis



Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	Estimated Project Cost	Needs Category (for EPA use)	NPDES, Reuse or Land Application Permit #	Est. Cost of Green Infrastructure	Project Description
49	Moore Water & Sewer Association	100	Idaho Falls	\$2,480,000	I, II	Unknown	\$200,000	Addition of mechanical evaporators to existing lagoons or installation of additional lagoons
50	Blackfoot – Collection System	95	Pocatello	\$6,200,000	I, II	ID0020044	\$550,000	Upgrade collection system lines, manholes, and lift station
51	Heyburn	95	Twin Falls	\$5,400,000	III-B	ID0020940	\$5,400,000	Construction of a new gravity sewer line and new headworks at the water reclamation plant
52	Tensed	95	Coeur d'Alene	\$1,800,000	II, III-B	ID0025101	\$1,800,000	Repair or replace sewer mains and manholes. Installation of a chlorine contact chamber and de-chlorination chamber to the existing lagoon
53	Spirit Lake	90	Coeur d'Alene	\$2,083,215	II	M-002-05	N/A	Expansion of chlorine contact piping for future wastewater disinfection needs
54	Bonneville County – Juniper Campground	85	Idaho Falls	\$447,857	I	N/A	N/A	Increase capacity of the existing lagoons and address seepage testing requirements
55	Lewiston – Tammany Creek	80	Lewiston	\$7,750,000	I	ID0022055	\$350,000	Convert to public sewer services, prevent reliance on septic systems
56	Paul	80	Twin Falls	\$6,487,000	I, II	LA-000009-03	\$85,000	Lagoon improvements and land application system improvements
57	Iona Bonneville Sewer District	80	Idaho Falls	\$60,000,000	XII	N/A	\$5,050,000	Increase sewer service range, address capacity restrictions through their own treatment facility
58	Yellowstone Acres at Henry's Lake	80	Idaho Falls	\$2,450,000	I, II	97-01-22	\$35,000	Upgrade to a new package plant system or transition to individual septic tank system on each lot
59	Lewiston – East Orchards	70	Lewiston	\$7,440,000	II	ID0022055	\$350,000	Construction of sewer mains to reduce septic system use
60	Roberts	70	Idaho Falls	\$3,486,000	II	ID0026913	\$120,000	Replace failing lines and install a SCADA and VFD system
61	Fremont County – Mack's Inn Collection System	70	Idaho Falls	\$14,213,000	III-A, III-B	M-057-04	\$810,000	Replacement of gravity lines, manholes, pressure relief valves, rehabilitation of lift stations, CCTV inspection of infiltration and inflow

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	Estimated Project Cost	Needs Category (for EPA use)	NPDES, Reuse or Land Application Permit #	Est. Cost of Green Infrastructure	Project Description
62	Soda Springs	65	Pocatello	\$4,400,000	III-B	ID0020818	N/A	Replacement of current water and sewer collection lines
63	Fremont County – Last Chance/Pond’s Lodge	65	Idaho Falls	\$3,455,000	III-A, III-B	M-058-04	\$260,000	Replacement of gravity lines, manholes, pressure relief valves, rehabilitation of lift stations, CCTV inspection of infiltration and inflow
64	Albion	55	Twin Falls	\$500,000	III-A, III-B	M-007-04	\$500,000	Address infiltration and inflow, repair sewer lines, and reline an existing lagoon
65	Benewah County	50	Coeur d’Alene	\$1,530,000	III-A	N/A	\$1,530,000	Rehabilitation or replacement of lift stations and piping to address infiltration and inflow
66	Hayden	50	Coeur d’Alene	\$6,943,000	II	ID0026590	\$100,000	Increase sewer services and construction of a new sewer basin
67	Mountain Home	50	Boise	\$7,100,000	VI-B	M-037-04	\$5,000	Construction of a new wastewater lagoon to increase storage capacity
68	Sugar City	50	Idaho Falls	\$1,100,000	II	ID7330026	\$5,000	Rehabilitate existing pipeline and manholes with trenchless technology
69	Pocatello	45	Pocatello	\$12,000,000	III-B	ID0021784	N/A	Installation of gravity and pressure sewer lines
70	Teton	45	Idaho Falls	\$14,000,000	III-B	ID0023817	\$2,000,000	Replace transmission lines and the Rexburg lift station
71	Shelley	40	Pocatello	\$125,000	I, II	N/A	\$100	Installation of generators including natural gas and connections
72	Basalt	25	Pocatello	\$1,000,000	II	ID60600004	\$40,000	Design and construct an additional containment lagoon
73	West Bonner Water and Sewer District	0	Coeur d’Alene	\$26,500,000	II	ID1090151	N/A	Construction of a new treatment plant
74	Rural Community Assistance Corp.	TBD	TBD	\$150,000	XII	None	\$150,000	Replacement of failing septic system
75	Emergencies	TBD	TBD	\$200,000	TBD	TBD	\$200,000	Emergency situations: repair of proximate cause of emergency and investigation costs to determine proximate cause

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	Estimated Project Cost	Needs Category (for EPA use)	NPDES, Reuse or Land Application Permit #	Est. Cost of Green Infrastructure	Project Description
<b>Totals</b>				<b><u>\$879,782,692</u></b>			<b><u>\$186,901,800</u></b>	

### Attachment III. BIL Emerging Contaminants Fundable and Priority List

State of Idaho Clean Water State Revolving Fund  
for the Period of July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024

#### Comprehensive Listing of Clean Water Emerging Contaminants Projects

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Total Project Cost	Requested DEQ Share	Estimated Assistance Commitment Date and Est. Funding Terms	Project Description
1*	City of Nampa	5	Boise	Public	ID3140080	100,200	\$300,000	\$300,000	July 2023 \$300,000 with \$300,000 PF	Address PFAS concentration through preliminary monitoring.
<b>Totals</b>							<b><u>\$300,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$300,000</u></b>		

\*Denotes entities within the anticipated available grant funding range.

## Attachment IV. EPA Payment Schedule

### SFY 2023

Quarter Ending	Payments	Total	S Source
09/30/2023	\$7,169,000	\$7,169,000	FFY22 Cap Grant
12/31/2023	\$7,169,000	\$14,338,000	FFY22 Cap Grant

Payments are defined as increases to the amount of funds available from the Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP). The payment schedule assumes that the FFY 2023 award will occur after July 1, 2023. Capitalization grant money for the “base” CWSRF grant and for the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) will be disbursed using the “expend the State Match First method.” After the State Match has been expended to projects, then the Federal grant funds will be disbursed at 100% Federal funds.

## Attachment V. Description of Disadvantaged Assistance

To qualify for a disadvantaged loan, an applicant must be defined as a disadvantaged community. For a disadvantage loan, the applicant will have an annual cost of wastewater service for residential customers that exceeds 2.0% of the local median household income (as reported by Census Reporter). The annual cost includes all operating, maintenance, replacement, and debt service costs, both for the existing system and upgrades being financed with debt. If the applicant's service area is not within the boundaries of a municipality, the applicant may use the Census Reporter data for the county in which it is located or may use a DEQ-approved income survey (which details the community's median household income).

First, the assistance agreement interest rate will be reduced from the rate established by the Director for standard assistance agreements to a rate that results in an annual charge equal to 2.0% of median household income. The interest rate reduction may result in an assistance agreement interest rate of as low as 1.50% (in some instances the rate may be set at 0.00%).

Second, if a 1.50% interest rate and 20-year repayment assistance agreement terms and conditions result in the annual user charge exceeding 2.0% of median household income, then the length of the assistance agreement repayment will be extended in increments of 1 year up to a maximum of 30 years until the annual user charges equals 2.00% of median household income. Thirty-year assistance agreements will be charged a 0.25% higher interest rate than otherwise comparable 20-year assistance agreements.

Third, if at 1.50% interest and a 30-year repayment, the annual user charge still exceeds 1.50% of median household income, the principal may be reduced. The principal reduction will be based on the pool of qualifying disadvantaged communities (projects) receiving a proportionate share of the amount available for principal reduction. Principal forgiveness is for disadvantaged communities and may not be provided to lower a community status to below 1.50% of the median household income.

- At the end of the state fiscal year any unallocated principal forgiveness (identified in the Fundable List – Attachment I), will be allocated to those disadvantaged entities that signed loans with DEQ during the state fiscal year and still qualify as disadvantaged. If a project's budget increases after the Fundable List is established, any year-end reallocation of unused principal forgiveness will consider the project's new cost.
- If a disadvantaged community accepts principal forgiveness and their project is completed under budget, their remaining principal forgiveness will be allocated to those disadvantaged entities that signed loans with DEQ during the state fiscal year and still qualify as disadvantaged.
- If a project that has a claim to disadvantaged assistance (on the Fundable List) opts out of the loan process and the funding thereby goes to a lower rated project, that lower rated project (if the community is disadvantaged) can lay claim to the disadvantaged assistance (however, the ratio of principal forgiveness to dollars loaned will remain consistent).

If a disadvantaged community's user rates exceed 2.00% of median household income there will be no more qualification requirements for that community to receive principal forgiveness.

If the user rates fall in between 1.50% - 2.00% of median household income, see requirements in Section 4.1

## **Attachment VI. Decision-Making Strategy for Fundable Versus Non-Fundable Portions of the Priority List**

State Fiscal Year 2024

Clean Water and Drinking Water Priority Lists

To develop the Fundable List, several factors were considered. These included, but were not limited to:

- the project's timeliness in completing the facility plan/engineering report,
- completing the Environmental Information Document,
- having the legal authority to incur debt; and,
- overall readiness to proceed.

The draft terms to be offered are given on the Fundable List; however, at the time of the offer these may be adjusted. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's Policy Memorandum gives the Department's Director the ability to set effective interest rates for the CWSRF program.



## Attachment VII. Listing of Capitalization Grants—Reference for Potential Transfers Between Funds

### Drinking Water SRF

Federal Fiscal Year	Capitalization Grant Amount
1997	\$14,157,800
1998	7,121,300
1999	7,463,800
2000	7,757,000
2001	7,789,100
2002	8,052,500
2003	8,004,100
2004	8,303,100
2005	8,285,500
2006	8,229,300
2007	8,229,000
2008	8,146,000
ARRA	19,500,000
2009	8,146,000
2010	13,573,000
2011	9,418,000
2012	9,080,824
2013	8,421,000
2014	8,845,000
2015	8,787,000
2016	8,312,000
2017	8,241,000
2018	11,107,000
2019	11,004,000
2020	11,011,000
2021	11,001,000
BIL '22	17,922,000
2022	7,008,000
2023	4,938,000
BIL '23	21,055,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$298,908,324</b>

Note: The Drinking Water measure how much in between the two funds, Water fund has received the lesser of capitalization grants and is therefore the limiting factor.

SRF fund is used to transfers may be made, because the Drinking

Only one transfer may be made each year. Per 40 CFR 35.3550 a state may reserve the authority to transfer funds in future years. Funds may be transferred on a net basis, provided

that the 33% transfer allowance associated with the DWSRF program capitalization grants received is not exceeded. Only repayments will be used for transfers.

The recent past has highlighted an imbalance in demand between the two funds, with the CWSRF having a much higher demand than the DWSRF:

- Demand in SFY 2012 for DWSRF \$68m vs. CWSRF \$117m
- Demand in SFY 2013 for DWSRF \$27m vs. CWSRF \$149m
- Demand in SFY 2014 for DWSRF \$37m vs. CWSRF \$162m
- Demand in SFY 2015 for DWSRF \$45m vs. CWSRF \$69m
- Demand in SFY 2016 for DWSRF \$48m vs. CWSRF \$69m
- Demand in SFY 2017 for DWSRF \$24m vs. CWSRF \$92m
- Demand in SFY 2018 for DWSRF \$35m vs. CWSRF \$264m
- Demand in SFY 2019 for DWSRF \$39m vs. CWSRF \$137m
- Demand in SFY 2020 for DWSRF \$75m vs. CWSRF \$78m
- Demand in SFY 2021 for DWSRF \$19m vs. CWSRF \$80m
- Demand in SFY 2022 for DWSRF \$47m vs. CWSRF \$394m
- Demand in SFY 2023 for DWSRF \$392m vs. CWSRF \$963m
- Demand in SFY 2024 for DWSRF \$443m vs CWSRF \$752m

The two types of projects, Drinking Water (DW) and Clean Water (CW), have the same funding sources to apply to, and so there is no offsetting relief for the CW entities to seek additional funds. Typically, CW projects are more expensive than DW projects. The current expectation is that the transferred funds into the CWSRF will reside there for some period of years; however, the transfer may be reversed in the future if the relative needs change.

The total amount of authority being reserved is 33% of \$298,908,324 or \$98,639,747. With the actual transfers of \$10,000,000 in SFYs 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2019 and \$5,000,000 in SFY 2023 there will remain \$53,639,747 of reserve that could be transferred from the DWSRF to the CWSRF, until the reserve is increased by new Federal grants. For SFY 2024, DEQ will be transferring \$13 million from DWSRF to help meet CWSRF needs. Any transfer will be taken from repayments and will not affect set-asides. The potential for long-term diminution of DWSRF fund resources will be known as future, relative needs become known. DEQ will continue to monitor and conduct financial assessment/modeling to determine potential long-term impacts to the DWSRF fund.

## **Attachment VIII. Public Notification and Involvement Strategy**

State Fiscal Year 2024

Clean Water and Drinking Water Priority Lists

The public is to be involved in the SFY 2024 Priority List development at several points in the process. Involvement for the drinking water and clean water lists was solicited directly from the systems through a survey that was mailed out by DEQ early in the Priority List process. Information on the completed letter of interest forms was used by state and regional office staff in preparing the Priority lists. The DEQ SRF staff found that combining information obtained directly from eligible entities with information provided by DEQ engineering staff results in the most accurate and equitable listing of infrastructure needs.

Notification of all SFY 2024 Priority Lists and Leading Idaho Funding (Attachment IX) were provided through DEQ's website from May 22, 2023, to June 12, 2022, and was published in Idaho's six major (regional) newspapers. Copies of proof of publication will be included as attachments to the final IUP. Public comment was accepted for 21 days. The public comments received and DEQ's responses are posted on the DEQ website with the final lists and IUPs.

Approval packages related to the two planning grant lists, two Intended Use Plans, and LIF list, and the public comments received were sent to the Board of Environmental Quality prior to their meeting on June 21, 2023. Copies of briefing documents for the lists were included as attachments for Board action. The Board approved the CWSRF IUP.

# Attachment IX. List of Projects Funded by Leading Idaho Funding

## DEQ Leading Idaho Funding Ranking and Priority List

\* Denotes systems within the anticipated available LIF grant funding range.

System Information				Leading Idaho Funding	
Rank	System Name	Funding Type	Total L.I.F. Project Request	Eligible Project Percentage	Maximum Funding Amount
*1	Kootenai-Ponderay Sewer District	CWSRF	\$ 22,570,000	61%	\$ 13,771,044
*2	Fernwood Water & Sewer District	DWSRF	\$ 1,500,000	100%	\$ 1,500,000
*3	City of Cottonwood	CWSRF	\$ 27,605,000	73%	\$ 20,213,144
*4	City of Troy - WWTP	CWSRF	\$ 13,200,000	48%	\$ 6,341,739
*5	Terrace Lakes Water Company	DWSRF	\$ 6,443,000	59%	\$ 3,771,825
*6	Big 12 Water Association	DWSRF	\$ 800,000	100%	\$ 800,000
*7	City of Idaho City	DWSRF	\$ 3,400,000	100%	\$ 3,400,000
*8	City of Bellevue	DWSRF	\$ 9,600,000	34%	\$ 3,304,837
*9	City of Kendrick	CWSRF	\$ 11,886,000	52%	\$ 6,125,252
*10	City of Council	DWSRF	\$ 3,671,700	46%	\$ 1,686,080
*11	Village of Trees RV Resort	CWSRF	\$ 595,000	20%	\$ 117,545
*12	City of Paris	DWSRF	\$ 2,000,000	41%	\$ 812,309
*13	City of Homedale	DWSRF	\$ 5,513,000	53%	\$ 2,928,664
*14	City of Plummer	CWSRF	\$ 3,000,000	100%	\$ 3,000,000
*15	City of Butte City	DWSRF	\$ 600,000	100%	\$ 600,000
*16	Letha Sewer District, Inc.	CWSRF	\$ 7,300,000	87%	\$ 6,336,194
17	Santa-Fernwood Sewer District WWTFP	CWSRF	\$ 7,500,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
18	City of Challis	CWSRF	\$ 11,004,500	Exceeds Available Funds	
19	Solar Acres Water Association	DWSRF	\$ 183,250	Exceeds Available Funds	
20	Southside Water & Sewer District	CWSRF	\$ 4,963,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
21	Caldwell Housing Authority, Farmway Village	DWSRF	\$ 5,416,336	Exceeds Available Funds	
22	City of Heyburn	DWSRF	\$ 8,370,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
23	City of Middleton - WWTP	CWSRF	\$ 76,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
24	Groveland Water & Sewer District	CWSRF	\$ 6,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
25	City of Cambridge	DWSRF	\$ 1,114,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
26	Princeton-Hampton Sewer District	CWSRF	\$ 960,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
27	City of Bellevue	CWSRF	\$ 19,817,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
28	North Lake Recreational Sewer & Water District	DWSRF	\$ 500,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
29	Elk City Water & Sewer Association	DWSRF	\$ 1,340,660	Exceeds Available Funds	
30	City of Shelley	DWSRF	\$ 10,750,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
31	City of Sandpoint	CWSRF	\$ 80,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
32	City of White Bird	DWSRF	\$ 500,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
33	Comore Loma Water Corporation	DWSRF	\$ 4,710,000	Exceeds Available Funds	

System Information				Leading Idaho Funding	
Rank	System Name	Funding Type	Total L.I.F. Project Request	Eligible Project Percentage	Maximum Funding Amount
34	City of Malad	CWSRF	\$ 1,620,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
35	City of Preston	DWSRF	\$ 6,700,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
36	City of Hailey	CWSRF	\$ 6,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
37	City of Bancroft	CWSRF	\$ 8,760,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
38	Birch Creek Culinary Water Company	DWSRF	\$ 420,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
39	City of Glenns Ferry	CWSRF	\$ 6,900,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
40	City of Midvale	DWSRF	\$ 1,960,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
41	City of Notus	DWSRF	\$ 4,380,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
42	City of Ririe	CWSRF	\$ 1,520,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
43	Mud Lake & Terreton Water & Sewer District	DWSRF	\$ 3,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
44	City of Payette	CWSRF	\$ 630,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
45	City of Ucon	CWSRF	\$ 15,880,420	Exceeds Available Funds	
46	City of Malad	DWSRF	\$ 1,855,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
47	City of Bloomington	DWSRF	\$ 100,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
48	City of Declo	CWSRF	\$ 3,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
49	City of Cascade	DWSRF	\$ 4,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
50	City of Grace	CWSRF	\$ 3,200,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
51	City of Emmett	DWSRF	\$ 4,741,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
52	City of Lewisville	CWSRF	\$ 15,100,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
53	City of Wendell	DWSRF	\$ 7,456,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
54	City of Menan	CWSRF	\$ 4,200,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
55	Bailey Creek Community Association	DWSRF	\$ 2,800,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
56	Fremont County - Mack's Inn Wastewater Treatment Plant	CWSRF	\$ 18,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
57	Moore Water & Sewer Association	CWSRF	\$ 2,480,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
58	City of Salmon	DWSRF	\$ 11,530,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
59	City of Aberdeen	DWSRF	\$ 1,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
60	City of Heyburn	CWSRF	\$ 5,400,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
61	Groveland Water & Sewer District	DWSRF	\$ 6,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
62	City of Tensed	CWSRF	\$ 1,800,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
63	City of Soda Springs	DWSRF	\$ 5,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
64	City of Spirit Lake	CWSRF	\$ 2,083,215	Exceeds Available Funds	
65	City of Murtaugh	DWSRF	\$ 2,586,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
66	Bonneville County - Juniper Campground Wastewater Lagoons	CWSRF	\$ -	Exceeds Available Funds	
67	City of Fruitland	DWSRF	\$ 2,100,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
68	City of Paul	CWSRF	\$ 6,487,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
69	City of Cottonwood	DWSRF	\$ 4,940,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
70	City of Wilder	DWSRF	\$ 1,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	

System Information				Leading Idaho Funding	
Rank	System Name	Funding Type	Total L.I.F. Project Request	Eligible Project Percentage	Maximum Funding Amount
71	City of Roberts	CWSRF	\$ 1,388,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
72	City of Payette	DWSRF	\$ 2,769,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
73	Fremont County- Mack's Inn Collection	CWSRF	\$ 14,213,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
74	Evans Water Corporation and Homeowners Association	DWSRF	\$ 300,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
75	City of Soda Springs	CWSRF	\$ 4,400,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
76	City of Glens Ferry	DWSRF	\$ 11,800,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
77	Fremont County - Last Chance/Pond's Lodge Collection System	CWSRF	\$ 3,455,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
78	City of Declo	DWSRF	\$ 2,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
79	Greenferry Water & Sewer District	DWSRF	\$ 1,500,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
80	Benewah County	CWSRF	\$ 1,360,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
81	City of St. Anthony	DWSRF	\$ 14,730,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
82	City of Weiser	DWSRF	\$ 1,500,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
83	City of Sugar City	CWSRF	\$ 1,100,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
84	Atlanta Water Association	DWSRF	\$ 1,100,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
85	Fairview Water District	DWSRF	\$ 5,613,700	Exceeds Available Funds	
86	Avondale Irrigation District	DWSRF	\$ 5,200,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
87	City of Teton	CWSRF	\$ -	Exceeds Available Funds	
88	City of Gooding	DWSRF	\$ 11,500,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
89	City of Basalt	CWSRF	\$ 1,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
90	Ohio Match Rd Water District	DWSRF	\$ 600,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
91	West Bonner Water & Sewer District (City of Oldtown)	CWSRF	\$ 7,500,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
92	Colburn Water Association	DWSRF	\$ 5,200,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
93	City of Kooskia	DWSRF	\$ 8,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
94	City of Rigby	DWSRF	\$ 8,900,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
95	City of Moyie Springs	DWSRF	\$ 1,410,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
96	City of Priest River Water System	DWSRF	\$ 2,800,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
97	City of Spirit Lake	DWSRF	\$ 1,506,692	Exceeds Available Funds	
98	City of Mackay	DWSRF	\$ 1,308,300	Exceeds Available Funds	
99	Country Haven Utilities Association	DWSRF	\$ 1,167,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
100	Oakley Valley Water Company	DWSRF	\$ 150,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
101	City of St. Charles	DWSRF	\$ 400,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
102	City of Melba - Distribution Improvements	DWSRF	\$ 3,200,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
103	Oden Water Association Inc.	DWSRF	\$ 3,500,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
104	Outlet Water Association Inc	DWSRF	\$ 90,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
105	Cedar View Subdivision Water Users Association	DWSRF	\$ 1,300,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
106	City of Crouch	DWSRF	\$ 750,000	Exceeds Available Funds	

System Information				Leading Idaho Funding	
Rank	System Name	Funding Type	Total L.I.F. Project Request	Eligible Project Percentage	Maximum Funding Amount
107	Dalton Water Association	DWSRF	\$ 1,001,237	Exceeds Available Funds	
108	City of Potlatch	DWSRF	\$ 180,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
	City of Albion	CWSRF	\$ 500,000	Not Shovel Ready	
	City of Jerome	DWSRF	\$ 1,938,000	Exceeds Population	
	South Fork Coeur d'Alene River Sewer District	CWSRF	\$ 7,500,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Coeur d'Alene	CWSRF	\$ 18,500,000	Exceeds Population	
	Eastern Idaho Regional Sewer District	CWSRF	\$ 34,300,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Blackfoot	DWSRF	\$ 1,500,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Blackfoot - WWTP	CWSRF	\$ 57,000,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Twin Falls	DWSRF	\$ 23,501,800	Exceeds Population	
	City of Chubbuck	DWSRF	\$ 5,500,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Rexburg	CWSRF	\$ 11,480,000	Exceeds Population	
	Idaho Water Trust, Inc (Activated Wetlands Group)	CWSRF	\$ 11,000,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Blackfoot - Collection System	CWSRF	\$ 6,200,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Lewiston - Tammany Creek Project	CWSRF	\$ 7,750,000	Exceeds Population	
	Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District	DWSRF	\$ 4,700,000	Exceeds Population	
	Iona Bonneville Sewer District	CWSRF	\$ 60,000,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Lewiston - East Orchards Sewer Project	CWSRF	\$ 7,440,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Hayden	CWSRF	\$ 6,943,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Mountain Home	CWSRF	\$ 7,100,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Pocatello	CWSRF	\$ 12,000,000	Exceeds Population	
	City of Ammon	DWSRF	\$ 10,357,000	Exceeds Population	
	Hayden Lake Irrigation District	DWSRF	\$ 3,100,000	Exceeds Population	
	Star SWD - Kingsbury Well	DWSRF	\$ 1,450,000	Exceeds Population	
	Star SWD - Storage Tank Project	DWSRF	\$ 1,650,000	Exceeds Population	
	Panorama Hills Water Company	DWSRF	\$ 1,588,500	Exceeds MHI	
	Oden View Estates	DWSRF	\$ 2,000,000	Exceeds MHI	
	Cave Bay Community System	DWSRF	\$ 7,760,000	Exceeds MHI	
	North Kootenai Water & Sewer District, Rimrock Service Area	DWSRF	\$ 6,500,000	Exceeds MHI	
	City of Coeur d'Alene	DWSRF	\$ 9,649,000	Exceeds MHI	
	Yellowstone Acres at Henry's Lake	CWSRF	\$ 2,450,000	Exceeds MHI	
	Blackhawk Estates - Iron Rim Ranch Water System	DWSRF	\$ 7,074,000	Exceeds MHI	
	City of Kimberly	DWSRF	\$ 1,876,000	Exceeds MHI	
	North Kootenai Water & Sewer District, Twin Lakes Service Area	DWSRF	\$ 5,000,000	Exceeds MHI	

System Information				Leading Idaho Funding	
Rank	System Name	Funding Type	Total L.I.F. Project Request	Eligible Project Percentage	Maximum Funding Amount
	City of Challis	DWSRF	\$ 4,300,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of Wilder	CWSRF	\$ 7,960,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of Franklin	DWSRF	\$ 1,780,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	Mud Lake & Terreton Water and Sewer District	CWSRF	\$ 3,500,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of American Falls	DWSRF	\$ 22,539,750	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of Dayton	DWSRF	\$ 1,549,939	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	Spirit Bend Water Association	DWSRF	\$ 3,100,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of Grand View	CWSRF	\$ 3,300,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	Yellow Pine Water Users Association	DWSRF	\$ 6,561,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of McCammon	DWSRF	\$ 10,874,677	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	Laclede Water District	DWSRF	\$ 8,000,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	Riverside Water & Sewer District	CWSRF	\$ 3,300,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of McCammon	CWSRF	\$ 4,600,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of Rupert - WWTP	CWSRF	\$ 9,000,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of Albion	DWSRF	\$ 2,135,840	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of Hagerman	DWSRF	\$ 5,643,900	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	Central Shoshone County Water District	DWSRF	\$ 3,807,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of Shelley	CWSRF	\$ 125,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	City of Genesee	DWSRF	\$ 5,240,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	
	Drake Subdivision Property Owners' Association (POA)	DWSRF	\$ 1,000,000	Receiving FY23 ARPA	

*Note: LIF priority list does not include systems requesting construction cost shortfalls. System experiencing construction costs shortfalls and meeting cost overrun criteria described herein may apply for LIF funding on a first come, first serve basis.*



## References

DEQ (Idaho Department of Environmental Quality). 2022. *Customer Handbook Grant and Loan Program* Boise, ID: DEQ.

## Revision Log

On August 1, 2023, revisions were made to the following:

- **1.1 CWSRF Base and Supplemental Resources:** EPA Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Supplemental Grant FFY 2023 Actual changed from *\$10,336,000 to \$10,233,000*. State Match changed from *\$1,033,600 to \$1,023,300*. Total Resource changed from *\$158,081,494 to \$157,968,194*. Net Resources Available to Provide Assistance changed from *\$23,220,371 to \$23,107,071*.
  - **Key Assumptions:** The Green Project Reserve (GPR) goal will be a total of *\$1,391,600 (changed from \$1,401,900)*. The total includes *\$368,300* from the CWSRF base grant and *\$1,023,300 (changed from \$1,033,600)* of CWSRF BIL Supplemental funding.
- **4.1 Allocation of Funds/Assistance Terms:** DEQ will provide principal forgiveness equal to *21.372% (changed from 20%)* of the capitalization grant or *\$787,070 (changed from \$736,600)*.
- **4.2 Principal Forgiveness:**
  - The capitalization grant equaled *\$3,683,000* (for the entire state) and *21.37% (changed from 20%)* of that figure is *\$787,070 (changed from \$736,600)*.
  - The BIL General Supplemental grant equals *\$10,233,000 (changed from \$10,336,000)* (for the entire state) and *49%* of that figure is *\$5,014,170 (changed from \$5,064,640)*.
- **4.3 Administrative Costs and Technical Assistance Allowances for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund:** The amount that will be reserved for administrative expenses is *\$147,320* from the base capitalization grant and *\$409,320 (changed from \$413,440)* from the BIL General Supplemental grant. The total amount for administrative expenses is *\$556,640 (changed from \$560,760)*.
- **6.1 Program Administration:** The *4%* or *\$576,760* allowed in the FY 2023 capitalization grant (*\$147,320*) and BIL General Supplemental (*\$409,320*) (*changed from \$413,440*) grant provided by EPA will be set aside to be used for program administration.

**On October 2, 2023, revisions were made to the following:**

- **1.2 CWSRF Emerging Containments Resources:** EPA Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Emerging Containments Grant FFY 2023 Actual changed from \$462,000 to \$459,000. Net Resources Available to Provide Assistance changed from \$443,520 to \$440,640.
- **4.3 Administrative Costs and Technical Assistance Allowances for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund:** The amount that will be reserved for administrative expenses is \$18,480 from the BIL Emerging Containments grant changed to \$18,360.