

Intended Use Plan

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund State Fiscal Year 2024

Approved by the Board of Environmental Quality



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



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1 Introduction

On August 6, 1996, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104-182) were signed into law. SDWA, Section 1452 authorized the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program to assist public water systems in financing the costs of infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with the SDWA requirements and to protect public health. The DWSRF is administered by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Water Quality Division Loan Program, which also administers the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

Section 1452(b) requires each state to annually prepare an Intended Use Plan (IUP) identifying the use of funds in the DWSRF and describing how those uses support the goal of protecting public health.

The IUP will be finalized for the state fiscal year 2024 (SFY 2024 is from July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024) after a 21-day public comment period and adoption by the Board of Environmental Quality.

The sources of federal funding identified in this IUP include the federal fiscal year (FFY) 2022 and 2023 capitalization grants, and FFY23 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) General Supplemental grant, and (FFY) 2022 DWSRF Emerging Contaminants and Lead Service Line Replacement funding.

The BIL was signed into law on November 15, 2021, which provides SRF programs with DWSRF include BIL General Supplemental funding, which can be used for typical DWSRF projects, Emerging Contaminants funding, which can only be used for addressing emerging contaminant issues such as PFAS, and Lead Service Line Replacement funding that is specifically designated for identification and replacement of lead service lines. 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.

The IUP includes the following:

- A list of prospective loan projects, ranked in priority order, including the size of systems, estimated project costs, and project descriptions. Note: projects are technically funded via the purchase of debt but are referred to, for ease of reading, as "loans"
- The criteria and methods for the distribution of funds
- Short-term and long-term goals of the DWSRF
- DWSRF set-aside activities
- Assurances and specific proposals

2 Estimated Funds Availability

2.1 DWSRF Base and Supplemental Resources

Cash and Investments Holdings	\$41,435,529	
EPA Bipartisan Infrastructure Law FFY 2022 (remaining)	12,414,480	
State Match	3,130,805	
EPA Capitalization Grant FFY2023 (WY reallocation)	99,000	
State Match	19,800	
EPA Capitalization Grant FFY2023	4,938,000	
State Match	987,600	
EPA Bipartisan Infrastructure Law FFY 2023	21,055,000	
State Match (w/10% overmatch)	4,211,000	
EPA Capitalization Grant FFY2024	4,938,000	
State Match	987,600	
Loans Receivable:		
SFY 2023 Mar-June (4 months)	2,347,069	
SFY 2024	6,520,875	
SFY 2025-2026	13,049,778	
Income on Cash/Investments:		
SFY 2023 Mar-June (4 months)	72,900	
SFY 2024	216,000	
SFY 2025-26	432,000	
Total Resources:		\$116,855,163
Current Remaining Loan Obligations:	(\$67,299,239)	
(Loans in construction less disbursements)		
(Less transfer to CWSRF)	(\$13,000,000)	
Add back: project shrinkage	3,364,962	
(Some projects will self-finance and reduce disbursement requests from the DWSRF)		(76,934,277)
Net Resources Available to Provide Assistance:		<u>\$39,920,886</u>

Key Assumptions

Projects take an average of 28 months to construct and close from the date of loan signing. New loan obligations cannot exceed **Net Resources Available to Provide Assistance**. The next projection will be made on March 1, 2024.

2.2 DWSRF Emerging Contaminants Resources

EPA BIL Emerging Contaminants FFY 2022	\$7,555,000
State Match	0
Less 4% Administrative Cost	(302,200)
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Net Resources Available to Provide Assistance	\$7,252,800
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2.3 DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement Resources

EPA BIL Lead Service Line (LSL) Replacement Resources FFY 2022	\$28,350,000
State Match	0
Less LSL Set Asides	(\$5,953,500)
<hr/>	
Net Resources Available to Provide Assistance	\$22,396,500
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3 Lists of Projects

Attachment I is the SFY 2024 Drinking Water Loan Fundable List, Attachment II is the SFY 2024 Drinking Water Loan Priority List, Attachment III includes the SFY 2024 DWSRF Emerging Contaminants Fundable List and Priority List, and Attachment IV is the SRF 2024 DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement Fundable List, and Attachment V is the SRF 2024 DWSRF Lead Service Line Replacement Priority List. Upon completion of the public comment period, final Priority Lists will be presented to the Board of Environmental Quality on June 21, 2023, for final approval. Projects are arranged on the Priority Lists in priority order. The method for determining the priority rating for projects and the public involvement process is described in the latter parts of this document.

4 Program Goals

DEQ's long-term, basic SRF Loan Program goals are as follows:

1. Protect the public health of citizens served by drinking water systems by offering financial assistance to construct cost-effective drinking water facilities. Financial assistance includes below-market-rate loans, longer loan terms and may include principal forgiveness for disadvantaged communities.
2. Assist public water systems in achieving and maintaining statewide compliance with federal and state drinking water standards.
3. Implement a capacity development strategy. The capacity development program is to assist public drinking water systems improve or optimize their technical, managerial,

and financial framework so they can sustainably provide safe drinking water to their customers in a cost-effective manner.

4. Implement a source water assessment and protection strategy. The goal is supported through assessing public drinking water sources, source water protection planning, and providing tools, education, technical assistance and subawards to support the implementation of protection strategies.
5. Manage the Idaho DWSRF to ensure its financial integrity, viability, and revolving nature in perpetuity.
6. Manage the imbalance between the demand for DWSRF and CWSRF resources. See Attachment IV for further discussion of inter-fund transfers.

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

1. Ensure all appropriate loan assistance requested is provided in a timely manner.
2. Ensure funded projects that receive points for sustainability efforts (i.e. Green Project Reserve) report on efforts. Preliminary amounts identified for sustainability efforts are provided in Attachment I.
3. Ensure that at least the floor of 26% of the base capitalization grant and exactly 49% of the BIL grant are provided as loan subsidy as required. See Section 5.2 for subsidy information.
4. Make necessary changes to accommodate the requirements of the FFY 2023 EPA capitalization grant and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law grants.
5. Fully utilize the new loan servicing software application. The software is intended to achieve reporting efficiencies, better serve DEQ regional project managers in their day-to-day administration of loan projects, allow DEQ State Office staff to better manage the loan fund with long-term forecasting, and reduce duplicate data entry. The software is being purchased with a mix of DWSRF and CWSRF loan fees.
6. Dedicate a portion of the additional subsidization to reduce the risk of lead in systems that are influenced by corrosive water (see Fundable List, Attachment I). This funding will be replaced by the BIL Lead Service Line Replacement grant and set-asides.
7. Monitor and take necessary actions to ensure the annual capitalization grant and set-asides are spent within two years in accordance with EPA's policy. Set-aside funds may be transferred into the loan fund, if it appears that the set-aside funds will not be disbursed within two years.
8. Continue to implement funding for emergencies.
9. Implement an administrative framework needed to leverage through the Idaho State Bond Bank.
10. Use a competitive process to provide a portion of the source water set-aside funding to local governments and nonprofit organizations for the implementation of source water protection activities.
11. Manage American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds, Leading Idaho Future Funding and BIL funding concurrently with the DWSRF funds. The priority list of Leading Idaho Funding projects is in Attachment IX.

12. Implement the BIL's Emerging Contaminants and Lead Service Line Replacement grant programs.

5 Information on the Activities to be Supported

5.1 Allocation of Funds

The primary type of assistance provided by the DWSRF is expected to be in the form of low-interest loans for up to 100% of project costs. The effective rate of interest will vary from a ceiling of 2.50% and a floor of 1.50% for all but the Lead Service Line Replacement loans. The revised interest rate policy effective beginning July 1, 2023 is stated in a DEQ Policy Memorandum PS23-08. The Lead Service Line Replacement funding interest rate as approved in this IUP will range from 1.00% to 1.25%. An interest rate floor is established to help offset the effects of inflation, support EPA expectation that SRF program revolve into perpetuity, and to encourage communities to complete their projects in a timely manner. This rate is tied to the loans issued from the SFY2024 Intended Use Plan. All loans will be paid back over a period not to exceed 20 years unless it is a disadvantaged loan where a 30-year period is allowed. Principal and interest repayments will begin no later than one year after the date the constructed facility initiates operations.

Communities that are considered disadvantaged can qualify for a disadvantaged loan. DWSRF disadvantaged loans may have lower interest rates and principal forgiveness (see Attachment VI for an explanation of the Disadvantaged Loans program). The average design life of the project must equal or exceed the repayment term.

The FFY 2023 capitalization grant funding is expected to require \$1,309,620 (26% of the \$5,037,000 capitalization grant, or the "floor") to be distributed as a subsidy or principal forgiveness. The "ceiling" or maximum allowed subsidy from the capitalization grant is \$2,468,130. Idaho will accomplish the principal forgiveness requirement through compliance with the "Rules for Administration of the Wastewater and Drinking Water Loan Funds" (IDAPA 58.01.12.021) requirements for disadvantaged communities and will document the proposed funding terms in Attachment I, Fundable List.

The FFY 2023 BIL General Supplemental grant requires \$10,316,950 (49% of the \$21,055,000 grant) to go to principal forgiveness. The FFY2022 DWSRF BIL Emerging Contaminants grant requires \$7,252,800 principal forgiveness (100% of the \$7,252,800 grant). The amount being allocated is \$4,596,000 but are conditional taking the full award assuming we will address increase cost amounts and allocate additional projects to the grant in the following fiscal year. The FFY2022 BIL Lead Service Line Replacement grant requires \$13,891,500 to go to principal forgiveness (49% of the \$28,350,000 grant).

5.2 Principal Forgiveness, Project Subsidies, and Emergencies

Idaho will adopt 26% (of the capitalization grant) principal forgiveness allocation to include \$1,025,740 for emergencies and lead remediation. The proposed funding terms, in Attachment

I, will reflect a principal forgiveness provision of 26% of the FFY 2023 capitalization grant. The capitalization grant is equal to \$5,037,000 (for the entire state) and 26% of that figure is \$1,309,620.

In addition, Attachment I will reflect the principal forgiveness provision of 49% of the FFY 2023 BIL General Supplemental grant. BIL General Supplemental grant equals \$21,055,000 (for the entire state) and 49% of that figure is \$10,316,950. Disadvantaged systems will share equally, on a project cost pro-rata basis, in the \$10,316,950 from BIL and \$283,880 (of the \$1,283,880) for a total of \$10,600,830. The remaining \$1,025,740 will be used for emergencies and lead remediation.

Principal forgiveness is allocated to systems that have long-term loan repayments to the DWSRF program. Interim financing is not considered a long-term loan with DEQ. Interim financing given by DEQ could affect any principal forgiveness the system is slated to receive. If the minimum percentage of principal forgiveness is not reached by the end of the fiscal year, loans receiving interim financing that qualify for principal forgiveness may receive principal forgiveness.

To automatically be considered for principal forgiveness, the system's annual user rates will need to exceed 2.00% of the community's median household income (MHI). If user rates fall between 1.50% and 2.00% of MHI, principal forgiveness will be considered and 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>.

The Lead Service Line Replacement funding will utilize the existing SRF principal forgiveness criteria and additional criteria to fully utilize the funding to address this significant health hazard. To accomplish this, DEQ is waiving on a case-by-case basis, IDAPA 58.01.12.21 for communities applying for this funding that do not currently meet the disadvantaged criteria due to lead being a known health hazard as well as a significant source of water contamination (IDAPA 58.01.12.995). DEQ plans to use additional criteria to establish disadvantaged status to maximize the use of the funding. The additional screening tools will include communities that fall below Idaho's statewide MHI utilizing the US Census Bureau's information <https://data.census.gov/>, and the Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool <https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov>.

To the extent entities on the Fundable List exceed user rates of \$100 per month, up to 50% of the \$10,600,830 will be allocated proportionally. After the allocation of the initial 50% of principal forgiveness, all disadvantaged systems will share equally, on a project cost pro-rata basis, in the remaining \$5,300,415 that is available for principal forgiveness. The proposed funding terms first adjust the length of the loan term and secondly, the interest rate is adjusted to the disadvantaged rate without lowering the monthly user rate below 1.50% of MHI. After these steps are taken, the remaining projects in disadvantaged communities will be provided

principal forgiveness based on the highest rates amongst the fundable systems. Principal forgiveness is capped (on an individual loan basis) at the amount necessary to get to 1.50% of the MHI.

A further description of the use of principal forgiveness is outlined in Attachment VI.

Reduction of Lead and Copper Exposure

In addition to the funding identified for Lead Service Line Replacement, public drinking water systems (including public schools (K-12)) will have access to \$500,000, per year for the entire state, for projects that:

- Address corrosion control treatment requirements for lead; or,
- Address lead service line replacement requirements; and,
- The system has triggered the requirement to implement a lead service line replacement program or other approved lead mitigation practices under the currently adopted lead and copper rule (i.e., Corrosion Control Treatment, Lead Service Line Replacement, provision of point of use for lead, or replacement of all lead-bearing materials).

At the end of the year, unused project subsidy funds will not be rolled forward into the next year.

Note: This funding is not the BIL Lead Service Line funding.

Emergencies

DEQ's SRF program will provide funding for emergency situations up to a total of \$525,740 for the state. Public water system owners or operators seeking emergency funding should call the DEQ State Office (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 emergency use on a case-by-case basis. 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.
- 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.

- Infrastructure repairs or replacements will only be made to fix the proximate cause of the emergency.
- Costs incurred for replacement prior to a loan being signed will be considered for inclusion in the loan.
- Legal debt authority must be obtained if DEQ is unable to entirely meet replacement needs with project subsidy.
- Receipts must 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 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-2's or contracts.

Principal Forgiveness for BIL Emerging Contaminants

Idaho will adopt 100% (of the BIL Emerging Contaminants grant) principal forgiveness allocation. The grant is estimated to equal \$7,252,800 (for the entire state) and 100% of that figure is \$7,252,000.

Principal Forgiveness for BIL LSL

Idaho will adopt 49% (of the BIL LSL grant) principal forgiveness allocation. The proposed funding terms, in Attachment VI, will reflect a principal forgiveness provision of 49% of the FFY 2022 BIL LSL grant. The BIL LSL grant is estimated to equal \$28,350,000 (for the entire state) and 49% of that figure is \$13,891,500. The principal forgiveness allocated from the BIL LSL grant must be made to disadvantaged communities.

To define disadvantaged communities for the BIL LSL grant, the Director may amend the Priority list and grant a waiver from the requirements of these rules listed above for the DWSRF capitalization grant under IDAPA 58.01.12.995 on a case-by-case basis. DEQ has determined that lead is a significant health hazard and source of water contamination. DEQ will provide notification to communities for their review and determination that they are disadvantaged using one of the following three methods.

- The recipient is receiving or has a current DWSRF loan in which they were qualified as a disadvantaged community.
- The recipient is considered a disadvantaged or partial disadvantage community using the EJ40's climate and economic screening tool as of May 19, 2023.
<https://screeningtool.geoplatform.gov/en#3/33.47/-97.5>
- The community's median household income is below the state's MHI using \$66,474 on May 19, 2023, from <https://data.census.gov/table?q=DP03,+Idaho>.

The principal forgiveness will be proportionally distributed to all the disadvantaged communities on the SFY 2024 BIL LSL Fundable List. In addition to principal forgiveness, the disadvantaged community loan terms will be 30 years at 1.00%. All non-disadvantaged communities will receive loan terms of 20 years at 1.25%.

Loan-Eligible Activities

DWSRF loans will provide for the construction of water supply, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities. DWSRF loan assistance will be provided to local communities, counties, water districts, and nonprofit associations. If growth or fire flow is funded, they cannot constitute the primary purpose for the loan.

DEQ may award any combination of planning, design, and construction loans from the DWSRF.

Use of Base and BIL Supplemental Set-Asides

The following set-asides are based on federal grant awards for the capitalization grant and the general supplement grant for a total estimated amount of \$25,993,000. If the grants are less or more, the set-aside amounts will be proportionately reduced or increased. Set-aside use requirements are outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 35.3535.

4% Administration set-aside.

DEQ plans to utilize 4% or \$1,039,720 of the FFY 2023 capitalization grant (\$197,520) and BIL General Supplemental grant (\$842,200) for administrative expenses of the DWSRF. The 4% administrative set-aside does not require a work plan unless the funds are used for technical assistance. Activities for the administrative set-aside include but are not limited to preparation of project lists; reviews of applications, project monitoring, review of environmental documents, disbursement of loan funds, tracking and reporting, receipting of loan repayments; and general administration of activities funded from the DWSRF set-asides.

2% Technical assistance set-aside.

DEQ plans to utilize 2% or \$519,760 of the FFY 2023 capitalization grant (\$98,760) and BIL General Supplemental grant (\$421,100) to provide technical assistance to small public water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people. None of these funds will be spent until EPA has approved a work plan that identifies tasks for which the funds will be used.

10% State program management set-aside.

DEQ plans to utilize 10% or \$2,599,300 of the FFY 2023 capitalization grant (\$493,800) and BIL General Supplemental grant (\$2,105,500) to supplement the administration of the Drinking Water Bureau. DEQ anticipates using this funding to assist small and disadvantaged communities with lead service line inventories and other activities as detailed in the approved workplan. None of these funds will be spent until EPA has approved a work plan that identifies tasks for which the funds will be used.

15% Local assistance and other state programs set-aside.

DEQ plans to utilize 10% or \$2,599,300 of the FFY 2023 capitalization grant (\$493,800) and BIL General Supplemental grant (\$2,105,500) for source water protection. These funds will be used to assess public drinking water sources to characterize the water source and determine its susceptibility to contamination; assist with developing and implementing source water protection plans; implement source water protection projects and develop tools and resources to facilitate source water protection implementation efforts; and provide source water protection education, outreach, training, and technical assistance to owners and operators of public water systems, staff at local governments, schools, businesses, and the public. None of these funds will be spent until EPA has approved a work plan that identifies tasks for which the funds will be used.

DEQ plans to reserve 5% or \$1,299,650 of the FFY 2023 capitalization grant (\$246,900) and BIL General Supplemental grant (\$1,052,750) for the implementation of the capacity development strategy. These monies will fund several capacity development tasks as detailed in the approved work plan. DEQ may utilize the additional funds to assist small and disadvantaged communities with lead service line inventories. None of these funds will be spent until EPA has approved a work plan that identifies tasks for which the funds will be used. DEQ will utilize \$50,000 from this grant to pay for drinking water planning grants.

If the amount of funds reserved for the set-asides are not projected to be used by the end of the second year, or as agreed upon between EPA Region 10 and DEQ, the excess funds will be transferred into the loan corpus. When 2%, 4%, or 10% set-asides are transferred to the loan corpus, the amounts transferred may be considered as "banked" and if additional set-aside funds are needed in the future, the programs needing set-aside funds may draw upon these "banked" funds. However, the 15% set-asides (used for Source Water Protection and for Capacity Development) cannot be "banked."

Use of Lead Service Lines Supplemental Set-Asides

The following set-asides are based on federal grant awards for the lead grant for a total estimated amount of \$28,350,000. If the grant is less or more, the set-aside amounts will be proportionately reduced or increased. Set-aside use requirements are outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR 35.3535.

4% Administration set-aside.

DEQ plans to reserve 4% or \$1,134,000 of the FFY 2022 capitalization grant for administrative expenses of the DWSRF BIL LSL. Such activities include, but are not limited to preparation of project lists; project application, review, and monitoring; review of environmental documents; disbursement of loan funds; receipting of loan repayments; and administering activities funded from the DWSRF set-asides.

2% Technical assistance set-aside.

DEQ plans to reserve 2% or \$567,000 of the FFY 2022 lead grant to provide technical assistance to small and or disadvantaged public water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people for lead

service line inventories and associated work, development of updated lead and copper sample site plans based on the system's lead service line inventory, and lead service line replacement plans based on the system's lead service line inventory. Technical assistance will be provided by third-party contractors. None of these funds will be spent until EPA has approved a work plan that identifies tasks for which the funds will be used.

10% State program management set-aside.

DEQ plans to reserve 10% or \$2,835,000 of the FFY 2022 lead grant to provide technical assistance to small and or disadvantaged public water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people for lead service line inventories and associated work, development of updated lead and copper sample site plans based on the system's lead service line inventory, and lead service line replacement plans based on the system's lead service line inventory. Technical assistance will be provided by third-party contractors. None of these funds will be spent until EPA has approved a work plan that identifies tasks for which the funds will be used.

5% Capacity development set-aside.

DEQ plans to reserve 5% or \$1,417,500 of the FFY 2022 lead grant to provide technical assistance to small and or disadvantaged public water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people for lead service line inventories and associated work, development of updated lead and copper sample site plans based on the system's lead service line inventory, and lead service line replacement plans based on the system's lead service line inventory. Technical assistance will be provided by third-party contractors. None of these funds will be spent until EPA has approved a work plan that identifies tasks for which the funds will be used.

Assistance Agreement Fees

In order to support administrative costs associated with operating the DWSRF program, a fee program was 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 \$711,090, and for SFY 2024 the expected fee revenue should be approximately the same as SFY 2023. The fee cash balance as of April 30, 2023, was \$1,671,716. For SFY 2024, approximately \$588,000 of fee revenues will be used to fund DWSRF administrative and technical support costs incurred beyond the federal capitalization grant support level and drinking water planning grant support.

Support for drinking water 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 drinking water planning grants. In the state office, the personnel time will consist of financial and environmental review staff.

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.

6 Assurances and Specific Proposals

6.1 Environmental Reviews

DEQ certifies that it will conduct environmental reviews of each project receiving assistance from the DWSRF. DEQ will follow the 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). 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>

6.2 Binding Commitments

As required, DEQ will enter into binding commitments in an amount equal to the most recent grant awards and proportional state match within one year of receipt of those funds.

6.3 Timely and Expeditious Expenditures

DEQ will strive to expend all funds in the DWSRF in a timely and expeditious manner. Should additional funds be made available to the Idaho DWSRF during the course of SFY 2024, the Idaho DWSRF will use the existing Priority List to allocate and commit those additional funds.

6.4 State Matching Funds

DEQ agrees to deposit state monies into the DWSRF in an amount equal to 20% of the federal capitalization grant and the BIL stimulus grant on or before the date by which the State of Idaho receives the cash draw from EPA. These funds will be transferred from a combination of the state's Water Pollution Control Account and from the loan fee account. The FFY2023 BIL supplemental grant only requires a 10% match, but DEQ will be matching 20% to meet Idaho Code. There are no match requirements for the BIL Emerging Contaminants grant or the BIL LSL grant.

6.5 State Laws and Procedures

DEQ agrees to make expenditures according to applicable state laws and procedures.

6.6 National Reporting Requirements

DEQ agrees to provide data or information to EPA as may be required for national reports and public or congressional inquiries. Capitalization grant-funded recipients will be monitored (by DEQ's Fiscal Section) for Single Audit Act compliance. DEQ agrees to comply with and require recipients of assistance agreements from the DWSRF to comply with applicable federal cross-cutting requirements. The basic rules for complying with cross-cutting federal authorities are set out in 40 CFR §35.3575. DEQ will notify EPA when consultation or coordination by EPA is necessary to resolve issues regarding these requirements. These requirements include Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) compliance and Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) reporting. In order to minimize administrative complexity and the burden on borrowers, the DWSRF program will select projects with a dollar value equaling the most recent federal capitalization grant award that is reserved for loans, to comply with the FFATA requirements. Additionally, FFATA reporting will be conducted for set-aside single transactions that equal or exceed \$30,000.

American Iron and Steel, and Davis Bacon wage provisions compliance apply to all funds (not just the capitalization grant and BIL funds) in the DWSRF and carry reporting and compliance requirements. If any SRF funds are used for projects, these requirements apply. For all equivalency projects, American Iron and Steel, Build America Buy America, and Davis Bacon wage provisions apply.

6.7 Transfers Between State Revolving Fund Loan Funds

Should transfers become needed, DEQ reserves the right to transfer surplus funds originating back to FFY 1997 capitalization grant awards. See Attachment VII for listings of capitalization grants and the related narrative. 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. To meet the increased demand for loans for the CWSRF, \$13,000,000 will be transferred in SFY2024. Through SFY 2023, \$45 million in transfers will have been made from the DWSRF to the CWSRF.

7 Criteria and Method for Distribution of Funds

Idaho public drinking water systems will be queried regularly to obtain information regarding projects for which loan monies could be used. Additional information about potential projects will be obtained from DEQ regional office engineers, privately retained consulting engineers, and other state and federal agencies. DWSRF monies will be distributed according to the methods, criteria, and eligible activities as identified and described in IDAPA 58.01.12.

The criteria and methods for the distribution of funds are designed to allow maximum flexibility in providing assistance, thereby enhancing the long-term viability and revolving loan aspect of the DWSRF program.

DEQ will use the priority rating system outlined here for managing the DWSRF program. Only projects on the joint Fundable/Priority List are eligible for funding.

DEQ reserves the right to fund lower-priority projects over higher-priority projects that are not ready to proceed. In such instances, DEQ will comply with established bypass procedures. DEQ may add projects to the Fundable List due to emergencies such as an unanticipated system failure or a project that is needed to prevent an imminent health threat.

No funding commitment will be made to fund a construction project until an engineering report; environmental review; and a financial, managerial, and technical assessment have been completed, although any project without a repayment obligation would not require underwriting.

The rating criteria used for the SFY 2024 Fundable/Priority List are as follows:

Table 1. SFY 2024 DWSRF Rating Criteria

Public Health Hazard	(Maximum section points = 100)
	Maximum Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unresolved acute contaminant violations ▪ Unresolved chronic contaminant violations ▪ Surface water treatment technique ▪ Low pressure events ▪ Reduction in source capacity ▪ Defects that cause a risk to health or safety ▪ Unregulated contaminants 	<p>30</p> <p>15</p> <p>15</p> <p>30</p> <p>30</p> <p>20</p> <p>15</p>
General Conditions of Existing Facility	(Maximum section points = 60)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treatment design deficiencies ▪ Treatment capacity deficiencies ▪ Source deficiencies ▪ Distribution deficiencies ▪ Redundancy and standby power 	<p>15</p> <p>15</p> <p>10</p> <p>10</p> <p>10</p>
Sustainability Efforts	(Maximum section points = 50)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management-based efforts ▪ Green Efforts ▪ Water Conservation Efforts ▪ Energy Conservation Efforts 	<p>45</p> <p>10</p> <p>25</p> <p>25</p>
Consent Order, Compliance Agreement Schedule, or Court Order	(Maximum section points = 30)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low-Level Noncompliance 	<p>5</p>

▪ Moderate-Level Noncompliance	10
▪ High-Level Noncompliance	10
▪ Negotiating compliance with DEQ	10
▪ Meeting compliance deadlines	10
Incentives	(Maximum section points = 12)
▪ Current source water protection plan	2
▪ Cross-connection control program	2
▪ No significant deficiencies in the last sanitary survey	2
▪ Using properly licensed Substitute Responsible Charge Operator	2
▪ No more than one failure to monitor violations in past 5 years for all analyses	2
▪ Government body development	2
Affordability	(Maximum section points = 10)
▪ Project user charge exceeds affordable criteria	10

Table 2. SFY 2024 DWSRF Supplemental - Emerging Contaminants Rating Criteria

Supplemental - Emerging Contaminants	(Maximum section points = 65)
▪ Addresses PFAS	25
▪ Addresses cyanotoxins	15
▪ Addresses other emerging contaminant	5
▪ Published EPA health advisory?	10
▪ Sources impacted	10

Table 3. SFY 2024 DWSRF Supplemental - Lead Service Line Rating Criteria

Supplemental – Lead Service Line	(Maximum section points = 55)
▪ Has completed or will be completing inventory	25
▪ Lead action level exceeded in past 5 years	10
▪ Corrosion control measures taken	10
▪ Existence of lead lines that will be replaced	10

8 Additional Information Requirements

8.1 Public Review and Comment

The IUP contents, including the Priority List, are subject to a public participation process. The regional office staff made personal contact with drinking water systems in their respective areas that had indicated interest and rated the projects. Priority Lists were also disseminated to all state and federal agencies involved in infrastructure financing. Those agencies, including the United States Department of Agriculture-Rural Development, Rural Community Assistance Corporation, and Idaho Department of Commerce (Community Development Block Grants), meet periodically to discuss potential projects.

In addition to the above, the IUP, including the Fundable List and the Priority List, was posted on the DEQ website and notices inviting comment were published in the state's major newspapers during the comment period from May 23, 2023 to June 12, 2023.

A summary of the public participation process is included as Attachment VIII.

Projects from the SFY 2024 Priority List for which DEQ intends to provide loan funding are identified in Attachment I. These projects will be considered for approval by the DEQ's Board of Environmental Quality on June 21, 2023.

8.2 Bypass Procedures

A project that does not or will not meet the project target date or a DEQ schedule that allows for timely use of loan funds may be bypassed, substituting the next highest-ranking project(s) that is ready to proceed, as identified and described in IDAPA 58.01.12. DEQ intends to use Priority List ranking as much as possible when preparing the list of fundable projects. However, a lack of adequate funding, changes in project scope, failure to pass a bond election, or other unforeseen circumstances may require that a project on the IUP Priority List be bypassed. If a project is bypassed, DEQ will offer loan funds to the highest-ranked, ready-to-proceed project from the most current approved Priority List. Bypassed projects will be listed in the Annual Report.

Attachment I. Fundable List of Drinking Water Loan Projects

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

List of Fundable Drinking Water Projects

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	Green Infrastructure Cost	System Number	Pop. Served	Proposed Funding Terms	Loan Amt. & Est. Loan Date	Project Description
3**	City of Jerome	151	Twin Falls	Public	\$310,000	ID5270011	12,182	20 years at 2.50%	\$1,938,000 November 2023	Construction of a new booster station, well, storage tank, and improvements to existing well house
4*^	Terrace Lakes Water Company	149	Boise	Private	\$475,000	ID4080047	475	20 years at 2.50%	\$2,671,175 November 2023	Construction of new source supply, transmission and distribution replacements, and storage capacity
7^	Panorama Hills Water Company	124	Idaho Falls	Private	\$95,000	-	200	30 years at 1.75% with \$888,500 of PF	\$1,588,500 November 2022	Repair and replacement of infrastructure for storage, distribution, and capacity
11***^	City of Bellevue	121	Twin Falls	Public	\$1,050,000	ID5070004	2,747	20 years at 2.50%	\$6,295,163 November 2023	Reconstruction of collection systems, replacement of transmission and distribution mains, address system deficiencies
12^	City of Council	121	Twin Falls	Public	\$2,140,000	ID3020002	839	20 years at 2.50%	\$1,985,620 November 2023	Install a new well, well pump, storage tank, and booster pump. Replace booster and all other water mains associated with the system
13^	City of Paris	115	Boise	Public	\$570,000	ID6040022	711	20 years at 2.50%	\$1,187,691 November 2023	Construction of a new well, water rights acquisition (if EPA approved), and installation of a new irrigation system
14*^	City of Homedale	111	Boise	Public	\$1,790,000	ID370012	2,845	20 years at 2.50%	\$2,584,337 November 2023	Transmission line replacement, addition of a second water source, and replacement of storage tank piping
15	Oden View Estates	111	Coeur d'Alene	Private	\$115,000	ID1090091	64	30 years at 1.75% with \$1,745,000 of PF	\$2,000,000 November 2023	Installation of a standby generator at booster site, and repairs to the existing water line
17*	City of Blackfoot	108	Pocatello	Public	\$201,000	ID6060007	12,034	20 years at 2.50%	\$1,500,000 November 2023	Installation of chlorinator system
18	Solar Acres Water Association	108	Coeur d'Alene	Private	\$50,000	ID1090128	35	30 years at 1.75% with \$183,250 of PF	\$183,250 November 2023	Construction of an additional well, pump, pumphouse, switchboard, backup generator system, and smart meters

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	Green Infrastructure Cost	System Number	Pop. Served	Proposed Funding Terms	Loan Amt. & Est. Loan Date	Project Description
19**	Spirit Bend Water System	106	Coeur d'Alene	Private	\$75,000	ID1280175	132	30 years at 1.75% with \$3,100,000 of PF	\$3,100,000 November 2023	Upgrade existing well, boost pump capacity, and upside distribution main. Purchase new well site and improve security and customer meters
20**	Caldwell Housing Authority	103	Boise	Public	5,969,736	ID3140012	1,200	30 years at 1.75% with \$610,740	\$5,416,336 December 2023	Potable water system installation
21**	City of Heyburn	102	Twin Falls	Public	\$9,173,382	ID5340022	195	30 years at 1.75% with \$4,073,340	\$8,370,000	Installation of a new source and distribution system, address health issues, and connections to existing systems
101	Systems w/Corrosive Water or Lead Fixtures Presenting a Public Health Hazard	Unk	All	All	All	Unk	Unk	\$500,000 of principal forgiveness	\$500,000	Fund Planning, Design and Construction to remediate corrosive/aggressive water situations that present a clear threat to public health
102	Emergency	Unk	All	All	Unknown	Unk	Unk	\$525,740 of principal forgiveness	\$500,000	See Section 5.2 of Intended Use Plan
Totals					<u>\$22,014,118</u>			<u>\$11,626,570 PF</u>	<u>\$39,820,072</u>	

NOTES: * Terrace Lakes, Homedale, and Blackfoot are expected to meet the state's federal cross-cutting including Build America Buy America and reporting requirements which are required of loans that equal the state's annual capitalization grant award amount.

** Jerome, Bellevue, Spirit Bend, Heyburn and Caldwell Housing Authority are expected to meet the state's federal cross-cutting including Build America Buy America and reporting requirements which are required of loans that equal the state's BIL grant award amount.

^ This means the project is getting grant funds from the Leading Idaho Funding (LIF) see Attachment IX

*** Projects ranked 1,2,5,6,8,9,10,16 were bypassed because they either already received SRF funding for this project in previous fiscal years or will be receiving 100% Leading Idaho funding

Attachment II. Priority List of Drinking Water Loan Projects

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

Comprehensive Listing of Drinking Water Projects

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
1	City of Challis	163	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7190013	1,020	\$7,800,000	Construction of a new booster station, well, storage tank, and improvements to existing well house
2	Fernwood Water & Sewer District	155	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1050011	491	\$1,500,000	Construction of a test pump well, a new groundwater well, and supplemental facilities. Complete a lead service line inventory
3	City of Jerome	151	Twin Falls	Public	ID5270011	12,182	\$1,938,000	Booster pump improvements, backup power and distribution main replacements
4	Terrace Lakes Water Company	149	Boise	Private	ID4080047	475	\$6,443,000	Construction of new source supply, transmission and distribution replacements, and storage capacity
5	Big 12 Water Association	148	Idaho Falls	Private	ID7720013	51	\$800,000	Construction of a new well and distribution system replacement to address bacterial contamination
6	Franklin	129	Pocatello	Public	ID6210007	1,025	\$1,780,000	Refurbish existing treatment facility to increase capacity and add treatment skid
7	Panorama Hills Water Company	124	Idaho Falls	Private	ID7100067	200	\$1,588,500	Repair and replacement of infrastructure for storage, distribution, and capacity
8	City of American Falls	123	Pocatello	Public	ID6390001	4,322	\$34,000,000	Water meter installation, water system distribution improvements, construction of a water well, and SCADA system improvements
9	City of Dayton	123	Pocatello	Public	ID3210004	510	\$2836,958	Drill two replacement wells and install backup power. Install connecting distribution piping
10	City of Idaho City	123	Boise	Public	ID4080025	478	\$3,400,000	Acquire senior water rights, replace aging infrastructure, replace existing booster station pumps

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
11	City of Bellevue	121	Twin Falls	Public	ID5070004	2,747	\$9,600,000	Reconstruction of collection systems, replacement of transmission and distribution mains, address system deficiencies
12	City of Council	115	Boise	Public	ID3020002	839	\$4,471,700	Install a new well, well pump, storage tank, and booster pump. Replace booster and all other water mains associated with the system
13	City of Paris	115	Pocatello	Public	ID6040022	711	\$2,000,000	Construction of a new well, water rights acquisition, and installation of a new irrigation system
14	City of Homedale	111	Boise	Public	ID370012	2,845	\$5,513,000	Transmission line replacement, addition of a second water source, and replacement of storage tank piping
15	Oden View Estates	111	Coeur d'Alene	Private	ID1090091	64	\$2,000,000	Installation of a standby generator at booster site, and repairs to the existing water line
16	City of Butte City	110	Idaho Falls	Public	ID6120002	80	\$600,000	Upgrade existing system, and address pressure deficiencies
17	City of Blackfoot	108	Pocatello	Public	ID6060007	12,034	\$1,800,000	Installation of chlorinator system.
18	Solar Acres Water Association	108	Coeur d'Alene	Private	ID1090128	35	\$203,631	Construction of an additional well, pump, pumphouse, switchboard, backup generator system, and smart meters
19	Spirit Bend Water System	106	Coeur d'Alene	Private	ID1280175	132	\$3,100,000	Upgrade existing well, boost pump capacity, and upside distribution main. Purchase new well site and improve security and customer meters
20	Caldwell Housing Authority	103	Boise	Public	ID3140012	1,200	\$5,416,336	Potable water system installation
21	City of Heyburn	102	Twin Falls	Public	ID5340022	195	\$9,170,000	Installation of a new source and distribution system, address health issues, and connections to existing systems
22	Cave Bay Community System	101	Coeur d'Alene	Private	ID1280041	450	\$7,760,000	Construction of a new well, standpipe and mixers. Upsize current water mains and rehabilitate the existing well house

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
23	Yellow Pine Water Users Association	97	Boise	Private	ID4430059	72	\$6,561,000	Replace water mains and complete lead service line inventory
24	City of Cambridge	96	Boise	Public	ID3440002	331	\$1,114,000	Construct electrical and structural improvements to existing well
25	City of McCammon	96	Pocatello	Public	ID6030038	825	\$13,616,000	Installation of a new tank and well. Refurbishment and replacement of an existing tank, fire hydrants, and piping
26	Laclede Water District	95	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1090073	615	\$8,000,000	Replacement of intake pumps, installation of radial telemetry system, construction of new treatment plant, and reservoir
27	North Lake Recreational Sewer & Water District	94	Boise	Public	ID4430100	6,000	\$600,000	Install a radio/cellular tower to assist with the current SCADA system
28	Elk City Water & Sewer Association	92	Lewiston	Public	ID2250017	265	\$1,340,660	Replacement of existing system water mains
29	City of White Bird	91	Lewiston	Public	ID2250068	106	\$500,000	Installation of groundwater well pump and motor transmission water main, and connection to existing well house
30	City of Shelley	91	Pocatello	Public	ID6060071	5,032	\$12,440,000	Construction of a new booster station, transmission line replacement, water meter installation, and inventory and replacement of lead service lines
31	Comore Loma Water Corporation	88	Idaho Falls	Private	ID7100020	N/A	\$4,710,000	Installation of pump station, water meters, and storage tank , and replacement of transmission pipeline
32	City of Preston	85	Pocatello	Public	ID6210014	5,591	\$6,700,000	Construction of a new water well, well house, fire storage capacity, and distribution system improvements
33	City of Twin Falls	85	Twin Falls	Public	ID5420058	53,213	\$23,501,800	Construction of a south well, backup power, and additional storage
34	North Kootenai Water & Sewer District – Rimrock Service Area	85	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1280009	3,240	\$7,200,000	Add fire flow protection to booster station, increase capacity to decrease reliance on one booster station, and upsizing existing transmission lines

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
35	City of Chubbuck	83	Pocatello	Public	ID6030008	15,570	\$6,000,000	Construction of an additional well and completion of a lead service line inventory
36	Birch Creek Culinary Water Company	81	Pocatello	Private	ID6210009	100	\$420,000	Storage tank improvements and increase seasonal capacity
37	City of Albion	81	Twin Falls	Public	ID5160001	310	\$3,814,000	Increase capacity of current well, add a new well, construction of a new water tank, and distribution improvements
38	City of Midvale	81	Boise	Public	ID3440007	160	\$1,960,000	Construction of a storage tank, booster station, and additional water line. Upgrades to existing booster station and artesian well rehabilitation
39	City of Notus	81	Boise	Public	ID3140083	619	\$3,542,500	Construction of a new well, well house, distribution lines, meters, hydrants, and booster system upgrades
40	Mud Lake & Terreton Water & Sewer District	80	Idaho Falls	Private	ID7260026	358	\$3,000,000	Deepen well, replace well pumps, upsize booster pumps, and install a new booster station with backup power
41	City of Lewiston	78	Lewiston	Public	ID2350014	15,001	\$33,800,000	Replacement of transmission lines, and emergency high reservoir
42	City of Malad	76	Pocatello	Public	ID6360006	2,187	\$1,855,000	Upgrade water meters, lake detection equipment, booster pump station, and wells. Installation of an additional power generator
43	City of Bloomington	75	Pocatello	Public	ID6040007	206	\$100,000	Replacement of flow meters, construction of a new chlorination system, and increase transmission line size.
44	City of Cascade	73	Boise	Public	ID4430012	1,071	\$4,000,000	Replacement of pipelines, fire hydrants, and meters. Installation of a new pumphouse
45	City of Coeur d'Alene	73	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1280053	55,000	\$9,649,000	Construction of a water storage tank and water main system to connect new and existing systems
46	City of Emmett	73	Boise	Public	ID3230012	7,500	\$4,741,000	Construction of a bench reservoir, booster station and fill line to the bench reservoir

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
47	City of Wendell	73	Twin Falls	Public	ID5240028	2,917	\$7,456,000	Upgrades to well, distribution mains, and SCADA system. Installation of new pumps and water storage
48	Bailey Creek Community Association	71	Pocatello	Private	ID6150001	256	\$2,800,000	Construction of a firm capacity well and additional storage. Upgrades to booster station, backup generator, water meters, and SCADA system
49	City of Hagerman	71	Twin Falls	Public	ID5240012	968	\$9,918,900	Installation of a new storage tank, and distribution system improvements
50	City of Salmon	71	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7300042	3,112	\$11,530,000	Upgrade water meters, replace water lines, install additional fire hydrants, and installation of a new booster pump station
51	City of Aberdeen	70	Pocatello	Public	ID6060001	1,796	\$1,000,000	Develop a secondary water system to relieve demand on the current groundwater system
52	Groveland Water & Sewer District	70	Pocatello	Public	ID6060095	265	\$6,000,000	Construction of a new water storage tank, booster station, and well. Transmission piping improvements, water rights acquisition and fencing
53	City of Soda Springs	68	Pocatello	Public	ID6150017	3,084	\$5,000,000	Continue current utility main replacement project and lead service line replacement
54	City of Murtaugh	67	Twin Falls	Public	ID5420042	114	\$2,586,000	Construction of a new storage tank, booster system improvements, SCADA system installation, and new water distribution mains
55	City of Fruitland	65	Boise	Public	ID338005	6,072	\$2,100,000	Upgrade surface water capacity
56	Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District	64	Lewiston	Public	ID2350015	20,000	\$5,700,000	Construction of a one million gallon reservoir and two new booster stations
57	City of Cottonwood	63	Lewiston	Public	ID2250013	962	\$4,940,000	Replacement of two well pumps and construction of a new well
58	City of Wilder	63	Boise	Public	ID3140138	1,597	\$2,065,000	Address source water contamination issues, and repairs to current underground storage tank

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
59	Blackhawk Estates – Iron Rim Ranch Water System	61	Idaho Falls	Private	ID7100207	298	\$7,074,000	Construction of a new well and water line to connect to existing transmission line
60	Central Shoshone County Water District	61	Coeur d’Alene	Public	ID1400089	6,098	\$13,973,000	Rehabilitation and replacement of new pipeline
61	City of Payette	61	Boise	Public	ID3380009	8,415	\$2,841,000	Relace the drinking water reservoir
62	Evans Water Corporation & Homeowners Association	61	Boise	Private	ID4010055	138	\$300,000	Replace service pipes and service laterals due to system failures
63	City of Glens Ferry	60	Boise	Public	ID4200022	748	\$11,800,000	Distribution system upgrades, storage capacity, and backup power needs
64	City of Declo	58	Twin Falls	Public	ID5160012	369	\$2,000,000	Install a new storage tank and distribution system upgrades, new well pumps, and SCADA system
65	Greenferry Water & Sewer District	58	Coeur d’Alene	Public	ID1280077	1,068	\$1,500,000	Replacement of Highland reservoir and installation of standby generators
66	City of St. Anthony	56	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7220067	3,542	\$14,730,000	Replacement of distribution piping and relocation of meters
67	City of Weiser	55	Boise	Public	ID344001	5,630	\$1,500,000	Reattachment and replacement of intake structure screens, piping, and grate screens
68	Atlanta Water Association	54	Boise	Private	ID4200005	91	\$500,000	Construction of a new water storage tank and reconstruction of a lower intake structure in the east fork of Montezuma Creek
69	Fairview Water District	54	Pocatello	Public	ID6210006	1,300	\$5,613,700	Replacement of flow meters, steel piping, and well water level sensors. Relocation of chlorination disinfection flow meter and installation of a SCADA system
70	Avondale Irrigation District	53	Coeur d’Alene	Public	ID1280008	7,000	\$5,200,000	Replacement of water lines and well with upsized system

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
71	City of Gooding	53	Twin Falls	Public	ID5240009	3,488	\$7,369,000	Construction of three additional wells and replacement of transmission piping
72	City of Kimberly	48	Twin Falls	Public	ID5430033	4,800	\$1,876,000	Address aging infrastructure, pipe quantity reduction and upgrading regional mains
73	Ohio Match Rd Water District	48	Coeur d'Alene	Private	ID1280128	235	\$600,000	Installation of an additional drinking water well and increase booster pump capacity
74	Colburn Water Association	47	Coeur d'Alene	Private	ID1090021	290	\$5,200,000	Replacement of transmission lines, and distribution system
75	City of Genesee	46	Lewiston	Public	ID2290015	956	\$8,100,000	Replacement of water mains and associated valves, meters, and fire hydrants
76	City of Kooskia	46	Lewiston	Public	ID2250032	596	\$8,500,000	Construction of a new reservoir, improvements to two existing wells, and distribution system improvements
77	North Kootenai Water & Sewer District – Twin Lakes Service Area	45	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1280099	2,249	\$5,600,000	Add storage to existing facility, land acquisition, and water main replacement
78	City of Ammon	44	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7100004	16,979	\$10,357,000	Replacement of water lines and fire hydrants. Repairs to existing well house
79	City of Rigby	44	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7260032	5,038	\$8,900,000	Construction of a new booster station and tank to connect to existing water system. Replacement of water lines and isolation valves
80	City of Moyie Springs	43	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1110021	874	\$1,410,000	Refurbish booster station and replacement of pumps, piping, and water mains
81	City of Priest River	43	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1090107	1,799	\$2,800,000	Replace electrical controls, generator, piping, and pumps to meet current requirements and codes
82	City of Spirit Lake	43	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1280177	2,583	\$1,506,692	Construction of a new well and testing well

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
83	City of Mackay	41	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7190032	439	\$1,308,300	Rehabilitation of pump stations for existing wells and distribution improvements
84	Country Haven Utilities Association	39	Pocatello	Private	ID6060013	150	\$1,167,000	Replacement of existing distribution pipes, service lines, and hydrants. Installation of meters, fencing, and a backup generator
85	Oakley Valley Water Company	39	Twin Falls	Private	ID5160031	390	\$150,000	Installation of a new well, motor, and pump
86	City of Melba – Well #3 & Well #1 Project	38	Boise	Public	ID3140070	576	\$775,000	Drill a new well and add backup power
87	Hayden Lake Irrigation District	38	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1280087	11,300	\$6,200,000	Replacement and relocation of existing main and relocation of water meters
88	Drake Subdivision Property Owners Association	36	Boise	Private	ID3140028	109	\$853,000	Address nitrate levels through construction of new wells
89	City of St. Charles	34	Pocatello	Public	ID6060024	161	\$400,000	Replacement of existing water mains and remote readers
90	City of Melba – Distribution Improvements	33	Boise	Public	ID3140070	576	\$3,200,000	Complete service line replacement
91	Star Sewer & Water District – Kingsbury Well	30	Boise	Public	ID4010220	15,000	\$1,450,000	Construction of a new production well and connection piping to existing system
92	Oden Water Association	26	Coeur d'Alene	Private	ID1090092	2,500	\$3,500,000	Replacement of pipelines and upgrades to current water system
93	Star Sewer & Water District – Storage Tank Project	20	Boise	Public	ID401220	15,000	\$1,650,000	Construction of a new storage tank and connection repair
94	Outlet Water Association	19	Coeur d'Alene	Private	1090094P H	141	\$90,000	Replacement of primary storage tank

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
95	Cedar View Subdivision Water Users Association	17	Pocatello	Private	N/A	120	\$1,350,000	Complete replacement of system piping
96	City of Crouch	16	Boise	Public	ID4080104	161	\$1,795,000	Installation of a second well and pump house
97	Dalton Water Association	8	Coeur d'Alene	Private	ID1280059	2,410	\$1,001,237	Replacement of distribution lines, recoating of storage tank, and update to wellhouse infrastructure
98	City of Potlatch	6	Lewiston	Public	ID2290030	843	\$360,000	Address future growth, fire protection, and a review of existing infrastructure
99	Meander Point Subdivision	0	Twin Falls	Private	ID5420040	140	\$45,000	Replenish arsenic treatment product each year until treatment is no longer needed.
100	Systems w/Corrosive Water or Lead Fixtures Presenting a Public Health Hazard	20	All	All	All	Unk	\$500,000	Fund Planning, Design and Construction to remediate corrosive/aggressive water situations that present a clear threat to public health.
101	Emergency	Unk	All	All	All	Unk	\$500,000	See section IV.A. of the Intended Use Plan
Totals							<u>\$488,726,914</u>	

Attachment III. BIL Emerging Contaminants Fundable and Priority List

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

Comprehensive Listing of Drinking Water Emerging Contaminants Projects

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Estimated Funding Terms & Est. Loan Date	Project Description
1*	City of Fruitland	65	Boise	Public	ID3380005	6,072	\$70,000	\$70,000 with \$70,000 PF November 2023	Address PFAS and cyanotoxins through planning and review of a pretreatment system
2*	City of Horseshoe Bend	60	Boise	Public	ID4080024	802	2,000,000	\$2,000,000 with \$2,000,000 PF November 2023	Address cyanotoxins through a drinking water treatment plant upgrades
3*	Magic Valley Regional Airport	50	Twin Falls	Private	ID5420057	400	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000 with \$2,500,000 PF November 2023	Address PFAS through the installation of a pretreatment system
4*	Malad & Hilton Water Company	45	Boise	Private	ID4010092	70	\$26,000	\$26,000 with \$26,000 PF November 2023	Addressing PFAS by investigation of regionalization with nearby water system
Total							\$4,596,000	\$4,596,000 Principal Forgiveness	

*Denotes entities within the anticipated available grant funding range.

Attachment IV. Fundable List for Lead Service Line Loan Projects

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

List of Fundable Lead Service Line Loan Projects

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Proposed Funding Terms	Loan Amt. & Est. Loan Date	Project Description
1	City of Challis	163	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7190013	1,020	30 years at 1.00% with \$1,364,256 PF	\$2,020,000 August 2023	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
2	Fernwood Water & Sewer District	155	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1050011	491	30 years at 1.00% with \$33,769 PF	\$50,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory
3	City of Jerome	151	Twin Falls	Public	ID5270011	12,182	30 years at 1.00% with \$1,496,629 PF	\$2,216,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
4	Terrace Lakes Water Company	149	Boise	Private	ID4080047	475	30 years at 1.00% with \$33,769 PF	\$50,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory
5	Woodland Shores Water & Sewer Association	141	Coeur d'Alene	Private	ID1280203	173	20 years at 1.25%	\$7,500 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory
6	Franklin	129	Pocatello	Public	ID6210007	1,025	30 years at 1.00% with \$6,754 PF	\$10,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory
7	City of Idaho City	123	Boise	Public	ID4080025	478	30 years at 1.00% with \$37,146 PF	\$55,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory
8	City of American Falls	123	Pocatello	Public	ID6390001	4,322	30 years at 1.00% with \$2,627,205	\$3,890,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
9	City of Bellevue	121	Twin Falls	Public	ID5070004	2,747	30 years at 1.00% with \$37,146 PF	\$55,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Proposed Funding Terms	Loan Amt. & Est. Loan Date	Project Description
10	City of Paris	115	Pocatello	Public	ID6040022	711	20 years at 1.25%	\$20,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory
11	City of Homedale	111	Boise	Public	ID3370012	2,845	30 years at 1.00% with \$405,224 PF	\$600,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
12	City of Blackfoot	108	Pocatello	Public	ID6060007	12,034	30 years at 1.00% with \$6,909,077 PF	\$10,230,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
13	City of Council	105	Boise	Public	ID3020002	839	30 years at 1.00% with \$742,911 PF	\$1,100,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
14	Caldwell Housing Authority	103	Boise	Public	ID3140012	1,200	30 years at 1.00% with \$55,786 PF	\$82,600 November 2023	Complete lead service line replacement
15	City of Heyburn	102	Twin Falls	Public	ID5340006	3,700	30 years at 1.00% with \$141,828 PF	\$210,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory
16	City of Iona	99	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7100041	2,885	20 years at 1.25%	\$2,590,000 November 2023	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
Totals							\$13,891,500 PF	\$23,186,100 Loan Amount	

Attachment V. Priority List for Lead Service Line Loan Projects

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

Comprehensive Listing of Lead Service Line Loan Projects

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
1	City of Challis	163	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7190013	1,020	\$2,020,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
2	Fernwood Water & Sewer District	155	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1050011	491	\$50,000	Complete lead service line inventory
3	City of Jerome	151	Twin Falls	Public	ID5270011	12,182	\$2,216,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
4	Terrace Lakes Water Company	149	Boise	Private	ID4080047	475	\$50,000	Complete lead service line inventory
5	Woodland Shores Water & Sewer Association	141	Coeur d'Alene	Private	ID1280203	173	\$7,500	Complete lead service line inventory
6	Franklin	129	Pocatello	Public	ID6210007	1,025	\$20,000	Complete lead service line inventory
7	City of Idaho City	123	Boise	Public	ID4080025	478	\$55,000	Complete lead service line inventory
8	City of American Falls	123	Pocatello	Public	ID6390001	4,322	\$3,890,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
9	City of Bellevue	121	Twin Falls	Public	ID5070004	2,747	\$55,000	Complete lead service line inventory

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
10	City of Paris	115	Pocatello	Public	ID6040022	711	\$20,000	Complete lead service line inventory
11	City of Homedale	111	Boise	Public	ID3370012	2,845	\$600,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
12	City of Blackfoot	108	Pocatello	Public	ID6060007	12,034	\$10,230,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
13	City of Council	105	Boise	Public	ID3020002	839	\$1,100,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
14	Caldwell Housing Authority	103	Boise	Public	ID3140012	1,200	\$82,600	Complete lead service line replacement
15	City of Heyburn	102	Twin Falls	Public	ID5340006	3,700	\$220,000	Complete lead service line inventory
16	City of Iona	99	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7100041	2,885	\$2,590,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
17	Yellow Pine Water Users Association	97	Boise	Private	ID7720013	51	\$50,000	Complete lead service line inventory
18	City of Cambridge	96	Boise	Public	ID3440002	331	\$150,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
19	City of McCammon	96	Pocatello	Public	ID6030038	825	\$3,533,000	Complete lead service line replacement
20	City of Shelley	95	Pocatello	Public	ID6060071	5,032	\$2,100,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
21	Elk City Water & Sewer Association	92	Lewiston	Public	ID2250017	320	\$1,000,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
22	City of Preston	85	Pocatello	Public	ID6210014	5,591	\$6,310,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
23	City of Chubbuck	83	Pocatello	Public	ID6030008	15,570	\$12,130,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
24	Birch Creek Culinary Water	81	Pocatello	Private	ID6210009	100	\$148,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
25	City of Soda Springs	68	Pocatello	Public	ID0020818	3,084	\$500,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
26	Lewiston Orchards Irrigation District	64	Lewiston	Public	ID2350015	20,000	\$544,000	Complete lead service line inventory
27	OK Water Association	62	Boise	Private	ID3140085	140	\$395,000	Complete lead service line replacement
28	Evans Water Corporation	61	Boise	Private	ID4010055	138	\$300,000	Complete lead service line replacement
29	City of Nampa	35	Boise	Public	ID3140080	100,200	\$57,600,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
30	City of St. Maries	35	Coeur d'Alene	Public	ID1050027	3,152	\$500,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
31	City of Melba	33	Boise	Public	ID3140070	576	\$500,000	Complete lead service line inventory

Rank	Project	Rating Points	Regional Office	System Type	System Number	Pop. Served	Project Cost	Project Description
32	City of New Plymouth	25	Boise	Public	ID3380008	1,633	\$200,000	Complete lead service line inventory and replacement
33	City of Victor	25	Idaho Falls	Public	ID7410013	3,315	\$273,000	Complete lead service line inventory
34	City of Montpelier	25	Pocatello	Public	ID6040021	2,518	\$40,000	Complete lead service line inventory
35	City of Georgetown	25	Pocatello	Public	ID6040013	650	\$20,000	Complete lead service line inventory
36	City of Weston	25	Pocatello	Public	ID6210019	530	\$10,000	Complete lead service line inventory
37	City of St. Charles	25	Pocatello	Public	ID6040024	172	\$20,000	Complete lead service line inventory.
Total							<u>\$109,529,100</u>	

Attachment VI. Description of Disadvantaged Loans

Idaho Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund

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

First, the loan interest rate will be reduced from the rate established by the DEQ director or as outlined in this IUP for Lead Service Line Replacement funding for standard loans to a rate that results in an annual charge equal to 2.00% of MHI. The interest rate reduction may result in a loan interest rate of as low as 1.25% for a 20-year loan (in rare instances the rate may be set at 0.00%).

Second, if a 1.25% interest rate and 20-year repayment loan terms and conditions result in the annual user charge exceeding 2.0% of MHI, then the length of the loan repayment will be extended in yearly increments up to a maximum of 30 years until the annual user charges equals 2.00% of MHI. Loans for 30 years have a 0.25% higher interest rate than a 20-year loan but will result in lower annual repayments.

Last, (assuming that a 30-year repayment period is acceptable to the applicant) if at 1.50% interest and a 30-year repayment, the annual user charge still exceeds 2.0% of MHI, the principal may be reduced. If a disadvantaged community's user rates exceed 2.00% of MHI there will be no more qualification requirements for that community in order to receive principal forgiveness. If the user rates fall between 1.50% - 2.00% of MHI see requirements in Section 5.2 (page 9).

The principal reduction will be based on the pool of qualifying disadvantaged communities (projects) and communities in need of emergency assistance. Principal forgiveness may not be to lower a community status to below 1.50% of the MHI.

- When the federal capitalization grant is ready to be closed out (that is associated with the principal forgiveness allocated for SFY 2024) any unallocated principal forgiveness for disadvantaged communities (identified in the Fundable List – Attachment I), will be allocated to those disadvantaged entities that signed loans with DEQ during state fiscal year 2024 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 take into account 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.

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- If a project that has a claim to disadvantageded assistance (on the Fundable List) opts out of the loan process and the funding thereby goes to a lower-rated project or gets reallocated to other disadvantageded communities that have signed loans. For lower-rated projects (if the community is disadvantageded) can lay claim to the disadvantageded assistance (however, the ratio of principal forgiveness to dollars loaned will remain consistent).
 - Principal forgiveness is allocated to systems that have long-term loan repayments to the DWSRF program. Interim financing is not considered a long-term loan with DEQ. Interim financing given by DEQ could affect any principal forgiveness the system is slated to receive. If the minimum percentage of principal forgiveness is not reached by the end of the fiscal year, loans receiving interim financing, that qualify for principal forgiveness, may receive principal forgiveness.

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
Total	298,908,324

Note: The Drinking Water SRF fund is used to measure how much in transfers may be made, between the two loan funds.

Only one transfer may be made each year. For SFY 2024, \$13 million will be transferred from the Drinking Water SRF to the Clean Water SRF, thereby freeing up funds to be used by CWSRF borrowers. 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 loan 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 \$46m vs. CWSRF \$67m
- Demand in SFY 2017 for DWSRF \$24m vs. CWSRF \$92m
- Demand in SFY 2018 for DWSRF \$36m vs. CWSRF \$264m
- Demand in SFY 2019 for DWSRF \$39m vs CWSRF \$137m
- Demand in SFY 2020 for DWSRF \$71m vs CWSRF \$78m
- Demand in SFY 2021 for DWSRF \$29m 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 \$758m

The two types of projects, Drinking Water (DW) and Clean Water (CW), have the same funding sources to apply to, so there is no offsetting relief for the CW entities from which to seek additional funds. Typically, CW projects are more expensive than DW projects (this year the ratio is \$1.71m: \$1.0m per project, respectively). 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 Drinking Water SRF to the Clean Water SRF until the reserve is increased by new Federal grants. Transfers 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 on 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 the information provided by DEQ engineering staff results in the most accurate listing of infrastructure needs.

Notification of all SFY 2024 Priority Lists and Leading Idaho Funding Priority List will be provided through DEQ's website from May 23, 2023, to June 12, 2023, and will be published in Idaho's six major (regional) newspapers. Copies of proofs of publication will be included as attachments to the final IUP. Public comments will be 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 two planning grants, two IUPs, the 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 the issue analyses for the lists were included as attachments for Board action. The Board approved the DWSRF IUP.

Attachment IX. List of Projects Funded by the 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	

System Information				Leading Idaho Funding	
Rank	System Name	Funding Type	Total L.I.F. Project Request	Eligible Project Percentage	Maximum Funding Amount
32	City of White Bird	DWSRF	\$ 500,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
33	Comore Loma Water Corporation	DWSRF	\$ 4,710,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
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 Glens 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	

System Information				Leading Idaho Funding	
Rank	System Name	Funding Type	Total L.I.F. Project Request	Eligible Project Percentage	Maximum Funding Amount
69	City of Cottonwood	DWSRF	\$ 4,940,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
70	City of Wilder	DWSRF	\$ 1,000,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
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	

System Information				Leading Idaho Funding	
Rank	System Name	Funding Type	Total L.I.F. Project Request	Eligible Project Percentage	Maximum Funding Amount
105	Cedar View Subdivision Water Users Association	DWSRF	\$ 1,300,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
106	City of Crouch	DWSRF	\$ 750,000	Exceeds Available Funds	
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 - Kingsburry 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	

System Information				Leading Idaho Funding	
Rank	System Name	Funding Type	Total L.I.F. Project Request	Eligible Project Percentage	Maximum Funding Amount
	City of Kimberly	DWSRF	\$ 1,876,000	Exceeds MHI	
	North Kootenai Water & Sewer District, Twin Lakes Service Area	DWSRF	\$ 5,000,000	Exceeds MHI	
	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.