

Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund 2023 Intended Use Plan



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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1996 the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) established the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) to assist public water supply systems in financing the costs of infrastructure needed to achieve or maintain compliance with SDWA requirements, and to protect public health. The Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund (KPWSLF) was established in 1994 by K.S.A. 65-163d through 65-163u. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) makes capitalization grant money available to the state for operation of the KPWSLF.

Both state and federal law require preparation of an annual Intended Use Plan (IUP), to identify projects and activities to be supported by the KPWSLF. This IUP covers activities during the 2023 program year, or fiscal year, which is July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. The IUP is submitted to the EPA as part of the application for a capitalization grant. EPA regulations require the IUP to include the following elements:

- A list of projects to be assisted by the KPWSLF, including a description of the project and population served
- The criteria and methods established to distribute the funds
- A description of the financial status of the KPWSLF
- A description of the long and short-term goals for the KPWSLF
- A description of non-project activities (set-asides) to be funded from the capitalization grant
- A description of how assistance will be provided to disadvantaged communities

The SDWA requires states to give priority to projects that address the most serious risks to human health, that are necessary to achieve compliance with the SDWA, and to assist public water supply systems most in need on a per-household basis. State law requires KDHE to encourage regional cooperative public water supply projects in accordance with the regionalization strategy of the state water plan.

This 2023 Intended Use Plan will also address requirements made through appropriation laws passed in recent years, through changes made by America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Specifically, these requirements are (1) to provide additional subsidy as required by appropriation; (2) provide additional subsidy to Disadvantaged Communities; (3) allow loan repayment terms of 30 and 40 years; and (4) require all loans executed after January 16, 2014 to comply with American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirements; and (5) make equivalency loans for the 2022 and future grants comply with Buy America Build America requirements.

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), was signed on November 15, 2021 which provides SRF programs with 3 additional capitalization grants over the next 5 years. The allotments for BIL General Supplemental (\$20,875,000 which can be used for any eligible project), BIL Lead Service Line Replacements (\$32,891,000 which can only be used for replacing or inventorying lead service lines), and BIL Emerging Contaminants (\$8,765,000 which can only be used for addressing emerging contaminant issues) were provided on March 8, 2022. The allotment for the regular, or base, appropriation (\$8,130,000) was provided on May 12, 2022. KDHE applied for the 2022 BIL

General Supplemental capitalization grant on April 28, 2022. KDHE will apply for the 2022 BIL Lead Service Lines, 2022 BIL Emerging Contaminants, and the 2022 Base capitalization grants after the publication of this Intended Use Plan.

Allotments for the Federal Fiscal Year 2023 EPA capitalization grants have not been determined as of the date of publication of this document and any special conditions or required program changes are also unknown. For planning purposes of this IUP, KDHE will assume the 2023 capitalization grant amounts will be \$24,100,000 for the BIL General Supplemental, (\$32,891,000 for BIL Lead Service Lines, 8,765,000 for the BIL Emerging Contaminants, and \$8,130,000 for the base appropriation.

As of May 31, 2022, Kansas had been awarded \$285,774,411 in capitalization grants from FFY 1997 thru FFY 2022.

This Intended Use Plan can be amended to add projects or other provisions as needed after a public hearing with 30 days' notice. KDHE anticipates amending this IUP in December 2022 or January 2023.

II. LIST OF KPWSLF PROJECTS

In March of 2022, letters soliciting projects were sent to over 700 public water suppliers eligible to receive assistance from the Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund. These projects were combined with the projects left over from the 2022 Project Priority List (PPL) to create the 2023 Project Priority Lists. New for this program year there are 3 PPLs, a Lead Service Line (LSL) PPL which will only list lead service line replacement and inventory projects, an Emerging Contaminant (EC) PPL which will only list projects that address emerging contaminants, and a Base Program (BP) PPL that will list all other eligible projects. Seventy-nine additional eligible projects for \$360M were submitted for consideration and placement on the 2023 PPLs. All projects are listed in order of project ranking and projects with the same ranking are further sorted by system population. The 2023 PPLs can be found in Appendix A.

In order to maximize the use of available funds, all projects on the PPLs will be allowed to complete loan applications. This will ensure projects that are ready to proceed will have access to loan funds. If any of these projects do not submit the loan application by the deadline established in the application notification, or if any system notifies KDHE that they are no longer interested in a KPWSLF loan, the projects will be removed from the PPL. Systems can notify KDHE in writing if they are not ready to proceed with the application but still want to be left on the Project Priority List for the next funding cycle.

Any project that is funded by a KPWSLF loan agreement executed after January 16, 2014, will comply with the American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirement unless federal law does not require it.

III. CRITERIA AND METHODS FOR DISTRIBUTING FUNDS

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment developed a Project Priority System to rank all projects submitted for funding. The system provides a clear, objective order of ranking for public water supply infrastructure improvements for each different PPL. The Project Priority System is attached as Appendix C.

The funding order of projects may not be identical to the priority ranking found in the PPLs (Appendix A). Readiness to proceed is an important factor, however, the general order of project ranking will be followed to the extent that the loan applicant is ready to proceed. KDHE always reserves the right to fund lower priority ranking projects over higher priority ranking projects, if the loan applicant has not taken the steps necessary to expeditiously apply for funding. If a project must be bypassed because of a delay, it will be funded when it is ready to proceed, if loan funds are available and if the project still has a favorable priority rating. The ability to bypass projects which are not ready to proceed, will give a greater probability that all available loan funds can be committed. Additionally, KDHE may elevate any eligible project to the project priority list due to emergency conditions as determined by the Secretary; however, the application process is the same as non-emergency projects except that emergency projects do not need 30 days' notice for their public hearing.

As of May 31, 2022, the KPWSLF had \$91,497,060 of existing funds available for disbursement but a total loan commitment to disburse of \$ 225,650,835. This means there would be a shortage of \$134,153,774 if all loan commitments requested disbursements immediately. Funds do not need to be available at the time of loan commitment, only at the time of loan disbursements. Additional funds will be realized during the program year from the 2022 capitalization grants (70M), the 2023 capitalization grants (estimated \$74M total) and from funds that revolve (estimated at \$18M). The majority of the funds received in capitalization grants will be restricted to certain uses and will not be available to use for disbursements for existing loan commitments. KDHE anticipates it will issue bonds during the program year to ensure funds are available for disbursements.

The PPLs list all eligible and current projects that have been submitted for loan fund consideration. Historically only a small percentage of the projects listed on the PPL complete loan applications due to project abandonment or delays due to project readiness to proceed. If municipalities that are provided with a loan application do not complete it by the deadline given to them, and they are otherwise nonresponsive, they will be bypassed and removed from the PPL. All projects on the any of the PPLs are considered above the funding line. Projects seeking principal forgiveness will be bypassed if they do not submit a complete application by October 15, 2022.

State law requires KDHE to make 20% of the total dollar amount in loans to be made available from the Fund to public water supply systems with populations less than 5,000 people. The SDWA requires 15% of the total amount available for assistance from the Fund each year to be made available to systems serving less than 10,000 people. These requirements were established to ensure small systems have access to loan funds. Historically, no small system has been denied financing due to lack of available funds and KDHE does not anticipate that to change. However, small systems may decline a loan if anticipated principal forgiveness funds are not available to offset or eliminate the cost of loan repayments. The Fund will “plan to make available” funds

equal to the cumulative 2023 PPLs total of \$411M. Projects for systems serving populations of 5,000 or less represent 33% of the estimated amount of available loan funds in the 2023 IUP and projects for systems that serve less than 10,000 represent 47% of the estimated available loan funds in the 2023 IUP.

One of the purposes for the revolving loan fund stated in the SDWA is to provide assistance to those systems most in need, on a per household income basis. The SDWA requires the KPWSLF assist economically disadvantaged communities by using at least 12% but no more than 35% of the capitalization grant in the form of loan subsidies, including principal forgiveness. The BIL requires 49% of the capitalization grant for the BIL General Supplemental and BIL Lead Service Line Replacement grants be provided to Disadvantaged Communities.

Another purpose of the revolving loan fund stated in the SDWA is to facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations or otherwise significantly further the health protection objectives found in the SDWA. KDHE is the state drinking water enforcement agency as well as the SRF implementation agency. Both of these programs are managed by the Public Water Supply Section of KDHE and managers from both programs attend enforcement meetings. The project ranking criteria used in the Base Project Priority List (PPL) provides the highest ranking points to projects that would return a system to compliance with drinking water regulations. All projects listed on the Base PPL further the health protection of users by either improving water quality or insuring integrity of public water supply infrastructure to prevent contamination and insure access to safe drinking water. All eligible systems in Kansas are made aware that loan funding from KDHE can be available for a qualifying project.

In December of 2016 the Kansas Department of Commerce, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture – Rural Development executed a Memorandum of Understanding forming a partnership to promote, foster and implement regional water projects. The purpose of the partnership is to advance the development of regional water projects through a collaborative effort in each of the agency's water funding programs. KDHE has agreed to provide principal forgiveness for qualifying projects if funds are available. However, once a regional project has been submitted to the partnership for review, KDHE has agreed not to unilaterally fund a project for those entities without the agreement of the other two agencies.

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE KPWSLF

The KPWSLF is operating as a cash flow leveraged loan program. In a cash flow leveraged loan program the EPA capitalization grant is directly loaned out and the repayments of those loans are pledged as security for repayment of state issued revenue bonds (leveraged bonds). The revenue bond proceeds are also loaned to municipalities and such loans are pledged as security for repayment of the state issued revenue bonds. Since a portion of loans are funded with EPA capitalization grant funds, which the program does not pay interest on but does receive interest payments from once they are loaned out, the pool of loans can be offered at interest rates less than the market rate.

The Fund issued \$9M state match bonds during the program year to obtain matching funds for the 2022 and 2023 capitalization grants. Leveraged bonds are issued according to cash flow needs (cash needed for disbursements), not necessarily for loan commitment needs. Because there can

be up to a two-year delay between loan execution and project construction, the cash available for disbursements does not need to be equal to the total loan commitment amount at any given time. KDHE anticipates leveraged bonds will be issued during the program year to meet cashflow needs. The Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund is audited annually by a certified public accounting firm in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable standards contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The most recent audit provided an unmodified opinion.

As of May 31, 2022 KDHE, had 388 loan agreements or offers in place for a total of \$1,014,492,127.49. Loans have been finalized (projects completed) for 326 of those agreements and 214 of the loans have been repaid in full. Existing loan agreements had a commitment balance amount of \$225,650,835.29 (amount needed to fully disburse existing loan commitments).

For the 2023 PPLs, the KPWSLF will assume the full amount of the PPLs, \$441M can be made available for commitment to new loans. The Sources and Uses table in Appendix B shows estimated financial resources and the planned utilization of those resources for the 2023 program year.

KDHE does not typically commit specific types of funds for specific loans at loan execution; instead, the source of funds used for disbursements will be determined at the time of each disbursement request. This practice allows for capitalization grant funds to be disbursed as priority therefore reducing unliquidated obligations of federal grants. The exception to this practice will be for projects listed in the LSL PPL and the EC PPL. Disadvantaged Communities in the LSL PPL will only receive disbursements from the BIL LSL grant funds. For the EC PPL, the BIL EC grant funds will be used to disburse an amount equal to the loan forgiveness of the project. KDHE expects to fully disburse the loan portion of the 2022 Base Program and BIL General Supplemental capitalization grants and the set aside portions of the 2020 capitalization grant, during the program year. Since the BIL LSL and BIL EC grant funds will only be disbursed to specific projects it will likely take longer to disburse those funds.

At least once a year, a cash flow analysis for the next 20-year period is performed to aid in making long- and short-term financial decisions for the Fund. The last cash flow analysis was performed in February 2022 and the summary is attached as Appendix G. Formal monthly meetings between KDHE, the Kansas Development Finance Authority (bond issuer and financial advisor) and the Kansas Department of Administration (SRF program accounting) are also held to discuss financial planning and make funding decisions.

More detailed financial information can be found in the KPWSLF Annual Report. The most recent report covers the program year through June 30, 2021. This and future annual reports can be found on the KDHE web site <https://www.kdhe.ks.gov/518/Loan-Fund-Administration-Documents>.

V. INTEREST RATES AND ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY

In accordance with K.A.R 28-15-52, the KPWSLF gross interest rate (loan interest rate plus service fee rate) will be set as a percentage of the previous three months' average of the Bond Buyers 20 Year General Obligation Bond Index according to the following table:

Loan Repayment Period	Percentage of Index 3 Month Average
Up to 20 years	60%
Between 20 and 30 years	70%
Between 30 and 40 years	80%

Additional subsidy is mandated by both congressional appropriations and the Safe Drinking Water Act. The additional subsidy required by congressional appropriations to the Base Program, have not contained eligibility restrictions so SRF programs can set eligibility requirements independently (digressional criteria). However, the congressional appropriations made for the BIL LSL and BIL General Supplemental capitalization grants require that the mandatory additional subsidy be provided to Disadvantaged Communities. Projects listed on the BIL Emerging Contaminants Project Priority List will receive 100% loan forgiveness with a maximum of \$3,000,000 loan forgiveness per project, as funds allow.

The Fund will meet the congressionally mandated additional subsidy requirement from the Base Program by awarding principal forgiveness for (1) projects that return a non-compliant public water supply system to compliance with MCL requirements (this will include any project that would reestablish the use of existing source water infrastructure that was discontinued from use because it caused a compliance violation for the system – but Total Organic Carbon (TOC) MCL violations will not qualify for principal forgiveness); (2) projects for systems that are under a KDHE Consent Order (as long as the project will satisfy the requirements of the Consent Order), (3) projects that would result in system consolidation (two or more systems combine and only one system exists afterward), (4) projects that would allow the creation of a Public Wholesale Water Supply District or facilitate additional membership to such a District. This will encourage projects that satisfy goals of both state and federal laws. The congressionally mandated additional subsidy can also be used for Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness if funds are not exhausted using this eligibility criteria.

For these eligible project types, the principal forgiveness will be calculated at 30% of the disbursed loan amount associated with the qualifying portion of project, up to a maximum principal forgiveness amount of \$1,000,000. Principal forgiveness will only be available to qualifying loans as funds remain available. Qualifying loans that are executed after KDHE has met its requirement for additional subsidy, may not receive any principal forgiveness or receive principal forgiveness in an amount less than 30% of the qualifying disbursed loan amount. While the 2022 Base Program appropriation has a mandatory additional subsidy requirement, it is possible the 2023 Base Program appropriation may not.

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires drinking water SRF programs provide between 12% and 35% of annual (base) capitalization grants as additional subsidy to Disadvantaged Communities as determined by the SRF program. Federal statute and regulation define Disadvantaged Communities as the entire service area of a public water system that meets affordability criteria established by the State after public review and comment.

The affordability criteria used to define Disadvantaged Communities for the Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund will have 3 tiers.

For the first tier, affordability will be measured by the population of the community. The affordability of water infrastructure costs can be significantly limited by the population supporting the water system, especially for systems with populations of 150 or less. These small systems do not have the economy of scale to affordably pay debt service and may not be able to afford any long-term debt commitment that would require repayment during a population decline. Furthermore, these small systems have a disadvantage in obtaining debt financing due to lack of detailed financial information and controls that are often evaluated in a creditworthiness assessment that can be used to determine the interest rate of the loan.

The second tier for affordability criteria is measured regarding poverty levels. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey provides estimates of the percentage of population that is below the poverty level for many different levels of geographic data. The KPWSLF will determine affordability of a City or water district by comparing its percentage of population below the poverty threshold to the state-wide percentage of population below the poverty threshold.

The third tier for affordability criteria will also be measured regarding poverty levels but on a more neighborhood level by using U.S. Census Bureau tracts. The KPWSLF will determine affordability by comparing a specific census tract's percentage of population below the poverty threshold to the state-wide percentage of population below the poverty threshold.

A Disadvantaged Community is defined as:

- (1) a public water supply system that serves a population of 150 or less. Population for cities will be determined by the most current data certified by the Kansas Division of Budget and population for rural water districts will be determined by multiplying the number of residential meters by 2.5. Residential meter counts for water districts are confirmed by KDHE sanitary survey reports. Municipalities that qualify under this tier will receive up to \$500,000 of loan forgiveness for projects under the Base Program Project Priority List and the Lead Service Line Replacement Project Priority List.

OR

- (2) a municipal public water supply system that has a percentage of population that is below the poverty level which is equal to or greater than the state-wide percentage of population that is below the poverty level (11.4% of the statewide population is below the poverty level for the 2023 IUP). Values will be determined using the current U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey tables prior to the Intended Use Plan finalization. A water district's poverty percentages will be determined on a prorated basis according to meters per county subdivision in their service area. Municipalities that qualify under this tier will receive 30% loan forgiveness up to a maximum amount of \$1M for projects on the Base Program Project Priority List. These municipalities will receive 49% of the loan amount for projects on the Lead Service Line Replacement Project Priority List as funds allow.

OR

(3) a project area confined and benefiting specific census tracts that have a percentage of population that is below the poverty level which is equal to or greater than the state-wide percentage of population below the poverty level (11.4% of the statewide population is below the poverty level for the 2023 IUP). The project area must be known when a pre-application is submitted in order to determine eligibility. Projects that qualify under this tier will receive 30% loan forgiveness up to a maximum amount of \$1M for projects on the Base Program Project Priority List. These municipalities will receive 49% of the loan amount for projects on the Lead Service Line Replacement Project Priority List as funds allow.

The additional subsidy requirements and progress towards satisfying them are tracked for each applicable grant and reported in the KPWSLF Annual Report. The table below provides summary information on known additional subsidy requirements and estimated dates of finalization.

Additional Subsidy Requirements (Discretionary Criteria)

Grant Year	Required Additional Subsidy Amount	Committed Additional Subsidy (Includes Loans that are not Finalized)	Awarded Additional Subsidy (Finalized Loans)	Estimated Additional Subsidy Finalization Date
2016	\$1,894,600.00	\$1,894,600.00	\$1,843,405.64	Aug-22
2017	\$1,878,400.00	\$1,878,400.00	\$380,496.00	Aug-22
2018	\$2,577,400.00	\$2,577,400.00	\$308,654.50	Aug-22
2019	\$2,576,400.00	\$2,576,400.00	\$0.00	Aug-22
2020	\$1,788,500.00	\$1,788,500.00	\$0.00	Aug-22
2021	\$1,786,820.00	\$1,786,820.00	\$0.00	Aug-23
2022	\$1,138,200.00	\$504,858.30	\$0.00	TBD
2022 BIL EC	\$8,765,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD
2023 BIL EC (Est.)	\$8,765,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD
Totals	\$31,170,320.00	\$13,006,978.30	\$2,532,556.14	

Additional Subsidy Requirements (Disadvantaged Communities)

Grant Year	Required Additional Subsidy Amount	Maximum Additional Subsidy	Committed Additional Subsidy (Includes Loans that are not Finalized)	Awarded Additional Subsidy (Finalized Loans)	Estimated Additional Subsidy Finalization Date
2019	\$772,920	\$4,471,250.00	\$766,165.97	\$743,245.97	Dec-22
2020	\$766,500	\$4,471,250.00	\$766,500.00	\$0.00	Aug-22
2021	\$765,780	\$4,467,050.00	\$765,780.00	\$0.00	Aug-23
2022	\$975,600	\$2,845,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD
2022 BIL Gen	\$10,228,750	\$10,228,750.00	\$3,961,315.97	\$0.00	TBD
2022 BIL LSL	\$16,116,590	\$16,116,590.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD
2023 BIL Gen (Est.)	\$11,800,000	\$11,800,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD
2023 BIL LSL (Est.)	\$16,116,590	\$16,116,590.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD
2023 (Est.)	\$975,600	\$2,845,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD
Totals	\$58,518,330.00	\$73,362,480.00	\$6,259,761.94	\$743,245.97	

Possible projects on the 2023 PPLs are eligible for an estimated \$58.2M in principal forgiveness. KDHE will determine which classification of additional subsidy (and associated grant year) an eligible project would be awarded from, at the time the principal forgiveness is awarded. KDHE anticipates only awarding the required minimum amount of additional subsidy for Disadvantaged Communities, however KDHE reserves the right to use up to the maximum amount depending on project demand, capitalization grant award timing, and risk to future capacity in meeting loan demands.

KDHE will commit available principal forgiveness funds according to the priority ranking found in the 2023 Intended Use Plan for eligible loans meeting the application submittal deadline of October 15, 2022.

VI. EQUIVALENCY PROJECTS

The KWPSLF must designate in the Intended Use Plan, a project or group of projects equal to the capitalization grant amount that will be required to submit an audit that complies with the Single Audit Act requirements, comply with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act reporting requirements, Build America Buy America, and other federal crosscutter requirements. At the time of loan execution KDHE will determine if such loan will be required to comply with these requirements. Because it is unknown which projects listed on the PPLs will execute loan agreements, it is not possible to list specific loans that will meet these requirements for the anticipated 2022 and 2023 capitalization grants. Equivalency loans will be listed in the annual report.

VII. SHORT AND LONG-TERM GOALS OF THE KPWSLF

The state will pursue the following short-term goals as it implements the program.

1. Provide funding options for systems to correct problems that have caused enforcement actions.
2. Provide funding for replacement of deteriorating infrastructure.
3. Provide funding for technical assistance to small systems.
4. Encourage projects that consolidate or interconnect in a regional manner which would reduce public health risks or make more efficient use of source water capacity and treatment processes.
5. Assure small public water supply systems are included in the loan program by providing at least 20% of available loan funds to systems serving a population of less than 5,000.
6. Spend down grant funds within 2 years from the date of the grant award.
7. Complete capitalization grant applications within 3 months of the establishment of final allotment amounts by EPA.
8. Deposit and spend any required state match prior to capitalization grant award.

The state will pursue the following long-term goals, as it implements the program.

1. Maintain a well-managed perpetual program to allow a source of funds to be available to systems in need.
2. Encourage systems to choose projects with the most long-term cost-effective solutions.
3. Encourage systems to implement projects that have little if any significant impact to the environment.
4. Continue to implement and expand the Capacity Development Program.
5. Explore ways to make the program more affordable/desirable to systems.
6. Comply with state and federal laws and the state/EPA capitalization grant agreement.
7. Assist water suppliers in meeting SDWA requirements.
8. Protect public health.

VIII. REVOLVED FUNDS

Revolved funds are revenues in excess of the amounts needed to make bond principal and interest payments. As of May 31, 2022, the Fund had approximately \$91.5M in revolved funds available for disbursement and anticipates another \$18M to be added during the 2023 program year.

The KPWSLF has historically utilized pre-spending of bond proceeds using recycled funds. Pre-spending bond proceeds will help assure that the Fund meets the one and three year spend down requirements for bond proceeds and avoid penalties imposed by tax laws. A portion of the anticipated leveraged bond issue during the 2023 program year will reimburse for specific loan disbursements made prior to the bond issue.

IX. DESCRIPTION OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES TO BE FUNDED

Sections 1452(g)(2) and 1452(k)(1) of the SDWA provides the state certain opportunities to reserve a portion of the capitalization grant to assist with administration of the loan fund and other regulatory program requirements. The following is a list of set-asides and uses that can be utilized:

- A. Administration of the KPWSLF (can use the greatest of \$400,000; 1/5 percent of the current valuation of the fund; or an amount equal to 4 percent of all grant awards to the fund under this section for the fiscal year).
- B. Technical assistance to systems serving 10,000 or fewer persons (up to 2%);
- C. State program management (up to 10%)
 - 1) to administer the state PWSS program;
 - 2) to develop and implement a capacity development strategy.
- D. Other authorized activities (up to 15%).

Any funds, which are reserved but not spent, will not be lost. The actual amounts spent during the program year will differ from the amounts shown as reserved for the 2022 and 2023 grants. Funds from previous grants and work plans will be spent in addition to (or prior to) the reserved amounts for the 2022 and 2023 grants. It is KDHE's goal to have approximately 2 years of funds reserved in any set-aside to minimize unliquidated obligations.

For the 2022 Base Program capitalization grant, the KPWSLF will use \$400,000 for SRF Program Administration, \$162,600 (2%) for Small Systems Technical Assistance, \$0 for Other Authorized Activities, and \$813,000 (10%) for State Program Management.

For the 2022 BIL General Supplemental capitalization grant the KPWSLF will use \$835,000 (4%) for SRF Program Administration, \$417,500 (2%) for Small Systems Technical Assistance, \$0 for Other Authorized Activities, and \$0 for State Program Management.

For the 2022 BIL Lead Service Line capitalization grant the KPWSLF anticipates using \$1,315,640 (4%) for SRF Program Administration, \$657,820 (2%) for Small Systems Technical

Assistance, \$0 for Other Authorized Activities, and \$0 for State Program Management.

The KPWSLF does not anticipate the need to take out any set asides from the 2022 BIL Emerging Contaminants capitalization grant.

For the 2023 capitalization grants (assuming the same appropriation amount as the 2022 grants) the KPWSLF only anticipates taking set asides from the 2023 Base Program grant using \$400,000 for SRF Program Administration, 2% for Technical Assistance (\$162,600), 10% for State Program Management (\$813,000) and 3% (\$243,900) for Other Authorized Activities. These amounts are subject to change once KDHE is provided with the actual 2023 capitalization grant allotment amount. Any changes and/or reservation of set-aside credits will be described in the grant application and recorded in future IUPs and Annual Reports. The state has the option of transferring unspent set-asides to the loan fund in future years and reserve authority to take transferred or unreserved funds from future grants.

A. SRF Program Administration

Activities funded with this set-aside include financial reviews, project design review and approval, project ranking, priority list management, tracking of loan repayments, construction inspection, Office of Water State Revolving Funds (OWSRF) data maintenance, updating the needs survey, processing of loan disbursements, and any other costs associated with the operation of the KPWSLF. KDHE will use the full \$835,000 reserved from the 2022 BIL General Supplemental for technical assistance to systems in completing lead service line inventories, which will be a requirement for SRF loan applications utilizing the lead service line replacement funds provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

SRF Administration Set-Aside Spending Plan

Grant	Amount Available	FY2023 Spending	FY2024 Spending	FY2025 Spending
2021	\$179,835	\$179,835		
2022	\$400,000	\$100,000	\$300,000	
2022 BIL Gen	\$835,000	\$400,000	\$435,000	
2022 BIL LSL	\$1,315,640		\$500,000	\$500,000
2023 (est.)	\$400,000			\$300,000

FY Spending Totals	\$679,835	\$1,235,000	\$800,000
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B. Small System Technical Assistance

Funds from this set-aside are used to provide technical assistance to public water suppliers serving less than 10,000 people. Work conducted under this set-aside will be implemented through contracts with service providers and through salary and costs of KDHE staff that provide assistance to qualifying systems through KDHE's Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) or other

KDHE staff assistance as needed. Any balance not used during the program year will be used for continued technical assistance to small systems in the future.

KDHE will use the full \$417,500 reserved from the 2022 BIL General Supplemental for technical assistance to small systems in completing lead service line inventories, which will be a requirement for SRF loan applications utilizing the lead service line replacement funds provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Other assistance will be provided in the areas of compliance, operation and maintenance, with a focus on systems with drinking water violations to return to compliance. Systems will benefit in resolving MCL and treatment technique violations and responding to water quality complaints and emergency low-pressure problems. Systems operating surface water treatment plants will receive training in operational tests, chemical dosages, filter operations, and record keeping. Funds from this set aside could also be used to provide assistance in monitoring and analyzing harmful algal blooms associated with small systems.

Technical Assistance Set-Aside Spending Plan

Grant	Amount Available	FY2023 Spending	FY2024 Spending	FY2025 Spending
2019	\$98,996	\$98,996		
2021	\$100,000	\$70,000	\$30,000	
2022	\$162,600		\$162,600	
2022 BIL Gen	\$417,500	\$300,000	\$117,500	
2022 BIL LSL	\$657,820		\$500,000	\$157,820
2023 (est.)	\$162,600			\$162,600
FY Spending Totals		\$468,996	\$810,100	\$320,420

C. State Program Management

Funds from this set-aside will be used to pay salary and costs for the Capacity Development Program and Public Water Supply Supervision Program (which includes the Operator Certification Program). Up to 10% of the capitalization grant can be used for these activities. Duties of the positions funded by this set-aside can include management of the Capacity Development Program, maintaining and enhancing PWSS data systems, tracking and review of compliance data, enforcement activities, PWSS program management and development, operator certification program management and development, PWSS engineering plan review and permit issuance, and PWSS inspections. It is anticipated that this set aside will also be used on partial salaries for Bureau of Water and Public Water Supply administrators. Any balance not used during the program year will be used for continued State Program Management costs in the future.

State Program Management Set-Aside Spending Plan

Grant	Amount Available	FY2023 Spending	FY2024 Spending	FY2025 Spending
2020	\$12,793	\$12,793		
2021	\$370,516	370,516		
2022	\$813,000	\$300,000	\$513,000	
2023 (est.)	\$813,000		\$400,000	\$413,000
FY Spending Totals		\$683,309	\$913,000	\$413,000

D. Other Authorized Activities

Funds will be used to fund KanCap training, asset management training, capacity development technical assistance, technical assistance with financial planning and rate setting, operator training, development and implementation of an AWOP as a component of the Capacity Development Strategy, development and implementation of a drinking water protection program as a component of the Capacity Development Strategy, development and implementation of a harmful algal bloom monitoring and analysis program as a component of the Capacity Development Strategy, and development of training and reporting tools associated with asset management, rate setting, and TFM surveys.

Other Authorized Activities Set-Aside Spending Plan

Grant	Amount Available	FY2023 Spending	FY2024 Spending	FY2025 Spending
2020	\$458,836	\$300,000	\$158,836	
2023 (est.)	\$243,900		\$150,000	\$93,900
FY Spending Totals		\$300,000	\$308,836	\$93,900

Summary of Capitalization Grant Uses

FFY 2022		FFY 2023 (Estimated)	
Direct Loan	\$6,754,400	Direct Loan	\$6,510,500
Administration	\$400,000	Administration	\$400,000
Technical Assistance	\$162,600	Technical Assistance	\$162,600
State Program Management	\$813,000	State Program Management	\$813,000
Other Authorized Activities	\$0	Other Authorized Activities	\$243,900
Total	\$8,130,000	Total	\$8,130,000

BIL Gen Sup FFY 2022	
Direct Loan	\$19,622,500
Administration	\$835,000
Technical Assistance	\$417,500
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$20,875,000

BIL Gen Sup FFY 2023 (Estimated)	
Direct Loan	\$24,100,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$24,100,000

BIL LSL FFY 2022	
Direct Loan	\$30,917,540
Administration	\$1,315,640
Technical Assistance	\$657,820
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$32,891,000

BIL LSL FFY 2023 (Estimated)	
Direct Loan	\$32,891,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$32,891,000

BIL EC FFY 2022	
Direct Loan	\$8,765,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	8,765,000

BIL EC FFY 2023 (Estimated)	
Direct Loan	\$8,765,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$8,765,000

X. RATES AND USES OF FEES

For loans with an effective date before July 1, 2018, loan recipients were charged a one-time 0.25% Loan Origination Fee (LOF), this fee is not charged to loans executed after July 1, 2018. The LOF is typically capitalized in the loan amount, but recipients can make that payment from their own funds if desired. Every loan recipient pays a service fee on outstanding balances due semiannually (this service fee rate is included in the gross loan interest rate). For loans with an effective date after May 31, 2018 the service fee is calculated differently through the first 4 years of repayments than in the remaining years of repayments. Through the first 4 years of repayments the service fee will be equal to the gross interest rate minus 0.35%. For the remaining years of repayments, the service fee will be equal to 0.35%. Fees collected through the first 4 years of repayments will be used as state match for future capitalization grants.

Fees obtained from the LOF are used to pay for financial reviews and technical assistance in completing loan applications. As of May 31, 2022, there was a balance of \$451,086.941 in the Loan Origination Fee account. The service fee on outstanding balances is used to pay for KPWSLF expenses such as accounting services, legal services associated with bonds, annual bond service fees, annual dues for the Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities, and as state match for capitalization grants. The service fee account is also used for non-KPWSLF expenses such as software and computer equipment for the Public Water Supply section, salary and benefits (and other operating costs for the Public Water Supply Supervision Program), planning grants, emergency planning and design grants, annual dues for the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators and the Western State Water Council. As of May 31, 2022, the balance of the service fee account was \$4,068,977.07 with \$1,705,189.79 of that amount set aside to use as state match.

XI. CROSS COLLATERALIZATION AND TRANSFERS

The KPWSLF and KWPCRF are cross collateralized and process is explained in detail in the Operating Agreement between KDHE and EPA.

Both SRF programs use the same bond indenture referred to as the Master Financing Indenture (MFI). The MFI is structured as a cross-collateralization mechanism as all interest revenues are pledged to the MFI State Match bonds and excess interest revenue and all other revenues are pledged to the MFI Leveraged Bonds. The KPWSLF and KWPCRF will maintain and operate the loan programs as separate entities with separate accounting of all loan disbursements, interest revenues, principal revenues, state match debt service, leveraged debt service, state match bond issuance amounts, leveraged bond issuance amounts, state match bond proceeds, leveraged bond proceeds, and any other fund or account established in the MFI.

If cross-collateralization is used to pay debt service on MFI bonds, KDHE accounting will show revenue from one program was needed to pay debt service of the other program. That amount will be treated as a loan (without interest) to be repaid once the borrowing program has available funds in its portion of the Program Equity Fund. In the unlikely event that State Match debt service could not be paid using the corresponding program's portion of interest revenues in the MFI, an amount necessary to pay the State Match debt service of the program would be transferred from the corresponding program's Service Fee account to the State Match debt service account (Service Fees are an interest component of the loan repayments). This will assure that the assets of one program are not used, even temporarily, to pay for the other program's State Match debt service.

Furthermore, the MFI will not issue any bonds unless it can show that the program which receives bond proceeds can pay 100% of the debt service of the corresponding bonds (in other words, without using cross-collateralization).

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment reserves the right to transfer 33% of the amount of the Drinking Water 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 capitalization grants from the Kansas Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund to the Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund in the future. The transferred funds will not be federal funds and will come from either bond proceeds, investment

earnings, or recycled funds. This would help the KPWSLF to meet loan demands in the future and should not impact the ability for the KWPCRF to fund demand for projects. While the EPA BIL Implementation Memo prohibits transfer of federal appropriations calculated for the BIL Lead Service Line Replacement grants, there is no prohibition on transferring non-federal funds based on the amount of such grants.

	DW SRF Capitalization Grant Amount	Potential Non-federal Transfer from CW to DW SRF
2019	\$12,882,000	\$4,251,060.00
2020	\$12,775,000	\$4,215,750.00
2021	\$12,763,000	\$4,211,790.00
2022	\$8,130,000	\$2,682,900.00
2022 BIL General Supplemental	\$20,875,000	\$6,888,750.00
2022 BIL LSL Replacement	\$32,891,000	\$10,854,030.00
2022 BIL Emerging Contaminants	\$8,765,000	\$2,892,450.00
2023 Est.	\$8,130,000	\$2,682,900.00
2023 BIL General Supplemental Est.	\$24,100,000	\$7,953,000.00
2023 BIL LSL Replacement Est.	\$32,891,000	\$10,854,030.00
2023 BIL Emerging Contaminants Est.	\$8,765,000	\$2,892,450.00
Total Transfer Authority		\$60,379,110

XII. CASH DRAW RATIO

The non-set-aside portion of the 2022 and 2023 capitalization grants will be direct loaned. KDHE will determine which loans receive capitalization grant funds at the time of disbursement. The 2022 capitalization grants require a state match of \$3,713,500 of which \$136,563.60 was deposited on March 11, 2021. The remaining amount of \$3,576,936.40 needed for the state match of the 2022 capitalization grants was obtained from \$9,000,000.00 of bond proceeds that were deposited on March 31, 2022.

Federal Grants/State Match Requirements

	EPA Grant	Grant Award Date	SM requirement	2020 SM Bond 02/27/2020	2021 SM Bond 03/11/2021	2022 SM Bond 3/31/2022
FFY 2021	\$12,763,000	8/16/2021	\$2,552,600	189,163.60	2,363,436.40	
FFY 2022	\$8,130,000		\$1,626,000		136,563.60	1,489,436.40
FFY 2022 BIL Gen Sup	\$20,875,000		\$2,087,500			2,087,500.00
FFY 2023**	\$8,130,000		\$1,626,000			1,626,000.00
FFY 2023 BIL Gen Sup**	\$24,100,000		\$2,410,000			2,410,000.00
FFY 2024**	\$8,130,000		\$1,626,000			1,387,064.00
Total SM Bond Proceeds per Issue				\$2,600,000	\$2,500,000	\$9,000,000

** Estimated grant amount not yet allocated

The \$136,563.60 that was deposited in 2021 was fully disbursed to loans in March of 2021 (as documented for the 2021 capitalization grant application). The remaining requirement of \$3,576,936.40 that was deposited on March 31, 2022 was fully disbursed to loans by April 25, 2022, prior to any grant draws, therefore the draw ratio for the 2022 capitalization grants is 100%.

XIII. PUBLIC REVIEW

A public hearing on the FY2023 Intended Use Plan and Priority Ranking System was held on June 27, 2022. A copy of the meeting notice was published in the Kansas Register. The hearing attendance list and a summary of the hearing is included in Appendix D.

Appendix A

Project Priority List

Appendix B

Sources and Uses Table

Sources and Uses

For Program Year 2023

Sources:

Beginning Cash and Investments	\$91,500,524
Interest Earnings (other than loan repayments)	\$500,000
2019 Grant	\$98,996
2020 Grant	\$471,629
2021 Grant	\$650,352
2022 Grants	\$70,661,000
2023 Grants	\$73,886,000
Loan Repayments	\$29,961,619
Service Fees	\$1,400,000
Bond Proceeds	\$100,000,000
Total Sources	\$369,130,120

Uses:

Loan Disbursements	\$130,000,000
SRF Administration	\$1,014,945
Public Water Supply Supervision Assistance	\$1,940,439
SRF Debt Service Payments	\$12,122,397
Investments	\$224,052,339
Total Uses	\$369,130,120

Appendix C

Project Priority System

**State of Kansas
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Division of Environment
Bureau of Water**

State Fiscal Year 2023
Kansas Public Water Supply Loan
Fund Project Priority System

July 1, 2022

**Kansas Department of Health and
Environment Kansas Public Water
Supply Loan Fund Project Priority
System
FY 2023**

I. INTRODUCTION

The SDWA and Kansas Statutes establishing the public water supply loan fund require KDHE to develop a project priority system; including ranking criteria to determine which projects should receive loans. The ranking criteria found in previous Intended Use Plans evaluated different types of projects and benefits realized for those project types. Because the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act provides federal funds reserved for specific project types, separate ranking criteria is needed to be able to rank projects of the same type adequately. This priority system will have different criteria established for base program projects, emerging contaminant projects, and lead service line replacement projects. In preparing a priority list, the Secretary is required to exclude projects from applicants who have not adopted and implemented water conservation plans consistent with Kansas Water Office guidelines. KDHE is also required to ensure that at least 20% of loan fund monies are made available to communities of less than 5,000 people.

II. PRIORITY RATING CRITERIA FOR BASE PROGRAM PROJECTS

The priority rating criteria for base program projects are used to numerically rank projects for potential funding assistance from the Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund. State law and the SDWA both provide guidance on factors to be considered when ranking projects.

The SDWA requires priority be given to projects that address the most serious risks to human health, that are necessary to assure compliance with requirements of the SDWA (national primary drinking water regulations) and to assist public water supplies most in need, on a per household basis according to state affordability criteria. The priority ranking process is weighted regarding the health benefits related to project types, however, projects can be comprised of multiple project types that have different levels of benefits. Project ranking will only reflect the ranking points for the project type that ranks the highest. For example, a project that adds a treatment process to reduce a contaminant that is above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) will have high ranking points, but a project that replaces aging waterlines will have lower ranking points. A project that includes both an MCL resolving treatment process and an aging waterline replacement project, will only be ranked according the treatment scope of the project. Note, that for systems with MCL violations that submit a pre-application for a project with multiple types, KDHE cannot provide loan funds for other types of the project until the MCL violations have been resolved.

Kansas statutes require KDHE to give consideration to projects consistent with the public water supply regionalization strategies developed in the Kansas Water Plan. Since no regionalization strategies have been proposed, the rating criteria cannot address this issue. However, the rating criteria do award points for system consolidation.

The Bureau of Water will consider the following factors in determining the numerical scores of each project:

- 1) Water quality issues, including compliance with maximum contaminant levels, treatment techniques, aesthetic factors, and unregulated contaminants.
- 2) Consolidation of systems;
- 3) Improvements to reliability;
- 4) State median and applicant household income levels;
- 5) Special categories; and
- 6) KDHE adjustment

III. PRIORITY RATING CRITERIA FOR EMERGING CONTAMINANT PROJECTS

The priority rating criteria for emerging contaminant projects are used to numerically rank projects for potential funding assistance from the Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund. Because the projects in this category will have similar health related benefits, ranking criteria will evaluate system specific conditions to differentiate between projects adequately.

The Bureau of Water will consider the following factors in determining the numerical scores of each project:

- 1) Whether contaminant levels exceed EPA Health Advisory levels;
- 2) If the contaminant is a cyanotoxin, whether the system's source water has reported Harmful Algal Blooms;
- 3) Projects that reduce PFAS contaminants;
- 4) If the System serves census tracts that have been determined to be Disadvantaged Communities by EPAs [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool](#);
- 5) If the system serves a population of 25,000 or less;
- 6) If the project will use treatment or replacement to address the contaminant.

IV. PRIORITY RATING CRITERIA FOR LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENTS

The priority rating criteria for lead service line replacement projects are used to numerically rank projects for potential funding assistance from the Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund. Because the projects in this category will have similar health related benefits, ranking criteria will evaluate system specific conditions to differentiate between projects adequately.

The Bureau of Water will consider the following factors in determining the numerical

scores of each project:

- 1) Lead service line replacements or galvanized service lines considered lead service lines;
- 2) If the system has had a lead action limit exceedance;
- 3) If the system has completed the service line inventory at the time the SRF pre-application was submitted;
- 4) If the System serves census tracts or the project location has census tracts that have been determined to be Disadvantaged Communities by the Council on Environmental Quality's [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool](#);
- 5) If the system serves a population of 10,000 or less;
- 6) If the system will replace the private side of lead service lines without any additional cost to the user;
- 7) The degree of poverty for the system.

V. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL PROJECTS

Potential projects for inclusion on the project priority list may be identified by public water supply officials, by KDHE, through participation in national needs surveys, through routine inspection and special studies; or by federal, state, or local agencies.

Projects may also be identified by the Secretary of KDHE as necessary for correction of an emergency condition.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

KDHE will use the following procedures in administering the priority system.

1. The Bureau of Water will prepare annually, a priority list of all projects to be included in the Intended Use Plan for possible funding during the state fiscal year. The Project Priority List (PPL) will include the rank for each project.
2. The Bureau of Water will give public notice of the Intended Use Plan and hold a minimum of one public hearing to receive comments. The Bureau of Water will provide information upon request, on the detailed calculation of the priority rank of a project.
3. If the PPL includes a funding line based on estimated money available, the highest ranking projects equal to the funds available will be given the first opportunity to apply for funding. If there is no funding line in the PPL, all projects will have an opportunity to apply for funding.
4. The Secretary of KDHE may amend the PPL and the Intended Use Plan to include a project requested by the Bureau of Water as needed to protect public health, or to meet emergency needs.
5. A project must be listed in the PPL prepared by KDHE to receive a loan; unless

funded under the emergency provision or bypass provision.

6. If projects above the funding line (if there is a funding line) in the PPL fail to apply for or execute loans, those funds will be made available to the highest ranked projects ready to proceed that are below the funding line. This ability to bypass projects is necessary to assure available funds are obligated on a timely basis.
7. Kansas law requires 20% of available loan funds to be made available to public water suppliers that serve less than 5,000 people. If available, projects serving less than 5,000 people, totaling at least 30% of available loan funds, will be included above the funding line in the PPL to assure sufficient projects to meet the 20% requirement. Projects from public water suppliers serving less than 5,000 population will be indicated on the Project Priority List and may be placed above the funding line (if a funding line exists) regardless of priority ranking, if necessary to meet the 20% requirement.
8. Projects with identical ranking scores will be listed and prioritized according to the system population with lower population ranked above higher populations.

VII. PROJECT RATING PROCEDURE FOR BASE PROGRAM PROJECTS

Projects identified as Base Program Projects, will be ranked by the rating system set forth below. The highest point total denotes the highest priority for funding. A separate ranking will be prepared for each project. Projects will receive points for each applicable category.

1. Water quality issues:

Acute MCL or treatment technique violation corrected	35 points
Chronic MCL or treatment technique violation corrected	30 points
Impending MCL violation corrected	20 points
Intermittent MCL violation corrected	15 points
Compliance with administrative order/Significant Deficiency	13 points
Unregulated contaminant reduction	12 points

2. Consolidation:

System consolidation of two or more water systems	10 points each
Source consolidation by system interconnection	5 points

3. Reliability improvement:

Second source for single source systems	15 points
Low water pressure (less than 20 psi)	13 points
Treatment Plant rehabilitation	10 points
Additional Storage (if current is less than 24 hours)	10 points
Connecting to an additional source	9 points
Correct excessive water loss (over 20%)	9 points
Replace inoperable/failing well	8 points

Storage Rehab/Replacement	7 points
Aging Pipe Replacement	7 points
Rehab Pumpstation	6 points
Distribution system looping	5 points
Replace meters/upgrade to AMI	5 points
Water restrictions in last 3 years	5 points
Emergency Power	5 points

4. Beneficiary Measures:

Poverty % over 30%	4 points
< 80% of State Median Household Income (SMHI)	3 points
Poverty % over 20%	2 points
Population less than 1,000	2 points
> 80% of SMHI but < SMHI	1 point
Population between 5,000 and 1,000	1 point

5. Special categories:

Extend distribution system to unserved area	15 points
Upgrade to meet future regulations	10 points
Plant expansion	10 points
Water treatment waste discharges	5 points

6. KDHE point adjustment (case by case special circumstances) Up to 35 points

System implements an Asset Management Program	10 points
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BACKGROUND

The following background is provided to explain the factors KDHE will consider when awarding points under the project rating criteria.

1. Water Quality Issues

This group considers a project's ability to correct violations of drinking water standards. Acute MCL and treatment technique violations are those violations which may have an immediate public health impact, or which require public notices to be given under the acute MCL violation provision of the public notification regulations. Only nitrate MCL violations and acute coliform MCL violations are covered by this provision at the present time. Violations of surface water treatment requirements will be included as an acute violation. Chronic MCL violations are those MCL violations which have health impacts over a longer period of time. Projects to provide treatment for an impending violation will also be considered in this category. Generally, an impending violation would be scored if an identifiable plume of contamination was threatening a water source. Projects to resolve intermittent MCL violations are for systems that have MCL violations within the last 3 years, but current levels of contaminants are within limits due to operation improvements or natural variation of contaminants in the source water. Existence of an administrative order to correct a non MCL violation, or a significant deficiency from a KDHE Sanitary

Survey, will also be considered in this category. KDHE will also consider projects providing treatment for unregulated contaminants which may have health impacts under this category. Extensions of distribution systems to areas with documented water quality problems may also receive points under this section.

2. Consolidation

Kansas law requires the department to encourage regional cooperative projects. Ten points will be added for each system to be consolidated by a project. (Two systems that consolidate into 1 system would receive 20 points; 3 systems that consolidate into 1 system would receive 30 points). Five points will be added for projects in which systems remain separate but purchase water with a permanent interconnection.

3. Reliability Issues

Projects which add supplemental sources of water to systems with single sources are important to assure the reliability of a system and will receive points under this category. KDHE will consider the level of water restriction imposed when awarding points under this category. Restrictions on domestic consumption will receive ranking points but outdoor restrictions will not. KDHE will also consider efforts made by an applicant to locate and reduce water losses and promote water conservation. Projects which rehabilitate treatment plants, add storage to meet peak needs, and loop dead end lines are also considered to improve reliability. KDHE will give greater weight to projects which correct low pressure problems, when the problems are documented by field measurements.

4. Beneficiaries Income

This section allows additional points to be awarded based on the applicant's median household income compared to the state median household income. Points will also be awarded for high percentages of poverty found on the U.S. Census Bureau web site, using the most current American Community Survey data.

5. Special Categories

Projects can receive additional ranking points if they meet any of these special categories.

6. KDHE point adjustment

This category allows KDHE to award a maximum of 35 discretionary points when circumstances exist which are not adequately accommodated by the categories described above. These circumstances can include but are not limited to extra points for systems that utilize asset management programs, completing KanCap board member training classes, or adding treatment for unregulated contaminants that are covered by an EPA health advisory.

VIII. PROJECT RATING PROCEDURE FOR EMERGING CONTAMINANTS PROJECTS

Projects identified as Emerging Contaminants Projects will be ranked by the rating system set forth below. The highest point total denotes the highest priority for funding. A separate ranking will be

prepared for each project. Projects will receive points for each applicable category.

1. EPA Health Advisories:

Concentration above an EPA health advisory value	15 points
Concentration below an EPA Health advisory value	5 points

2. Cyanobacterial Toxin contaminants:

Source has reported at least 1 HAB for 3 consecutive yrs.	15 points
Source has reported at least 1 HAB for 2 consecutive yrs.	10 points
Source Water has reported a HAB in last 3 years	5 points

3. PFAS Contaminants:

PFAS contaminant issue	20 points
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4. Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool designated Disadvantaged Community:

Threshold exceeded for each category	5 points each
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5. Population:

System serves population 1,000 or less	10 points
System serves population 3,000 or less	8 points
System serves population 10,000 or less	6 points
System serves population 20,000 or less	4 points
System served population 25,000 or less	2 points

6. Treatment and replacement:

Project will use treatment to reduce contaminant	10 points
Project will replace infrastructure to reduce contaminant	5 points

BACKGROUND

The following background is provided to explain the factors KDHE will consider when awarding points under the project rating criteria for Emerging Contaminants.

1. EPA Health Advisories

EPA publishes health advisories for many contaminants that are not regulated. These advisories are based on health risks that may be increased due to consumption of a specific contaminant. These risks are calculated at different levels based on one day, ten day, or lifetime exposure. If the levels of the contaminant in finished water are higher than the lifetime exposure in an EPA health advisory, more points will be awarded to the project. Health advisories for Cyanotoxins will use the 10-day adult exposure since short term

exposure is more consistent with cyclical sources of cyanotoxins. Projects that do not have documented contaminant levels of finished water above zero will not get ranking points in this category.

2. Cyanobacterial Toxin Contaminants

If the project will resolve an issue with cyanobacterial toxins, it can receive extra ranking points based on the system's source water history of having harmful algal blooms (HAB). If the source has had consistent HABs over 3 years it will receive more ranking points than sources with less frequent HABs.

3. PFAS Contaminants

Because the law that created this special funding category also indicated a priority for addressing PFAS contaminants, all projects that addresses a PFAS contaminant with documented levels in finished water (above method detection limits) will receive extra ranking points.

4. Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool designated Disadvantaged Community

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) created a [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool](#) as directed by Executive Order 14008 to help identify disadvantaged communities. The determination of a disadvantaged community by this tool is not related to KDHE's determination of a disadvantaged community through the affordability criteria described in the Intended Use Plan. However, if a system or part of a system is located in one of the census tracts that the screening tool has determined is a disadvantaged community, the project will receive additional ranking points. Ranking points will be awarded based on how many categories exceeded the disadvantaged community threshold for the qualifying census tract.

5. Population

The law that created this special funding category requires that 25% of the funds be directed to disadvantaged communities as determined by the Intended Use Plan, or public water systems serving fewer than 25,000 persons. Extra ranking points are provided based on population of the system to help meet this requirement.

6. Treatment and Replacement

Addressing an emerging contaminant issue can be accomplished by either removing the contaminant with treatment of the source water, changing source infrastructure that does not contain the contaminant, or replacing contaminated infrastructure. More ranking points will be awarded for projects that use treatment to remove contaminants than projects that change source water infrastructure or replace contaminated infrastructure.

IX. PROJECT RATING PROCEDURE FOR LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT PROJECTS

Projects identified as lead service line replacement Projects, will be ranked by the rating system set forth below. The highest point total denotes the highest priority for funding. A separate ranking will be prepared for each project. Projects will receive points for each applicable category.

1. Lead Service Lines (LSL):

Actual LSL replacement	15 points
Projects for completing inventories	10 points
Galvanized service line replacement	5 points

2. Lead Action Limit:

Lead Action Limit Exceedance in last 3 years	5 points
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3. Service Line Inventory:

If the system has completed the inventory	15 points
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4. Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool designated Disadvantaged Community:

Project area located in census tract	10 points each
Threshold exceeded for each category	5 points each

5. Population:

System serves population 500 or less	10 points
System serves population 1,000 or less	8 points
System serves population 3,000 or less	6 points
System serves population 5,000 or less	4 points
System serves population 10,000 or less	2 points

6. Cost of Private LSL:

No charge for private LSL costs	10 points
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7. Degree of Poverty:

Poverty % over 30%	4 points
Poverty % over 20%	2 points

BACKGROUND

The following background is provided to explain the factors KDHE will consider when awarding points under the project rating criteria for lead service line replacement projects.

1. Lead Service Lines (LSL)

Projects for the replacement of lead service lines, replacement galvanized service lines that were ever downstream of any lead service line or service line of unknown material, or for activities to complete service line inventories are eligible to use these special funds. Actual lead service line replacement will have the most priority, inventory activities will have the next priority, and replacing eligible galvanized lines will have the least priority.

2. Lead Action Limit Exceedance

If the system has exceeded a lead action limit in the previous 3 years.

3. Service Line Inventory Completion

Having a completed service line inventory for the system at the time of pre-application submittal is a clear indication that the system is ready to proceed with a project. This category is for systems that have the inventory completed and submitted using the required KDHE template.

4. Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool designated Disadvantaged Community

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) created a [Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool](#) as directed by Executive Order 14008 to help identify disadvantaged communities. The determination of a disadvantaged community by this tool is not related to KDHE's determination of a disadvantaged community through the affordability criteria described in the Intended Use Plan. However, if the project area is known and is located in one of the census tracts that the screening tool has determined is a disadvantaged community, the project will receive additional ranking points. Ranking points will be awarded based on how many categories exceeded the disadvantaged community threshold for the qualifying census tract.

5. Population

Smaller populations will likely have a larger burden in planning and executing lead service line replacement projects. Systems serving a population of 10,000 or less will be prioritized.

6. Private Side Replacement Costs to Owner

To address household affordability concerns and to minimize adverse public health effects, points will be awarded to LSL replacement projects that do not charge any additional costs to the owner for construction activities of the private side replacement of the service line.

7. Degree of Poverty

The degree of poverty of disadvantaged communities will be considered if the percentage of the population in poverty is over 20% and 30%.

Appendix D

Public Participation Summary

project specifications can be accessed by going to <http://procurement.ncrpc.org/HS/projects.html> or by contacting the NCRPC at 785-738-2218 or hlscoordinator@ncrpc.org. This action is being taken on behalf of the South Central, Southeast, Southwest, Northwest and Northeast Kansas Regional Homeland Security Councils.

Lisa Peters
Homeland Security Coordinator
Assistant Executive Director

Doc. No. 050161

State of Kansas

Department of Administration Office of Procurement and Contracts

Notice to Bidders

Sealed bids for items listed will be received by the Office of Procurement and Contracts until 2:00 p.m. on the date indicated. For more information, call 785-296-2376.

All bids are to be submitted via email only to procurement@ks.gov. For more information, please visit https://supplier.sok.ks.gov/psc/sokfsprdsup/SUPPLIER/ERP/c/SCP_PUBLIC_MENU_FL.SCP_PUB_BID_CMP_FL.GBL.

06/07/2022	EVT0008614	Painting of Exteriors – Lansing Correctional Facility
06/08/2022	EVT0008587	HVAC Building Controls Systems – El Dorado CF
06/16/2022	EVT0008611	Aggregate – Cheney Wildlife Area
06/24/2022	EVT0008615	Janitorial Services – Dodge City

The above referenced bid documents can be downloaded at the following website:

https://supplier.sok.ks.gov/psc/sokfsprdsup/SUPPLIER/ERP/c/SCP_PUBLIC_MENU_FL.SCP_PUB_BID_CMP_FL.GBL

Additional files may be located at the following website (please monitor this website on a regular basis for any changes/addenda):

<https://admin.ks.gov/offices/procurement-contracts/bidding-contracts/additional-bid-opportunities>

There are No Bids Under this Website Closing in this Week's Ad

Information regarding prequalification, projects, and bid documents can be obtained at 785-296-8899 or <http://admin.ks.gov/offices/ofpm/dcc>.

Richard Beattie, Director
Office of Procurement and Contracts

Doc. No. 050177

State of Kansas

Wichita State University

Notice of Intent to Lease Real Property

Public notice is hereby given that Wichita State University (WSU), directly or through its affiliate corporation Wichita State Innovation Alliance, Inc., intends to lease, subject to all required state approvals, up to four acres

of real property located on the Wichita State University's campus designated as the "Innovation Campus," for the private development and operation of a partnership building or buildings. The university is interested in leasing such ground to any individual, organization, or entity whose presence on campus would advance the university's applied learning vision or its mission as an educational, cultural, and economic driver for Kansas and the greater public good. The university intends to lease such space for a mutually agreeable period of time up to sixty years, but extended terms and renewal options would be considered. Interested tenants must be willing to be a good fit with the university's educational mission and identify anticipated benefits to the university, its students, and the WSU community (i.e. applied learning, joint research, faculty start-up, WSU curriculum or program support, etc.), and must agree to the essential ground lease terms and restrictive covenants. Interested tenants will be evaluated on: proposal terms, demonstrated benefit to WSU, design concepts, financial stability, and proposed use. Interested tenants will be required to construct adjacent and adequate surface parking that will not be included in the leased ground. Rental rate shall be based on fair market value and negotiable based on term of lease, purpose/use of building improvement, and benefit to the university. The university will consider serious offers and inquiries with detailed proposal terms from any financially qualified individual, group, organization. If interested, please contact Senior Vice President for Industry and Defense Programs, Dr. John Tomblin at john.tomblin@wichita.edu or Property Manager Crystal Stegeman at crystal.stegeman@wichita.edu. This publication is being published pursuant to K.S.A. 75-430a(d), to the extent applicable.

Crystal Stegeman
University Property Manager
Office of the Vice President for
Administration and Finance

Doc. No. 050070

State of Kansas

Department of Health and Environment

Notice of Hearing

A public hearing is scheduled to be conducted at 1:00 p.m. Monday June 27, 2022, using the Zoom virtual meeting platform, to discuss the 2023 Intended Use Plans for the Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund (KP-WSLF) and the Kansas Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (KWPCRF). These Intended Use Plans (IUP) will make additions to the Project Priority List of each program, include estimates and uses of anticipated capitalization grants from EPA (including grants from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act), establish criteria for loan forgiveness, and establish the procedure for ranking drinking water projects. Copies of the draft IUPs can be obtained online at <https://www.kdhe.ks.gov/518/Loan-Fund-Administration-Documents>.

Comments can be presented at the hearing or in writing prior to the hearing. Written comments are recommended. Written comments should be addressed to William

(continued)

Carr, Bureau of Water, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 1000 SW Jackson St, Suite 420, Topeka, KS 66612 or emailed to KDHE.KansasSRF@ks.gov. Register for the hearing at https://us02web.zoom.us/join/register/WN_9E-8i59CRVO6aImdNhVvUQ.

Janet Stanek
Secretary

Doc. No. 050167

State of Kansas

Department of Health and Environment

Notice Concerning Proposed Kansas Air Quality Construction Permit

Notice is hereby given that the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) is soliciting comments regarding a proposed air quality construction permit. Deffenbaugh Industries – Johnson County Landfill has applied for an air quality construction permit in accordance with the provisions of K.A.R. 28-19-300. Emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC), particulate matter (PM), particulate matter with less than or equal to 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM₁₀), particulate matter with less than or equal to 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter (PM_{2.5}), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), oxides of sulfur (SO_x), and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) were evaluated during the permit review process.

Deffenbaugh Industries – Johnson County Landfill, PO Box 3220, Shawnee, KS 66203, owns and operates a municipal solid waste landfill located at 17955 Holiday Dr., Shawnee, Johnson County, KS 66203, at which the relocation of landfill gas energy facility is to be installed including one new plant thermal recuperative oxidizer (TRO), one new open flare, one new plant emergency generator, and four new portable light plant generators.

A copy of the proposed permit, permit application, all supporting documentation, and all information relied upon during the permit application review process are available for public review from the date of publication during normal business hours at the KDHE, Bureau of Air (BOA), 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 310, Topeka, KS 66612-1366 and at the Johnson County Department of Health and Environment, 11875 S. Sunset Dr. #300, Olathe, KS 66061. To obtain or review the proposed permit and supporting documentation, contact Jacob Zortman, 785-296-5231, at the central office of the KDHE or Rollin Sachs, 913-715-6939, at the Johnson County Department of Health and Environment. The standard departmental cost will be assessed for any copies requested. The proposed permit, accompanied with supporting information, is available, free of charge, at the KDHE BOA Public Notice website at <https://www.kdhe.ks.gov/413/Public-Notices>.

Please direct written comments or questions regarding the proposed permit to Jacob Zortman, KDHE, BOA, 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 310, Topeka, KS 66612-1366. In order to be considered in formulating a final permit decision, written comments must be received no later than 12:00 p.m. Monday, June 27, 2022.

A person may request a public hearing be held on the proposed permit. The request for a public hearing shall

be in writing and set forth the basis for the request. The written request must be submitted to FIELD 11, KDHE, BOA, 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 310, Topeka, KS 66612-1366, no later than 12:00 p.m. Monday, June 27, 2022, in order for the Secretary of Health and Environment to consider the request.

Janet Stanek
Secretary

Doc. No. 050171

State of Kansas

Department of Health and Environment

Notice Concerning Proposed Kansas Air Quality Class I Operating Permit Renewal

Notice is hereby given that the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) is soliciting comments regarding a proposed air quality operating permit. Futamura USA, Inc. has applied for a Class I operating permit renewal in accordance with the provisions of K.A.R. 28-19-510 et al. The purpose of a Class I permit is to identify the sources and types of regulated air pollutants emitted from the facility; the emission limitations, standards, and requirements applicable to each source; and the monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements applicable to each source as of the effective date of permit issuance.

Futamura USA, Inc., 6000 SE 2nd St., Tecumseh, KS 66542, owns and operates a cellophane manufacturing facility located at 6000 SE 2nd St., Tecumseh, Shawnee County, KS 66542.

A copy of the proposed permit, permit application, all supporting documentation, and all information relied upon during the permit application review process are available for public review during normal business hours of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the KDHE, Bureau of Air (BOA), 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 310, Topeka, KS 66612-1366 and at the Northeast District Office, 800 W. 24th St., Lawrence, KS 66046. To obtain or review the proposed permit and supporting documentation, contact Jonathan Tennis, 785-296-1581, at the central office of the KDHE or Wendi Kessler, 785-330-8611, at the Northeast District Office. The standard departmental cost will be assessed for any copies requested. The proposed permit, accompanied with supporting information, is available, free of charge, at the KDHE BOA Public Notice website at <https://www.kdhe.ks.gov/413/Public-Notices>.

Please direct written comments or questions regarding the proposed permit to Jonathan Tennis, KDHE, BOA, 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 310, Topeka, KS 66612-1366. In order to be considered in formulating a final permit decision, written comments must be received no later than 12:00 p.m. Monday, June 27, 2022.

A person may request a public hearing be held on the proposed permit. The request for a public hearing shall be in writing and set forth the basis for the request. The written request must be submitted to Jonathan Tennis, KDHE, BOA, 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 310, Topeka, KS 66612-1366, no later than 12:00 p.m. Monday, June 27, 2022, in order for the Secretary of Health and Environment to consider the request.

FY2023 IUP

Summary of Public Hearing

June 27, 2022

FY2023 IUP Public Hearing Attendance List

Jarrold Mann	Ryan Eldredge	Jordan Beck
Cathy Tucker-Vogel	Leza Chryssovergis	Sophie Schmidt
Heidi Schott	Tracy Streeter	Crystal Hinnen
Joshua Toevs	Shelly Shores-Miller	Tanya Nix
Corwyn Trumpp	Matt Koehn	Emily Zung
Heather Chilgren	Tim Maier	Julie Murphy
Tom Wilson	Aaron Witt	Martha Tasker
Jamie Tomlinson	Cara Hendricks	Rebekah McCurdy
Suzanne Loomis	Dustin Ringer	Dan Riney
Laura Burner	Jennifer Kessler	Richard Buller
Rodney Eggleston	Rose Saunders	Allan Soetaert
Barry Smith	Josh Bedel	Sydney Hohn
Melanie Landis	Jonathan Perkins	Clara Bernauer

The hearing was held virtually and covered both the Intended Use Plan for the Kansas Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and the Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund. A presentation summarizing the KPWSLF 2023 Intended Use Plan was made describing:

- additional funding provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
- the Project Priority List
- the new Emerging Contaminants and Lead Service Line Project Priority Lists
- the new priority ranking process
- the new affordability criteria
- the financial status of the KPWSLF
- interest rates
- federal requirements
- possible transfer of funds from KWPCRF to the KPWSLF
- state match requirements

There were no comments received at the public hearing.

Appendix E

List of Ineligible Projects and Activities

List of Ineligible Projects and Activities

In accordance with K.A.R. 28-15-56, the following projects and activities are ineligible for participation in the Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund.

Dams, or rehabilitation of dams;

Water rights, except if the water rights are owned by a system that is being purchased through consolidation as part of a capacity development strategy;

Reservoirs, except for finished water reservoirs and those reservoirs that are part of the treatment process and are located on the property where the treatment facility is located;

Laboratory fees for routine monitoring; Operation and maintenance expenses;

Projects needed mainly for fire protection;

Projects for systems that lack adequate technical, managerial and financial capability, unless assistance will ensure compliance;

Projects for systems in significant non-compliance, unless funding will ensure compliance;

Projects primarily intended to serve future growth.

Source: 40CFR Part 35.3500, 35.3520 (e), and (f)

Appendix F

History of Credits Toward Future Grants

History of Credits Toward Future Grants

Year of Capitalization Grant	Technical Assistance Set-Aside	State Program Management Set-Aside	Administration Set-Aside
1997		\$422,071.00	
1998		\$485,000.00	
1999		\$485,000.00	
2000	\$145,717.00	\$485,000.00	
2001			\$1,674.00
2002		\$181,626.00	\$369,388.00
2003	\$183,584.00	\$485,000.00	
2004	\$190,442.00		
2005	(\$50,000.00)		(\$371,062.00)
2006	(\$125,422.00)		
2007	(\$60,420.00)		
2008	(\$62,080.00)		
2009	(\$84,500.00)		
ARRA	\$390,000.00		\$780,000.00
2010		\$1,660,500.00	
2011	(\$57,610.00)		(\$25,147.00)
2012	(\$70,380.00)		\$200,000.00
2013	(\$93,960.00)		
2014			\$201,600.00
2015			
2016			(\$189,460.00)
2017	(\$93,920.00)		
2018			\$65,480.00
2019			\$60,640.00
2020	\$255,500.00		\$261,000.00
2021	\$155,260.00		\$210,520.00
Totals	\$622,211	\$4,204,197	\$1,564,633

Appendix G

Cash Flow Analysis Summary

Kansas Development Finance Authority
MFI Bonds - DW
Cashflow Analysis

Projected Revenue Coverage

(Semiannual Rollover)

Period Ending	MFI DW Loan Interest Repayments	MFI DW Earnings	MFI DW State Match Debt Service	Transfer from Interest Acct to Principal Acct.	Revenue Fund Principal Beg Balance	MFI DW Loan Principal Repayments	Lev. Bonds Debt Service	MFI DW Periodic Surplus	MFI DW Annual Surplus	MFI DW Annual SM Coverage	MFI DW Annual Lev Coverage
12/31/2021	1,793,980				20,848,635			1,793,980			
5/1/2022	1,356,482	51,438	2,504,897		20,848,635	6,088,222	9,463,250	16,376,630	18,170,609	1.28 : 1	2.85 : 1
11/1/2022	1,412,552	42,980	63,757	538,258		20,465,179	1,037,750	20,819,204			
5/1/2023	1,318,929	106,944	2,279,390		19,965,687	6,764,959	8,741,500	(2,830,058)	17,989,146	1.23 : 1	2.84 : 1
11/1/2023	1,330,746	58,295	41,040	439,614		16,423,949	3,324,375	14,447,575			
5/1/2024	1,366,371	21,281	2,296,040		13,539,188	11,499,143	10,399,375	191,380	14,638,956	1.19 : 1	2.07 : 1
11/1/2024	1,594,200	22,118	27,510	890,734		8,971,665	3,147,500	7,412,972			
5/1/2025	1,582,271	27,165	2,307,510		6,714,899	8,756,544	10,572,500	(2,514,030)	4,898,942	1.38 : 1	1.36 : 1
11/1/2025	1,632,661	25,815	13,830	952,191		9,847,220	2,961,875	8,529,990			
5/1/2026	1,594,671	31,704	2,318,830		7,837,535	10,824,797	10,761,875	(629,533)	7,900,457	1.41 : 1	1.58 : 1
11/1/2026	1,598,143	31,763		1,629,905		10,080,190	2,766,875	8,943,221			
5/1/2027	1,602,434	38,481		1,640,915	8,943,221	10,077,182	10,951,875	766,222	9,709,443		1.71 : 1
11/1/2027	1,616,844	39,067		1,655,912		9,846,267	2,562,250	8,939,928			
5/1/2028	1,720,243	45,784		1,766,027	8,939,928	9,923,645	11,157,250	532,422	9,472,350		1.69 : 1
11/1/2028	1,733,994	46,194		1,780,188		10,018,731	2,347,375	9,451,544			
5/1/2029	1,743,339	53,294		1,796,633	9,451,544	9,415,171	11,372,375	(160,571)	9,290,973		1.68 : 1
11/1/2029	1,847,481	53,185		1,900,666		9,457,116	2,121,750	9,236,031			
5/1/2030	1,785,030	60,123		1,845,154	9,236,031	9,471,537	11,596,750	(280,060)	8,955,972		1.65 : 1
11/1/2030	1,707,928	59,924		1,767,853		9,543,011	1,884,875	9,425,989			
5/1/2031	1,630,398	67,005		1,697,403	9,425,989	9,533,377	11,834,875	(604,095)	8,821,893		1.64 : 1
11/1/2031	1,553,486	66,564		1,620,049		9,572,083	1,636,125	9,556,007			
5/1/2032	1,476,641	73,742		1,550,383	9,556,007	9,658,968	6,241,125	4,968,226	14,524,233		2.84 : 1
11/1/2032	1,399,079	77,479		1,476,558		9,119,884	1,521,000	9,075,442			
5/1/2033	1,331,065	84,297		1,415,363	9,075,442	9,202,503	6,356,000	4,261,866	13,337,308		2.69 : 1
11/1/2033	1,262,415	87,505		1,349,920		9,199,205	1,400,125	9,149,000			
5/1/2034	1,194,005	94,378		1,288,384	9,149,000	8,823,093	6,480,125	3,631,351	12,780,352		2.62 : 1
11/1/2034	1,129,420	97,113		1,226,534		8,856,230	1,273,125	8,809,638			
5/1/2035	1,064,649	103,732		1,168,381	8,809,638	8,600,375	6,608,125	3,160,631	11,970,269		2.52 : 1
11/1/2035	1,002,271	106,114		1,108,385		8,549,359	1,139,750	8,517,994			
5/1/2036	940,559	112,514		1,053,073	8,517,994	8,437,401	6,739,750	2,750,724	11,268,717		2.43 : 1
11/1/2036	880,060	114,589		994,648		7,948,573	999,750	7,943,472			
5/1/2037	825,166	120,558		945,724	7,943,472	7,949,573	6,879,750	2,015,547	9,959,019		2.26 : 1
11/1/2037	770,393	122,081		892,474		8,019,233	852,750	8,058,957			
5/1/2038	715,107	128,137		843,244	8,058,957	7,634,940	7,027,750	1,450,434	9,509,391		2.21 : 1
11/1/2038	663,705	129,236		792,941		7,684,516	698,375	7,779,083			
5/1/2039	611,957	135,082		747,039	7,779,083	7,504,743	7,178,375	1,073,407	8,852,489		2.12 : 1
11/1/2039	561,755	135,887		697,643		7,493,499	536,375	7,654,766			
5/1/2040	511,826	141,628		653,455	7,654,766	7,425,986	7,341,375	738,066	8,392,832		2.07 : 1
11/1/2040	462,648	142,182		604,830		6,311,064	366,250	6,549,644			
5/1/2041	424,737	147,094		571,831	6,549,644	6,251,986	7,511,250	(687,433)	5,862,211		1.74 : 1
11/1/2041	387,658	146,579		534,236		6,021,580	187,625	6,368,191			
5/1/2042	353,111	151,355		504,466	6,368,191	5,886,828	7,692,625	(1,301,331)	5,066,860		1.64 : 1
	51,490,410	3,400,410	11,852,804	42,341,014		373,159,522	215,673,750	221,372,423	221,372,423		