

systems to utilize these funds in the coming years and perform the emerging contaminants testing needed to identify and develop projects to correct emerging contaminants.

The program at this time has decided not to apply for the 2023 BIL Emerging Contaminants Grant allotment. As the program has not received definitive replacement project proposals to make the program confident in knowing the amounts that would be used to close project loans as required by the EPA. It is the expectation of the program to be in a position to make an informed decision based on source water testing throughout the 2024 calendar year to make a decision on applying for the 2024 BIL Emerging Contaminants Grant allotment. The program has until September of 2025 to be awarded the 2024 grant allotment.

Appendix 5 Projects Under Construction, Design, Loan Closing, or Application Process

Lists twenty-five projects that are currently in the DWSRF project pipeline that are in the construction/disbursing, loan closing, or application process phases. The amount of loans in the pipeline total \$91,626,095.00.

Criteria and Method for Distribution of Funds

The Safe Drinking Water Act amendments of 1986 and 1996 imposed many new regulatory requirements upon public water suppliers. Public health and compliance problems related to these requirements are the most influential criteria in Wyoming's project ranking system. System deficiencies, as related to public health and compliance, are also considered in the Wyoming ranking system. The financial impact of the proposed project on the system users along with the systems management is also considered; the communities that exhibit a high rate of financial management within their water enterprise system to be positioned to fund a project are awarded points under the affordability criteria.

A summary of the ranking criteria and scoring is listed below. The complete Wyoming DWSRF Ranking System is attached to this plan as Appendix 2.

1. General Category - 119 points maximum
2. Public Health Issues- 20 points maximum
3. Compliance Issues - 13 points maximum
4. System Deficiencies that may affect public health or ability to comply - 32 points maximum
5. Project Needs Category – 12 points maximum
6. Affordability - 10 points maximum
7. Green Project Eligibility – 95 points maximum

Because public health issues may result from a variety of causes, points may be obtained from more than one of the first five ranking system categories listed above. For example, any documented public health issue, such as a boil order resulting from bacteriological contamination, would be accompanied by compliance and system deficiencies points. Points are not awarded for any issue which results from lab or operator error. Typically, project proposals that address immediate public health receive the highest overall scores, followed by proposals that address lower risk public health threats, such as chemical contaminants present

at low levels, and then by proposals that address system deficiencies that may not allow compliance with existing or future regulatory requirements before noncompliance occurs.

The Wyoming DWSRF program is required annually to use at least 15 percent of all funds credited to the DWSRF account to provide loan assistance to systems serving fewer than 10,000 people. Because the majority of systems in Wyoming serve fewer than 10,000 people, this requirement has and will continue to be achieved.

Financial planning:

The State of Wyoming bases its financial planning for the DWSRF on the following factors: fund utilization, Mineral Royalty Grant funding that will be available for potential drinking water projects to access in conjunction with DWSRF funds, and projects ready to proceed. The core loan program interest rate of 1.5 percent and the special terms under recent capitalization grants have increased loan applications over the last few years. In addition, the loan origination fees and the interest payments are projected to increase as projects are completed and loan repayments begin. Furthermore, the health of the fund will increase with a higher fund utilization rate to replenish the revolving fund.

Transfer of Funds Between the DWSRF and the CWSRF Programs:

At the Governor’s discretion, a state may transfer up to thirty-three percent of its DWSRF capitalization grant to the CWSRF or an equal amount from the CWSRF to the DWSRF. Transfers could not occur until at least 1 year after receipt of the first capitalization grant, which was June 30, 1999. This transfer authority was effective through FFY 2001. One-year extensions of this transfer authority were granted through Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriation Bill until the FFY 2006 appropriation bill, when the transfer provision was authorized indefinitely. In addition to transferring grant funds, states can also transfer state match, investment earnings, or principal and interest repayments between SRF programs.

To this point in Wyoming’s State Revolving fund history the State has not had the need to transfer funds from one program to the other. Due to financial demands on the CWSRF program over the last few years, and the recent CWSRF 2025 IUP project solicitations. The SRF program has decided it was in the best interests of the CWSRF program to utilize the transfer rules available to it for SFY 2025. The SRF program made the decision to transfer 33 percent of the DWSRF 2023 General Supplemental cap grant over to the CWSRF program to fund projects.

Table 1 and Table 2 summarize transfers to date, and funds still available for transfer for the Base grant and the BIL General grant.

Table 1 Amounts Available to Transfer Between SRF Programs for the Base Grant

Year	Transaction Description	33% Max Transfer Amount Available to Transfer	Transferred from DWSRF to CWSRF	Transferred from CWSRF to DWSRF	DWSRF Funds Available for Transfer to CWSRF	CWSRF Funds Available for Transfer to DWSRF
2023	DW Grant Award	\$1,629,540	\$0	\$0	\$1,629,540	\$1,629,540
Total			\$0	\$0		