Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund 2026 Intended Use Plan



Effective July 1, 2025

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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 2026 program year, or state fiscal year, which is July 1, 2025, through June 30, 2026. 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 2026 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) was signed on November 15, 2021, which provides DW SRF programs with 3 additional capitalization grants for federal fiscal years 2022 through 2026. The 2025 allotments for IIJA General Supplemental (\$27,768,000 which can be used for any eligible project), IIJA Emerging Contaminants (\$8,521,000 which can only be used for addressing emerging contaminant issues), and the regular, or base, appropriation allotment (\$12,163,000) were all provided on May 15, 2025. The allotments associated with the federal fiscal year 2022 and 2023 reallotment funds (\$1,341,000 for Lead Service Line Replacements and \$18,000 for Emerging Contaminants) were provided by EPA on December 20, 2024.

KDHE applied for the 2022 IIJA Emerging Contaminants and Lead Service Line Replacement capitalization re-allotment grants on June 5, 2025. The 2025 IIJA General Supplemental and 2025 base capitalization grant applications were also submitted June 5, 2025. The 2023 IIJA reallotment grant application was submitted June 24, 2025.

Allotments for the Federal Fiscal Year 2025 IIJA Lead Service Line Replacement and all of the 2026 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 2026 capitalization grant amounts will be \$27,500,000 for the IIJA General Supplemental, \$28,650,000 for IIJA Lead Service Lines, \$8,521,000 for the IIJA Emerging Contaminants, and \$12,163,000 for the base appropriation. KDHE also assumes the 2025 IIJA Lead Service Line capitalization grant will be \$28,650,000.

As of May 31, 2023, Kansas had been awarded \$493,451,011 in capitalization grants from FFY 1997 thru FFY 2025.

This Intended Use Plan can be amended to add projects or other provisions as needed after a public hearing. KDHE will amend this IUP to add any new Emerging Contaminant or Lead Service Line Replacement projects to the Project Priority Lists.

II. LIST OF KPWSLF PROJECTS

In March of 2025, 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 2025 program year loan applications that were received but not fully processed into executed loan agreements to create the 2025 Project Priority Lists (PPLs). There are 3 PPLs, a Lead Service Line (LSL) PPL which only lists lead service line replacement and inventory projects, an Emerging Contaminant (EC) PPL which only lists projects that address emerging contaminants, and a Base Program (BP) PPL that lists all other eligible projects. Ninety additional projects for \$494M were submitted for consideration and placement on the 2026 PPLs. Projects are listed in order of project ranking and projects with the same ranking are further sorted by system population (low to high). The top section of each PPL contains projects (highlighted in purple) that were listed from the 2025 Intended Use Plan and submitted complete applications before the required deadline; however, KDHE was not able to process the applications and execute loan agreements before the program year ended. These loans will be executed during the 2026 program year regardless of project ranking or the funding line that is drawn for new projects. The 2026 PPLs can be found in Appendix A.

KDHE will have limited capacity to fund new executed loans for each of the PPLs. Funding lines have been established to determine which systems get first availability to apply for project financing and submit complete applications by October 15, 2025. Any project above the funding line that did not meet the application deadline will be bypassed and those funds will be made available to the next highest ranked projects on the PPL. The Base program PPL will have a funding line for all projects ranked 13 or higher. The Emerging Contaminants PPL will have a funding line that includes all projects listed. The Lead Service Line Replacement PPL will have a

funding line that includes all projects listed.

If projects above the funding line on the Base PPL miss the application deadline or notify KDHE that it will not meet the application deadline, the listed loan amount for those projects will be made available to projects below the funding line of the Base PPL. The projects below the funding line will be given a deadline to complete a loan application and if that deadline is not met, funds will again be made available to the next highest ranked project.

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, 2025, the KPWSLF had \$118M of existing (unrestricted) funds available for disbursement to Base program projects but a total loan commitment to disburse to Base program projects of \$280M. This means there would be a shortage of approximately \$162M 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 capitalization grants applied for (\$50M). A significant amount 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 all 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 allowed to submit a loan application do not complete it by the deadline given to them, and they

are otherwise nonresponsive, they will be bypassed and possibly removed from the PPL.

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. 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 2026 PPL funding lines for a total of \$115M. Projects for systems serving populations of 5,000 or less represent 59% of the estimated amount of available loan funds in the 2026 IUP and projects for systems that serve less than 10,000 represent 44% of the estimated available loan funds in the 2026 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 IIJA requires 49% of the capitalization grant for the IIJA General Supplemental and IIJA 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 most 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 2022 program year to obtain matching funds for the 2022 and 2023 capitalization grants and a partial amount of the 2024 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, 2025, KDHE, had 475 loan agreements or offers in place for a total of \$1,487,184,535.43. Loans have been finalized (projects completed) for 361 of those agreements and 245 of the loans have been repaid in full. Existing loan agreements had a commitment balance amount of approximately \$299M (amount needed to fully disburse existing loan commitments).

For the 2026 PPLs, the KPWSLF will assume the cumulative funding line amounts of the PPLs, \$127M, 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 2026 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 IIJA LSL grant funds. For the EC PPL, the IIJA 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 2024 Base Program and IIJA General Supplemental capitalization grants, the loan portion of the 2025 Base Program and IIJA General Supplemental capitalization grants, and the set aside portions of the 2022 capitalization grants, during the program year. Since the IIJA LSL and IIJA EC grant funds will only be disbursed to specific projects, it will likely take longer to disburse those funds.

With the anticipation of a bond issue, a cash flow analysis for the next 20-year period will be performed to aid in making long- and short-term financial decisions for the Fund. The last cash flow analysis was performed in August 2024 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. A separate capacity analysis is

performed each year to help determine the funds available and establish funding lines for the PPLs.

More detailed financial information can be found in the KPWSLF Annual Report. The most recent report covers the program year through June 30, 2024. 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 (discretionary criteria). However, the congressional appropriations made for the IIJA LSL and IIJA General Supplemental capitalization grants require that the mandatory additional subsidy be provided to Disadvantaged Communities. Projects listed on the IIJA 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 using the following discretionary criteria, (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), and (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 project types that meet the discretionary criteria, the principal forgiveness will be calculated at 45% of the disbursed loan amount associated with the qualifying portion of project, up to a maximum principal forgiveness amount of \$2,250,000. 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 45% of the qualifying disbursed loan amount. While the 2025 Base Program appropriation has a congressionally mandated additional subsidy requirement, it is possible the 2026 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 statue 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 \$800,000 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 (11.5% of the statewide population is below the poverty level for the 2026 IUP). Values will be determined using the 2023 U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 5-year estimates. 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 45% loan forgiveness up to a maximum amount of \$2.25M for projects on the Base Program Project Priority List. If a project is large and KDHE decides to fund it over multiple loan agreements, the maximum principal forgiveness amount will still be \$2.25M and the project will not be eligible for additional principal forgiveness in future loans. Disadvantaged Communities will receive 51% 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 (11.5% of the statewide population is below the poverty level for the 2026 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 45% loan forgiveness up to a maximum amount of \$2.25M for projects on the Base Program Project Priority List. These municipalities will receive 51% 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 on the next page provides summary information on known additional subsidy requirements and estimated dates of finalization.

Additional Subsidy Requirements (Disadvantaged Communities)

			Committed			Estimated
	Required	Maximum	Additional Subsidy	Awarded Additional	Amount left to	Additional
	Additional	Additional	(Includes Loans that	Subsidy (Finalized	commit over	Subsidy
Grant Year	Subsidy Amount	Subsidy	are not Finalized)	Loans)	minimum	Finalization Date
2019 Base	\$772,920	\$4,508,700.00	\$797,517.97	\$797,517.97	\$0.00	Final
2020 Base	\$766,500	\$4,471,250.00	\$813,584.86	\$813,584.86	\$0.00	Final
2021 Base	\$779,700	\$4,507,650.00	\$798,349.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Aug-25
2022 Base	\$975,600	\$2,845,500.00	\$1,295,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Aug-26
2022 BIL Gen	\$10,228,750	\$10,228,750.00	\$10,228,750.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Aug-26
2022 BIL LSL	\$17,450,860	\$17,450,860.00	\$11,085,485.84	\$0.00	\$6,365,374.16	No Estimate
2023 Base	\$660,840	\$1,927,450.00	\$690,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No Estimate
2023 BIL Gen	\$11,506,180	\$11,506,180.00	\$11,506,180.00	\$85,485.60	\$0.00	No Estimate
2023 BIL LSL	\$14,038,500	\$14,038,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,038,500.00	No Estimate
2024 Base	\$623,760	\$1,819,300.00	\$623,760.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No Estimate
2024 BIL Gen	\$12,560,660	\$12,560,660	\$12,560,660.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No Estimate
2024 BIL LSL	\$14,038,500	\$14,038,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,038,500.00	No Estimate
2025 Base	\$1,459,560	\$4,257,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,459,560.00	No Estimate
2025 BIL Gen	\$13,606,320	\$13,606,320.00	\$12,884,481.47	\$0.00	\$721,838.53	No Estimate
2025 BIL LSL (Est.)	\$14,038,500	\$14,038,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,038,500.00	No Estimate
2026 Base (Est.)	\$1,459,560	\$4,257,050.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,459,560.00	No Estimate
2026 BIL Gen (Est.)	\$13,606,320	\$13,606,320.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$13,606,320.00	No Estimate
2026 BIL LSL (Est.)	\$14,038,500	\$14,038,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,038,500.00	No Estimate
Totals	\$142,611,530.00	\$163,707,040.00	\$63,283,769.14	\$1,696,588.43	\$79,766,652.69	_

Additional Subsidy Requirements (Discretionary Criteria)

	Required Additional	Committed Additional Subsidy (Includes Loans	Awarded Additional Subsidy (Finalized	Amount left to	Estimated Additional Subsidy Finalization
Grant Year	Subsidy Amount	that are not Finalized)	Loans)	commit	Date
2016 Base	\$1,894,600.00	\$1,894,600.00	\$1,843,405.64	\$0.00	Aug-27
2017 Base	\$1,878,400.00	\$1,878,400.00	\$1,403,196.00	\$0.00	Aug-27
2018 Base	\$2,577,400.00	\$2,577,400.00	\$446,904.50	\$0.00	Aug-27
2019 Base	\$2,576,400.00	\$2,576,400.00	\$737,080.00	\$0.00	Aug-27
2020 Base	\$1,788,500.00	\$1,788,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Aug-27
2021 Base	\$1,803,060.00	\$1,803,060.00	\$689,009.11	\$0.00	Aug-27
2022 Base	\$1,138,200.00	\$1,138,200.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No Estimate
2022 BIL EC	\$8,824,000.00	\$8,824,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No Estimate
2023 Base	\$770,980.00	\$770,980.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No Estimate
2023 BIL EC	\$8,521,000.00	\$8,521,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No Estimate
2024 Base	\$727,720.00	\$727,720.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No Estimate
2024 BIL EC	\$8,521,000.00	\$8,521,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	No Estimate
2025 Base	\$1,702,820.00	\$635,007.41	\$0.00	\$1,067,812.59	No Estimate
2025 BIL EC	\$8,521,000.00	\$6,830,000.00	\$0.00	\$1,691,000.00	No Estimate
2026 Base (Est.)	\$1,702,820.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,702,820.00	No Estimate
2026 BIL EC (Est.)	\$8,521,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,521,000.00	No Estimate
Totals	\$51,245,080.00	\$48,486,267.41	\$5,119,595.25	\$2,758,812.59	=

Possible projects above the funding line on the 2026 PPLs are eligible for an estimated \$55.8M 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 2026 Intended Use Plan for eligible loans meeting the application submittal deadline of October 15, 2025. If that deadline is not met by loan applicants, funds will be made available to the next highest ranked projects.

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 2025 and 2026 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 3 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, 2025, the Fund had approximately \$110M in revolved funds available for disbursement and anticipates another \$26M to be added during the 2026 program year.

The KPWSLF has historically utilized pre-spending of bond proceeds using revolved funds. Prespending 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 2026 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 2023, 2024, and 2025grants. Funds from previous grants and work plans will be spent in addition to (or prior to) the reserved amounts for the 2023, 2024, and 2025grants. It is KDHE's goal to have approximately 2 years of funds reserved in any set-aside to minimize unliquidated obligations.

For the 2022 IIJA Lead Service Line 2nd Round Re-allotment capitalization grant no set asides will be reserved.

For the 2022 IIJA Emerging Contaminants 2nd Round Re-allotment capitalization grant no set asides will be reserved.

For the 2025 IIJA Lead Service Line capitalization grant no set asides will be reserved.

For the 2025 Base Program capitalization grant, the KPWLSF will use \$500,000 for SRF Program Administration, \$300,000 (<3%) for Other Authorized Activities, and \$1,216,300 (10%) for State Program Management.

For the 2025 IIJA General Supplemental capitalization grant the KPWLSF will use \$1,000,000 for SRF Program Administration, and \$2,613,400 (10%) for State Program Management.

For the 2025 IIJA Emerging Contaminants capitalization grant no set asides will be reserved.

For the 2026 capitalization grants, the KPWSLF anticipates taking set asides from the 2026 IIJA General Supplemental grant and the Base grant of 4% and 10% respectively. These amounts are subject to change once KDHE is provided with the actual 2026 capitalization grant allotment amounts. 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 also use SRF Program Administrative funds reserved from the 2022 IIJA General Supplemental and 2023 IIJA Lead Service Line Replacement grants, 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 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

SRF Administration Set-Aside Spending Plan

	Amount	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028
Grant	Available	Spending	Spending	Spending
2022 IIJA Gen	\$80,000	\$80,000		
2022 IIJA LSL	\$550,000	\$550,000		
2023 IIJA LSL	\$1,146,000	\$500,000	\$646,000	
2024 IIJA Gen	\$150,000	\$150,000		
2025 IIJA Gen	\$1,000,000	\$400,000	\$600,000	
2025 Base	\$500,000		\$100,000	\$400,000
2026 IIJA Gen	\$1,150,720			\$800,000
(Est.)	\$1,130,720			\$600,000
2026 Base (Est.)	\$486,520			\$100,000

FY Spending Totals\$1,680,000 \$1,346,000 \$1,300,000

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 funds reserved from the 2022 IIJA General Supplemental and the 2022 and 2023 IIJA Lead Service Line Replacement grants 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. The set-asides from other grants will provide assistance 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 and providing assistance

through the Area Wide Optimization Program.

Technical Assistance Set-Aside Spending Plan

	Amount Available	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028
Grant	Available	Spending	Spending	Spending
2022	\$55,000	\$55,000		
2022 IIJA LSL	\$120,000	\$120,000		
2023 IIJA Gen	\$100,000	\$20,000	\$80,000	
2023 IIJA LSL	\$573,000		\$573,000	

FY Spending Totals\$195,000 \$653,000 \$0

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

	Amount	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028
Grant	Available	Spending	Spending	Spending
2024 IIJA Gen	\$600,000	\$600,000		
2025	\$1,216,300	\$1,000,000	\$216,300	
2025 IIJA Gen	\$2,776,800		\$1,400,000	
2026 (est.)	\$1,216,300			\$1,216,300
2026 IIJA Gen (est.)	\$2,613,400			\$400,000

FY Spending Totals\$1,600,000 \$1,616,300 \$1,616,300

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 Area Wide Optimization Program 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	FY2025 Spending	FY2026 Spending	FY2027 Spending
2024 IIJA Gen	\$580,000	\$400,000	\$180,000	
2025	\$300,000		\$200,000	\$100,000

FY Spending Totals

\$400,000

\$380,000

\$100,000

Summary of Capitalization Grant Uses

IIJA LSL 2nd Round Reallotment FFY 2022

Direct Loan	\$1,341,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$1,341,000

IIJA EC 2nd Round Reallotment FFY 2022

Direct Loan	\$18,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$18,000

IIJA LSL FFY2025 (Est.)

	HIST ESETT TEGES (ESCI)
Direct Loan	\$28,650,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$28,650,000

Base FFY 2025

Direct Loan	\$10,146,700
Administration	\$500,000
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$1,216,300
Other Authorized Activities	\$300,000
Total	\$12,163,000

IIJA Gen FFY2025

Direct Loan	\$23,991,200
Administration	\$1,000,000
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$2,776,800
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$27,768,000

IIJA EC FFY2025

Direct Loan	\$8,521,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$8,521,000

IIJA EC FFY 2026 (Est.)

Direct Loan	\$8,521,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$8,521,000

Base FFY2026 (Est.)

	Dase 11 12020 (Lst.)
Direct Loan	\$10,460,180
Administration	\$486,520
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$1,216,300
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$12,163,000

IIJA Gen FFY 2026 (Est.)

Direct Loan	\$24,003,880
Administration	\$1,150,720
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$2,613,400
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$27,768,000

BIL LSL FFY2026 (Est.)

Direct Loan	\$28,650,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$28,650,000

IIJA EC 1st Round Reallotment FFY 2023

Direct Loan	\$236,000
Administration	\$0
Technical Assistance	\$0
State Program Management	\$0
Other Authorized Activities	\$0
Total	\$236,000

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 was 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, 2025, there was a balance of \$379,600.37 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, 2025, the balance of the service fee account was \$5,772,547.48. None of those funds are 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, 2023, 2024 and 2025 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 IIJA Implementation Memo prohibits transfer of federal appropriations

calculated for the IIJA Lead Service Line Replacement grants, there is no prohibition on transferring non-federal funds based on the amount of such grants because no federal appropriations will be transferred.

	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	\$12,879,000	\$4,250,070.00
2022	\$8,130,000	\$2,682,900.00
2022 IIJA General Supplemental	\$20,875,000	\$6,888,750.00
2022 IIJA LSL Replacement	\$32,891,000	\$10,854,030.00
2022 IIJA LSL Replacement Reallotment	\$2,723,000	\$898,590.00
2022 IIJA Emerging Contaminants	\$8,824,000	\$2,911,920.00
2023 Base	\$5,507,000	\$1,817,310.00
2023 IIJA General Supplemental	\$23,482,000	\$7,749,060.00
2023 IIJA LSL Replacement	\$28,650,000	\$9,454,500.00
2023 IIJA Emerging Contaminants	\$8,521,000	\$2,811,930.00
2024 Base	\$5,198,000	\$1,715,340.00
2024 IIJA General Supplemental	\$25,634,000	\$8,459,220.00
2024 IIJA LSL Replacement	\$28,650,000	\$9,454,500.00
2024 IIJA Emerging Contaminants	\$8,521,000	\$2,811,930.00
2025 IIJA General Supplemental	\$27,768,000	\$9,163,440.00
2025 IIJA LSL Replacement	\$28,650,000	\$9,454,500.00
2025 IIJA Emerging Contaminants	\$8,521,000	\$2,811,930.00
2025 Base	\$12,163,000	\$4,013,790.00
2026 IIJA General Supplemental (Est.)	\$27,768,000	\$9,163,440.00
2026 IIJA LSL Replacement (Est.)	\$28,650,000	\$9,454,500.00
2026 IIJA Emerging Contaminants (Est.)	\$8,521,000	\$2,811,930.00
	Total Transfer Authority	\$128,100,390

XII. STATE MATCH REQUIREMENTS

State match for the 2025 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) General Supplemental grant and the 2025 Base grant will be made with bond proceeds (\$8,000,000) from the state match proceeds of the 2024 bond issue. The 2026 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) General Supplemental grant and the 2026 Base grant will be matched using eligible services fees. As of May 22, 2025, there was \$1,960,371.46 deposited and

disbursed for state match for this purpose. By August 30, 2025, there will be an additional \$3,145,157 deposited and available for state match. By February 28, 2026, and additional \$3,480,034 is estimated to be deposited and used for state match. The state match sources are shown in the table below:

	EPA Grant	Grant Award Date	SM requirement	2024 SM Bond 10/08/2024 \$8,000,000	Service Fees May 22,2025 \$1,960,371	Service Fees August 30, 2025 Estimated \$3,145,157	Service Fees February 28, 2026 Estimated \$3,480,034
FFY 2025	\$12,163,000	TBD	\$2,432,600	2,432,600.00			
FFY 2025 IIJA Gen Sup	\$27,768,000	TBD	\$5,553,600	5,553,600.00			
FFY 2026	\$12,163,000	TBD	\$2,432,600	13,800.00	\$1,960,371	\$458,429	
FFY 2026 IIJA Gen Sup	\$27,768,000	TBD	\$5,553,600			\$2,686,728	\$2,866,872

Red text indicates estimated amounts

XIII. PUBLIC REVIEW

A public hearing on the FY2026 Intended Use Plan and Priority Ranking System was held on June 30, 2025. A copy of the meeting notice was published in the Kansas Register. The hearing attendance list and a summary of the hearing will be included in Appendix D.

Appendix A

Project Priority List

2026 KPWSLF Base Project Priority List

July 1, 2025

	1 1	July 1, 2025			1					Available Loan
							Loan	Available Loan	Loan Forgiveness	Forgiveness
				Loan Request	Population	Poverty	Forgiveness	Forgiveness	(Disadvantaged	(Disadvantaged
Municipality Name	Project #	Rating	Project Description	\$	Served	Rate %	(Discretionary)	(Discretionary)	Community)	Community)
Olmitz	3219		Phase 2 Waterline Replacement and Well Rehabilitation	\$900,000	91	10.3%		\$3,567,813	\$900,000	\$21,191,500
Stafford	3261		Water Tower Rehabilitation	\$284,900	936	18.8%		\$3,567,813	\$142,450	\$21,049,050
Oakley	3151		Nitrate Removal Water Treatment Plant and Well Improvements	\$6,860,886	2,076	9.2%	\$2,500,000	\$1,067,813		\$21,049,050
Caney	3338		Interconnect with Coffeyville	\$7,869,325	1,756	11.7%		\$1,067,813	\$2,500,000	\$18,549,050
Wallace	3242		New Well (Second Source) and Disinfection Facility	\$900,000	45	36.0%		\$1,067,813	\$900,000	\$17,649,050
Hoyt	3282		Replace Lead Service Lines	\$1,780,800	599	7.7%		\$1,067,813		\$17,649,050
Barber Co. RWD #1	3022		Replace Distribution System to Eliminate Drip Distribution System and	\$6,285,000	275	9.4%		\$1,067,813		\$17,649,050
Gaylord	3332		Replace Water Treatment Plant	\$900,000	83	19.0%		\$1,067,813	\$900,000	\$16,749,050
Belpre	3353		Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation	\$900,000	98	7.9%		\$1,067,813	\$900,000	\$15,849,050
St. George	3394	37	New Water Treatment Plant to address MCL for Nitrates	\$5,000,000	998	8.0%	\$2,250,000	(\$1,182,187)		\$15,849,050
Beverly	3366	35	Test Well, Design to Reconstruct 3 wells or Search for New Water Source	\$1,375,000	135	10.1%			\$800,000	\$15,049,050
Montezuma	3447	25	Replace Lead Service Lines	\$200,000	951	7.2%				\$15,049,050
Garden City	3444	21	Replace Lead Service Lines	\$2,991,000	35,126	11.4%				\$15,049,050
Nicodemus Township	3441	20	New Primary Well, New Chlorination Building and Install Generator New W	\$2,380,000	24	11.3%			\$800,000	\$14,249,050
Pawnee Rock	3413	20	New Well and New Tranmission Main	\$4,100,000	190	28.3%			\$1,845,000	\$12,404,050
Fontana	3425	16	Standpipe and Waterline Replacement	\$1,300,000	216	41.7%			\$585,000	\$11,819,050
Hutchinson	3405	16	New Water Main to Cottonwood Hills Neighborhood	\$7,000,000	39,712	15.2%			\$2,250,000	\$9,569,050
Hutchinson	3406	16	Extend Water Service to 56th Avenue Corridor	\$5,500,000	39,712	15.2%			\$2,250,000	\$7,319,050
Liebenthal	3432	15	Replacement of POU RO Units and Water Meters	\$215,000	92	10.6%			\$215,000	\$7,104,050
St. Paul	3421	15	Rehab WTP and Waterline Replacement	\$2,500,000	597	7.3%			. ,	\$7,104,050
Gaylord	3393	14	Phase 2 New Treatment/disinfection Equipment	\$900,000	83	22.4%			\$800,000	\$6,304,050
, Sylvan Grove	3378	14	Waterline Replacement	\$2,000,000	285	23.6%			\$900,000	\$5,404,050
Potwin	3428	14	Waterline Replacement	\$2,000,000	424	21.4%			\$900,000	\$4,504,050
Cawker City	3407	14	Waterline Replacement	\$2,700,000	447	24.2%			\$1,215,000	\$3,289,050
Burlinton	3442	14	Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation	\$7,000,000	2,641	11.8%			\$2,250,000	\$1,039,050
Mount Hope	3375	13	Waterline Replacement and New Meters	\$2,309,000	783	36.5%			\$1,039,050	(\$0)
Abilene	3435	13	Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation	\$2,000,000	6,468	8.1%			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(\$0)
Aurora	3419	12	Phase 1 Rehab Water Storage Tower, Water Meters and Waterline Replacer	\$900,000	53	3.1%			\$800,000	(\$800,000)
Esbon	3401	12	Phase 2 Replace Entire Distribution System	\$1,537,080	68	8.5%			\$800,000	(\$1,600,000)
Olmitz	3380	12	Waterline Replacement and Looping	\$900,000	91	0.0%			\$800,000	(\$2,400,000)
Windom	3357	12	New Water Tower	\$1,250,000	93	17.3%			\$800,000	(\$3,200,000)
Woodston	3358	12	Water Tower Rehab and Meter Replacement	\$500,000	95	4.2%			\$500,000	(\$3,700,000)
Alton	3372	12	Replace Waterlines, Meters, and New Generator	\$900,000	100	18.3%			\$800,000	(\$4,500,000)
Kirwin	3391	12	Waterline Replacement and New Meters Phase 2	\$900,000	132	16.0%			\$800,000	(\$5,300,000)
Rush Co. RWD #1	3369	12	Standpipe and Waterline Replacement	\$900,000	150	14.8%			\$800,000	(\$6,100,000)
West Mineral	3420	12	Standpipe and Waterline Replacement	\$1,450,000	150	9.0%			\$800,000	(\$6,900,000)
McCracken	3408	12	Replace Waterlines and Meters with option to upgrade to AMI	\$900,000	154	15.8%			\$405,000	(\$7,305,000)
Norwich	3412	12	Waterline Replacement and Meters	\$900,000	159	11.8%			\$405,000	(\$7,710,000)
Robinson	3362	12	Waterline Replacement	\$1,878,970	181	12.1%			\$845,537	(\$8,555,537)
Coldwater	3368	12	Replace Waterlines	\$1,624,500	672	6.5%			,JC4,JJJ/	(\$8,555,537)
Butler Co. RWD #1	3365	12	Replace Waterlines Replace Waterlines, Rehab Tower, New Generator, New Pump station	\$5,400,000	782	7.9%				(\$8,555,537) (\$8,555,537)
Garden Plain	3437	12	New Ground Storage Tank and Two New Water Supply Wells and Distribution	\$8,809,000	941	13.1%			\$2,250,000	(\$10,805,537)
	3411	12	Rehab Water Treatement Plant and New Clearwell	\$3,000,000	2,809	16.8%			\$2,250,000	** * *
Osage City	3370	12			2,809	19.9%			\$1,350,000	(\$12,155,537)
Hays	33/0	12	7 Wells, Storage, Pumpstation, 69 miles of raw water transmission lines, an	\$135,000,000	21,040	19.9%			\$2,250,000	(\$14,405,537)

2026 KPWSLF Base Project Priority List

July 1, 2025

	1 1	July 1, 2025			1	1	I			Available Loan
							Loan	Available Loan	Loan Forgiveness	Forgiveness
				Loan Request	Population	Poverty	Forgiveness	Forgiveness	(Disadvantaged	(Disadvantaged
Municipality Name	Project #	Rating	Project Description	Ś	Served	Rate %	(Discretionary)	(Discretionary)	Community)	Community)
McPherson Co. RWD #3	3373	11	Waterline Replacement	\$675,000	28	20.4%	(======================================	(=:::::::::::,,	\$675,000	(\$15,080,537)
Collyer	3418	11	Replace Metering & Valve Equipment From Two Supply Wells and Backup G	\$200,000	94	17.2%			\$200,000	(\$15,280,537)
Galva	3392	11	Phase 2 New Water Supply Main to RWD	\$1,950,000	870	6.0%			,,	(\$15,280,537)
Caldwell	3371	11	Waterline Replacement	\$14,250,000	1,019	18.2%			\$2,250,000	(\$17,530,537)
Silver Lake	3397	11	Waterline Replacement Phase 1	\$2,500,000	1,337	5.6%			, , ,	(\$17,530,537)
Caney	3414	11	Waterline Replacement, New Booster Pump Station, New Elevated Storage	\$16,230,000	1,756	13.9%			\$2,250,000	(\$19,780,537)
, Council Grove	3396	11	Waterline Replacement	\$3,500,000	2,111	12.4%			\$1,575,000	(\$21,355,537)
Hosington	3359	11	Waterline Replacement	\$2,400,000	2,657	15.1%			\$1,080,000	(\$22,435,537)
Columbus	3417	11	Waterline Replacement or Comprehensive Valve Replacement project	\$4,200,000	2,882	19.4%			\$1,890,000	(\$24,325,537)
Maize	3399	11	New Elevated Storage Tank	\$9,000,000	6,060	9.9%			. , ,	(\$24,325,537)
Wellington	3443	11	Chickaskia River Dam stablization	\$15,000,000	7,664	14.3%			\$2,250,000	(\$26,575,537)
PWWSD #12	3429	11	Upgrade WTP and Distribution Improvements	\$30,000,000	8,411	9.7%				(\$26,575,537)
Hutchinson	3402	11	Pump Discharge Improvements at the WTP and Two New Standby Generato		39,712	15.2%			\$2,250,000	(\$28,825,537)
Isabel	3427	10	Waterline Replacement and Water Storage Rehabilitation	\$720,000	66	6.8%			\$720,000	(\$29,545,537)
Republic	3374	10	Storage Tank Rehab and Replace Water Distribution System Components	\$900,000	83	9.0%			\$800,000	(\$30,345,537)
Norcatur	3422	10	Waterline Replacement	\$2,700,000	159	15.3%			\$1,215,000	(\$31,560,537)
Reno Co. RWD No. 3	3433	10	Install Variable Frequency Drives	\$127,000	450	3.8%				(\$31,560,537)
Downs	3410	10	Waterline Replacement and Meters	\$1,250,000	804	9.0%				(\$31,560,537)
Jewell Co. RWD #1	3424	10	Standpipe Replacement	\$1,453,000	959	18.4%			\$653,850	(\$32,214,387)
Miami Co. RWD #3	3423	10	Connection to Miami Co. RWD #2 and Waterline Replacement	\$5,661,672	2,435	7.0%				(\$32,214,387)
St. Marys	3398	10	Waterline Replacement and Replace Well #7, Wellhouse and Chlorination	\$2,830,000	2,781	7.9%				(\$32,214,387)
Maize	3400	10	New Well, Disinfection Facility, and Emergency Generator	\$1,800,000	6,060	9.9%				(\$32,214,387)
Eudora	3438	10	WTF Including clear well, waterlines from WTF to Distribution system, and	\$52,137,625	6,449	8.3%				(\$32,214,387)
Johnson Co. RWD #7	3388	10	Expand Water Treatment Plant at Hillsdale Reservoir	\$9,000,000	6,457	4.6%				(\$32,214,387)
Abilene	3436	10	Replace Waterlines and Replace two water towers	\$15,000,000	6,468	8.1%				(\$32,214,387)
Independence	3382	10	Waterline Replacement and New Meters	\$2,800,000	8,464	16.3%			\$1,260,000	(\$33,474,387)
Arkansas City	3364	10	New Water Tank and Looping; New Pumps and Rehab Chestnut Storage Tar	\$4,760,000	11,929	16.9%			\$2,142,000	(\$35,616,387)
Coats	3439	9	Water Tower Rehab, Install Variable Frequency Drives and Replace Meters	\$650,000	68	14.2%			\$292,500	(\$35,908,887)
Geary Co. Water District #2	3381	9	Waterlines replacement, meters, new well and storage tower improvemen	\$2,596,590	78	No Data			\$800,000	(\$36,708,887)
Osborne Co. RWD #1A	3360	9	New Water Storage Tank and Booster Pumpstation; Waterline and Disinfect	\$1,650,000	81	18.4%			\$800,000	(\$37,508,887)
Portis	3390	9	Phase 4 Waterline and Meter Replacement	\$250,000	86	6.9%			\$250,000	(\$37,758,887)
McPherson Co. RWD #1	3363	9	Phase 4 Waterline Replacement	\$900,000	176	8.6%				(\$37,758,887)
Rexford	3377	9	Waterline Replacement , Standby Generator and Water Tower Repair	\$1,900,000	198	8.0%				(\$37,758,887)
Glen Elder	3376	9	Waterline Replacement	\$615,000	359	6.9%				(\$37,758,887)
Cloud Co. RWD #1	3379	9	New Elevated Storage Tank	\$1,213,000	411	3.0%				(\$37,758,887)
Montgomery Co. RWD #9	3426	9	Waterline Replacement, Upgrade Metering Equipment & Addressing Water	\$1,500,000	430	No Data				(\$37,758,887)
Neosho Co. RWD #7	3430	9	New Booster Pump Station, Telemetry and Replacement of Waterlines From	\$975,000	625	7.0%				(\$37,758,887)
Belle Plaine	3361	9	Waterline and Meter Replacement	\$8,750,000	1,468	14.5%			\$2,250,000	(\$40,008,887)
Johnson Co. RWD #7	3385	9	New Waterline and Interconnect to Douglas Co. RWD #4	\$600,000	6,457	4.6%		ĺ	·	(\$40,008,887)

2026 KPWSLF Base Project Priority List

July 1, 2025

							Loan		Loan Forgiveness	Available Loan Forgiveness
				Loan Request	Population	Poverty	Forgiveness	Forgiveness	(Disadvantaged	(Disadvantaged
Municipality Name	Project #	Rating	Project Description	\$	Served	Rate %	(Discretionary)	(Discretionary)	Community)	Community)
Dickinson Co. RWD #2	3416	8	New Elevated Storage Tower	\$1,450,000	1,703	4.6%				(\$40,008,887)
Leavenworth Co. RWD #7	3389	8	Replace Waterlines and Rehab Treatment Facilities	\$1,100,000	3,000	7.5%				(\$40,008,887)
Hugoton	3354	8	Replace Waterlines	\$6,960,551	3,764	15.7%			\$2,250,000	(\$42,258,887)
PWWSD #25	3409	8	Replace Water Well	\$550,000	6,849	No Data				(\$42,258,887)
Hutchinson	3403	8	Rehab Water Storage Tower(s)	\$4,000,000	39,712	15.2%			\$1,800,000	(\$44,058,887)
Hutchinson	3404	8	Waterline Replacement	\$5,000,000	39,712	15.2%			\$2,250,000	(\$46,308,887)
Reno Co. RWD No. 3	3434	7	Replace Valves and Fire Hydrants	\$50,260	450	3.8%				
Johnson Co. RWD #7	3384	7	Waterline Replacement along Columbia Rd, South of 223rd Street	\$2,200,000	6,457	4.6%				
Johnson Co. RWD #7	3386	7	Replace Waterlines Along 223rd St	\$3,000,000	6,457	4.6%				
Johnson Co. RWD #7	3387	7	Replace Waterlines Along 135th St	\$6,950,000	6,457	4.6%				
Cowley Co. RWD #3	3383	6	Water distribution system looping	\$500,000	2,500	No Data				
Utica	3415	3	Water System Master Plan Engineering Study, Distribution Main Survey, and	\$104,000	101	9.2%				

\$505,603,159 \$4,750,000 \$68,400,387

Loans written in 2025 application period that were not executed by 6/30/2025

77.62% of funds on above funding line for systems serving population of less than 5,000 for Base PPL 80.18% of funds above funding line for systems serving population of less than 10,000 for Base PPL

2026 KPWSLF Lead Service Line Project Priority List

July 1, 2025

							Loan Forgiveness	
	Project				Population	Poverty	(Disadvantaged	Availible Loan
Municipality Name	#	Rating	Project Description	Loan Request \$	Served	Rate %	Community)	Forgiveness
Coffeyville	3294	33	Replace Lead Service Lines	\$7,000,000	8,847	22.6%	\$3,542,000	\$25,974,934
Topeka	3333	25	Replace Lead Service Lines	\$11,010,000	125,963	17.7%	\$5,571,060	\$23,945,874
Caney	3449	13	Replace Lead Service Lines	\$2,090,000	1,756	13.9%	\$1,065,900.00	\$28,451,034
Galena	3446	13	Replace Lead Service Lines	\$4,187,000	2,743	17.0%	\$2,135,370.00	\$27,381,564
Independence	3445	11	Replace Lead and Galvanized Service Lines	\$8,200,000	8,464	16.3%	\$4,182,000.00	\$25,334,934

Loans written in 2025 application period but were not executed by June 30,2025

\$32,487,000

\$16,496,330

19.32% of funds on PPL for systems serving population of less than 5,000 for LSL PPL 66.11% of funds on PPL for systems serving population of less than 10,000 for LSL PPL

2026 KPWSLF Emerging Contaminants Project Priority List

July 1, 2025

Municipality Name	Proiect #	Pating	Project Description	Loan Request	Population Served	Loan Forgiveness	Available Loan Forgiveness
Canton	3135	Ŭ	New Wells with Lower Manganese Levels	\$1,800,000	699	\$1,800,000	12,242,000
Arkansas City	3246	19	Water Treatment Plant Improvements to Reduce Manganese	\$2,089,000	11,929	\$2,089,000	10,153,000
Smith Center	3448	13	Phase 2 New Raw Water Line and Sequestration Treatment to reslove Manganese build up.	\$1,350,000	1,572	\$1,350,000	8,803,000

\$5,239,000

\$5,239,000

Loans offered in 2025 application period that were not executed by June 30, 2025

60.13% of available loan forgiveness on PPL for systems serving population of less than 5,000 for EC PPL

46.28% of available Loan Forgivness on PPL for systems serving population of less than 10,000 for EC PPL

100.00% of available loan forgiveness on EC PPL will be awarded to systems serving population of 25,000 or less

Appendix B

Sources and Uses Table

Sources and Uses

For Program Year 2026

Sources:

Beginning Cash and Investments	\$167,450,651
Interest Earnings (other than loan repayments)	\$6,000,000
Additional Revolved Funds	\$26,000,000
2022 Grants	\$36,554,072
2023 Grants	\$35,895,447
2024 Grants	\$51,198,399
2025 Grants and 2022 Reallotments (To be Awarded)	\$78,461,000
2026 Grants (Estimated)	\$77,102,000
Loan Repayments	\$59,035,592
Service Fees (includes state match)	\$5,000,000
Bond Proceeds	\$100,000,000

Total Sources \$642,697,161

Uses:

Loan Disbursements (includes state match)	\$150,000,000
Loan Commitments Undisbursed	\$229,000,000
SRF Administration	\$1,400,000
Public Water Supply Supervision Assistance	\$3,000,000
SRF Debt Service Payments	\$37,230,787
Undrawn Grants	\$130,000,000
Investments	\$92,066,374

Total Uses \$642,697,161

Appendix C

Project Priority System

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

State Fiscal Year 2026 Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund Project Priority System

July 1, 2025

Kansas Department of Health and Environment Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund Project Priority System FY 2026

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 Find. 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 a population of 25,000 or less;
- 5) 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 Find. 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 serves a population of 10,000 or less;
- 4) If the system will replace the private side of lead service lines without any additional cost to the user;
- 5) 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
Project for Lead Service Line Replacement but the System is not	
a Disadvantaged Community	20 points
System received Congressionally Directed Spending that came from	
the national SRF Appropriation within the last 3 years. This will	
remove ranking points.	-10 points

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. This category will also be used to remove ranking points for systems that have received Congressionally Directed Spending grants (earmarks) in the last 3 years, the source of which came from the national SRF appropriation amount. The grants that have been funded in this manner reduce the funds allocated to SRF programs. Kansas as seen a 50% reduction in the annual DW SRF capitalization grant because of Congressionally Directed Spending grants. The reduction in SRF ranking points will provide other systems that did not receive such grants an advantage in receiving SRF funding.

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:

DEAC	20
PFAS contaminant issue	20 points
1 1 115 contaminant issue	20 points

4. 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

5. 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. 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.

5. 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. Projects that replace existing treatment systems that currently addresses an emerging contaminant will be considered replacement of infrastructure instead of using treatment to remove contaminants. This will reflect that reducing contaminant levels through treatment where there is currently no treatment is a higher priority than replacing treatment infrastructure that currently reduces contaminant levels for its users.

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

3. 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

4. Cost of Private LSL:

No charge for private LSL costs 10 poi	oints
--	-------

5. 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. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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

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State of Kansas

Department of Health and Environment

Notice of Hearing

A public hearing is scheduled to be conducted at 1:30 p.m. Monday June 30, 2025, in the Cottonwood Conference Room, 4th Floor, Curtis State Office Building, 1000 SW Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas, to discuss the 2026 Intended Use Plans for the Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund (KPWSLF) and the Kansas Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (KWPCRF). These Intended Use Plans 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 procedures for ranking projects. Copies of the draft Intended Use Planss will be available 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 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. Anyone needing special accommodations should contact the Kansas Department of Health and Environment at least five business days in advance of the hearing at 785-296-5514, fax 785-559-4258 or TTY 711.

Janet Stanek Secretary Department of Health and Environment

Doc. No. 053198

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Departamento de Salud y Medio Ambiente de Kansas

Aviso de audiencia

Una audiencia pública está programada para llevarse a cabo a las 1:30 p.m. el Martes 30 de junio del 2025, en la sala de conferencias Cottonwood del Curtis State Office Building en 1000 SW Jackson St., en el 4. piso, en Topeka, Kansas, para discutir los Planes de Uso Previsto del 2025 para el Fondo de préstamo para suministro público de agua de Kansas (Kansas Public Water Supply Loan Fund, KPWSLF) y el Fondo Rotatorio para el Control de la Contaminación del Agua de Kansas (Kansas Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, KWPCRF). Estos Planes de Uso Previsto harán adiciones a la Lista de Prioridades de Proyectos de cada programa, incluirán estimaciones y usos de las subvenciones de capitalización anticipadas de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos (United States Environmental Protection Agency, EPA) (incluidas las subvenciones de la Ley de Inversión en Infraestructuras y Empleos), establecerán criterios para la condonación de préstamos y establecerán los procedimientos para clasificar proyectos. Copias de los proyectos de los IUPs, por sus siglas en inglés, estarán disponibles en línea en https://www.kdhe.ks.gov/518/Loan-Fund-Administration-Documents.

Los comentarios pueden presentarse en la audiencia o por escrito antes de la audiencia. Se recomiendan comentarios escritos. Los comentarios escritos deben dirigirse a William Carr, Bureau of Water, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 1000 SW Jackson St, Suite 420, Topeka, KS 66612 o enviarse por correo electrónico al: KDHE.KansasSRF@ks.gov. Las personas que necesiten adaptaciones especiales deben ponerse en contacto con el Departamento de Salud y Medio Ambiente de Kansas al menos cinco días hábiles antes de la audiencia llamando al 785-296-5514, fax 785-559-4258 o TTY 711.

Janet Stanek Secretaria Departamento de Salud y Medio Ambiente de Kansas

Doc. No. 053199

FY2026 IUP

Summary of Public Hearing

Attendance List

<u>Name</u>	<u>From</u>
Cara Hendricks	KDHE
Brenda Diegel	KDHE
William Carr	KDHE

No individuals from the public were present at the public hearing so no presentation was made. No comments were received for 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 unless the reservoir's primary purpose is for drinking water supply and owned by the public water supply system;

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.

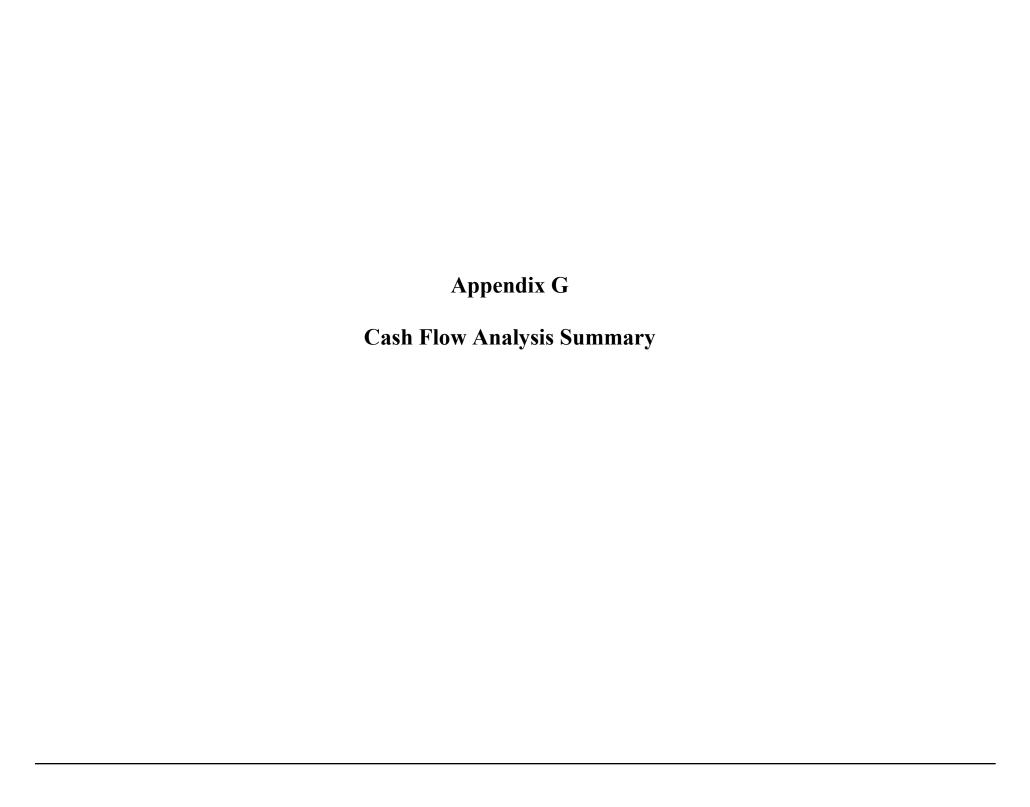
Source: 40CFR Part 35.3500, 35.3520 (e), and (f)

Appendix F History of Credits Toward Future Grants

History of Credits Toward Future Grants

Year of	Technical	State Program	
Capitalization	Assistance	Management	Administration
Grant	Set-Aside	Set-Aside	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



Projected Re	venue Coverage		(Semiannual Rollover)									
	MFI DW		MFI DW	Transfer from	Revenue Fund	MFI DW		MFI DW	MFI DW	MFI DW	MFI DW	MFI DW
Period	Loan Interest	MFI DW	State Match	Interest Acct to	Principal	Loan Principal	Lev. Bonds	Periodic	Annual	Annual	Annual	Annual
Ending	Repayments	Earnings	Debt Service	Principal Acet.	Beg Balance	Repayments	Debt Service	Surplus	Surplus	SM Coverage	Lev Coverage	Lev Coverag
5/23/2025	1,139,319		-	9.0	1876.	3.00		1,139,319		921		-
11/1/2025	2,018,605	1,290,508	203,206	5,504,397		37,154,450	6,683,000	33,577,356			1110	
5/1/2026	2,094,028	3,032,668	2,728,206	2,398,490	34,716,675	17,768,510	27,967,125	(7,800,125)	25,777,231	2.88:1	1.81:1	1.81:1
11/1/2026	2,112,808	2,014,095	174,375	3,952,527		16,259,628	8,528,000	11,684,155				
5/1/2027	2,154,610	2,404,855	1,789,375	2,770,090	11,684,155	17,525,563	16,508,000	3,787,653	15,471,808	4.42:1	1.62:1	1.62:1
11/1/2027	2,194,279	1,348,747	134,000	3,409,027		32,166,561	8,328,500	27,247,087				
5/1/2028	2,228,495	1,195,083	1,834,000	1,589,578	27,247,087	18,786,868	27,321,750	(6,945,304)	20,301,783	3.54:1	1.57:1	1.57:1
11/1/2028	2,308,282	891,012	91,500	3,107,795		22,875,037	9,614,875	16,367,957				
5/1/2029	2,247,232	840,088	1,876,500	1,210,820	16,367,957	19,224,056	20,224,875	210,001	16,577,958	3.19:1	1.56:1	1.56:1
11/1/2029	3,881,236	611,426	46,875	4,445,787		49,969,913	9,349,625	45,066,075				
5/1/2030	4,221,216	915,341	1,921,875	3,214,682	45,066,075	19,654,943	27,779,625	(4,910,000)	40,156,075	4.89:1	2.08:1	2.08:1
11/1/2030	4,354,822	861,359		5,216,181		19,708,428	8,888,875	16,035,734				
5/1/2031	4,660,181	1,037,780		5,697,961	16,035,734	20,190,362	25,263,875	624,448	16,660,182		1.49:1	1.49:1
11/1/2031	4,667,645	1,044,678		5,712,323		19,959,090	8,479,500	17,191,913				
5/1/2032	4,791,753	1,233,817		6,025,569	17,191,913	20,524,931	26,264,500	286,001	17,477,913		1.50:1	1.50:1
11/1/2032	4,649,556	1,236,991		5,886,547		19,740,174	8,034,875	17,591,847				
5/1/2033	4,505,757	1,430,530		5,936,287	17,591,847	20,351,442	26,294,875	(7,147)	17,584,700		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2033	4,398,087	1,430,480		5,828,567		19,969,547	7,578,375	18,219,739				
5/1/2034	4,276,654	1,630,925		5,907,579	18,219,739	20,393,088	26,838,375	(537,708)	17,682,031		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2034	4,111,962	1,625,039		5,737,001		20,019,273	7,096,875	18,659,399				
5/1/2035	3,950,697	1,830,321		5,781,018	18,659,399	20,067,694	26,976,875	(1,128,163)	17,531,236		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2035	3,789,558	1,817,940		5,607,498		19,649,029	6,599,875	18,656,652				
5/1/2036	3,632,526	2,023,192		5,655,718	18,656,652	20,142,435	27,124,875	(1,326,722)	17,329,930		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2036	3,471,127	2,008,626		5,479,753		19,421,034	6,086,750	18,814,038				
5/1/2037	3,317,341	2,215,610		5,532,951	18,814,038	19,973,108	27,226,750	(1,720,691)	17,093,347		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2037	3,158,603	2,196,711		5,355,314		19,876,465	5,558,250	19,673,529				
5/1/2038	3,000,889	2,413,148		5,414,038	19,673,529	20,005,845	27,918,250	(2,498,367)	17,175,162		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2038	2,842,383	2,385,695		5,228,079		19,767,265	4,999,250	19,996,093				
5/1/2039	2,686,258	2,605,681		5,291,939	19,996,093	20,311,589	28,434,250	(2,830,722)	17,165,371		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2039	2,524,860	2,574,543		5,099,403		19,802,734	4,413,375	20,488,762				
5/1/2040	2,368,576	2,799,920		5,168,496	20,488,762	20,293,397	28,873,375	(3,411,482)	17,077,280		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2040	2,207,919	2,762,393		4,970,312		18,873,700	3,801,875	20,042,137				
5/1/2041	2,061,381	2,982,857		5,044,238	20,042,137	19,443,580	28,186,875	(3,699,057)	16,343,080		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2041	1,909,843	2,942,167		4,852,010		19,015,849	3,192,250	20,675,609				
5/1/2042	1,763,226	3,169,599		4,932,825	20,675,609	19,321,201	28,662,250	(4,408,224)	16,267,385		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2042	1,612,901	3,121,109		4,734,010		19,183,122	2,555,500	21,361,632				
5/1/2043	1,464,762	3,356,086		4,820,849	21,361,632	19,762,240	29,545,500	(4,962,411)	16,399,221		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2043	1,310,096	3,301,500		4,611,596		18,643,052	1,880,750	21,373,898				
5/1/2044	1,164,125	3,536,613		4,700,738	21,373,898	18,806,516	29,100,750	(5,593,496)	15,780,401		1.51:1	1.51:1
11/1/2044	1,013,769	3,475,084		4,488,853		17,847,948	1,200,250	21,136,551				
5/1/2045	872,407	3,707,586		4,579,993	21,136,551	22,034,837	31,180,250	(4,565,420)	16,571,132		1.51 : 1	1.51:1
11/1/2045	691,295	3,657,367		4,348,662	San Laborator Separation	8,206,860	450,750	12,104,772	20000 Alleger 10 Alleger 1		110404100	2014 772 70
5/1/2046	622,297	3,790,519		4,412,817	12,104,772	8,052,877	16,720,750	(4,255,056)	7,849,716		1.46:1	1.46:1
11/1/2046	554,175	3,743,714		4,297,889	77292920000	6,106,115	44,000	10,360,003	CONTROL VALUE OF		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Mar 27 (272) 7 (MAR)
5/1/2047	502 368	3 857 674		4 360 041	10 360 003	6 150 151	1 804 000	8 706 192	19 066 196		11 32 - 1	11 32 - 1

KPWSLF 2026 Intended Use Plan