

# Whitehall Water Treatment Plant Quick Guide

## Timeline of Events

**December 2014** - DEQ notified the Town of Whitehall that we must be placed on quarterly monitoring for uranium levels

**Aug. 2015, Sept. 2015, Dec. 2015, March 2016, and May 2016** - DEQ notified in writing that the Town's water system exceeded uranium levels

**January 2017** - DEQ issued a State Administrative Court Order to remedy the water situation.

**March 2017** - An initial engineering firm was hired to perform a PER for the water system remedy. (This firm did not continue the project)

**January 2018** - Triple Tree Engineering was selected to perform the PER for the water system remedy.

**June 2018** - the first PER findings were reported to the town

**December 2018** - Alternative plan of using the New Town Hall was explored

**December 2019** - Plans for the Retrofitting of New Town Hall space was sent to DEQ for project approval

**2020** – DEQ submittals and design improvements took place. Found that the retrofitting location had an insufficient footprint for the equipment (Design turned down by DEQ)

**2021** - DEQ submittals and Redesign/PER analysis of new water treatment plant at Rec location

**August 2022** - the final PER update determined the need for building a new water treatment plant and 60% soft DEQ submittal

**December 2022** - 90% DEQ submittal

**April 2023** -100% full DEQ submittal

**September 2023**- DEQ Approval

**October 2023**- 1st advertisement for bid

**December 2023** - Open bids window for Water Treatment Plant

**January 2024** - Secured additional \$2m grant and \$2m loan for project inflation

**February 2024** - Closed Bid window

**March 2024** - Awarded Hard Rock Road & Utilities for the bid of the Whitehall Water Treatment Plant

**June 2024** - Estimated break ground month for the Whitehall Water Treatment Plant

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## Funding Breakdown

### **Grants:**

- American Rescue Plan Act - State Revolving Fund (SRF) A Loan (forgiveness) - \$750,000
- Water Infrastructure Improvements - EPA Wiin Grant - \$219,456
- American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Grant - \$2,000,000
- MT Coal Endowment Program (MCEP) - \$625,000
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) - \$450,000
- Renewable Resource Grants and Loans (RRGL) - \$125,000
- US Water Resources Development Act (USACE WRDA) 1 - \$270,000
- US Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA RD) 1 Grant - \$650,000
- US Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA RD) 2 Grant - \$1,036,000
- US Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA RD) 2 ECWAG Grant - \$1,000,000

Total Grants: \$7,125,456.00

### **Loans:**

- American Rescue Plan Act - State Revolving Fund (SRF) B Loan - \$450,000
- US Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA RD) 1 Loan - \$674,000
- US Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA RD) Loan - \$900,000
- US Department of Agriculture Rural Development (USDA RD) 2 Loan - \$2,000,000

Total Loans: \$4,024,000

**Local Contribution:** \$30,544

### **Water Tank Grant:**

- USACE WRDA 2 Grant - \$1,440,000

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## Government Budgets Quick Guide

- Gives local government officials the authority to incur obligations and pay expenses. It allocates resources among departments, reflecting the legislative body's priorities and policies, and controls how much each department may spend.
  - Fund Level – A fund level budget allows for the greatest amount of flexibility and therefore requires monitoring throughout the budget cycle to ensure that actual expenditures fall within the various program or department projections that were established during the budget process. EXAMPLE: Whitehall Tax Increment Fund (TIF)
  - Department/Program Level – This refers to a budget appropriation level that limits expenditures to department or program activities. These programs and departments may be appropriated at this level as a tool for managing the budget. EXAMPLE: Public Works, Clerk’s Office, etc.
  - Budget Reserve Funds - used to save money to finance all or part of future infrastructure, equipment, and other fiscal needs.
    - Cash Flow Requirements: Sufficient cash on hand to satisfy cash flow needs.
    - Rainy Day Funds: Provides resources when revenues decline due to economic downturn.
    - Repairs and Improvements: Purchases for operating equipment and vehicles as they become obsolete.
    - Capital Reserves: Provides resources to meet the objectives of the capital improvement plan.
  - Contingencies: Funding for times of emergencies and disasters.
- Long story short - We CANNOT just move money from another fund to “help” a project.