Texas Water Development Board

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TO: Board Members

THROUGH: Jeff Walker, Executive Administrator
Todd Chenoweth, General Counsel
Jessica Zuba, Deputy Executive Administrator

FROM: Mark Wyatt, Director, Program Administration & Reporting

DATE: August 8, 2018

SUBJECT: Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan.

ACTION REQUESTED

Consider approving the State Fiscal Year 2019 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan.

BACKGROUND

Annually, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) must prepare an Intended Use Plan (IUP) that describes how it intends to use the Clean Water State Revolving Fund's (CWSRF) available capacity to support the overall goals of the program. The IUP must contain a number of elements required by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) covering the operation of the CWSRF and is a central component of the TWDB's application to EPA for the annual capitalization grant.

To ensure a wider allocation of the regular Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness for SFY 2019, the maximum allocation to any entity is limited to 25 percent of the total allocation, or $4,250,000. The TWDB recognizes that an entity with a very high Household Cost Factor may need additional principal forgiveness for the project to be feasible at reasonable utility rates. Therefore, if the Household Cost Factor in excess of the base for an entity's project is greater than 5 percent, the maximum eligible amount provided would be 33 percent of the allocation, or $5,610,000. Establishing a maximum allocation amount is consistent with prior notice the TWDB provided in the CWSRF program guidance document issued in December 2017 covering the submission of projects to be included in the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2019 IUP.

The IUP establishes a new option designed to fund additional disadvantaged communities that are either small or rural. A "small" disadvantaged community is one serving a population of not more than 10,000. A "rural" disadvantaged project is one that meets any of the following: (i) an entity that provides services predominately in a rural area using the

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To provide leadership, information, education, and support for planning, financial assistance, and outreach for the conservation and responsible development of water for Texas

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Jeff Walker, Executive Administrator

U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions; (ii) a project from a political subdivision with a population of 10,000 or less and located outside the extraterritorial jurisdiction of a city with a population of 500,000 or greater; or (iii) a project in a county in which no urban political subdivision exceeds 50,000 in population.

In the SFY 2019 IUP, a total of $2,000,000 is allocated under this option for principal forgiveness. A total of $15 Million is allocated for zero percent loans. Entities may be eligible to receive 100 percent of the total project cost in principal forgiveness up to the amount specified in the chart below. If eligible project costs that would have qualified for this option exceed the maximum principal forgiveness allowable or available for the project, the entity may receive funding with an interest rate of zero percent up to the limits established in the chart.

Maximum Amount of Principal Forgiveness per Project/ Entity	Maximum Amount of Zero Percent Loan per Project/ Entity	Disadvantaged Community - Principal Forgiveness Eligibility Percentage Level
$300,000	$1,000,000	30%
$400,000	$2,000,000	50%
$500,000	$3,000,000	70%

This set-aside reflects the financial needs of small and rural disadvantaged systems that serve more sparsely populated areas and are unable to employ economies of scale. In addition, it will ensure that at least some portion of the principal forgiveness for disadvantaged communities under the CWSRF program is allocated to small or rural systems.

In order to allocate the subsidized green funding to more projects, the maximum allocation is limited to $1,000,000 per project. This will significantly increase the number of recipients of subsidized green funding in SFY 2019.

To improve operational efficiencies and achieve program savings, program staff has proposed a new standing transfer mechanism in the CWSRF program. The TWDB may transfer up to $125,000,000 of funds derived from repayments between the CWSRF and DWSRF. Cash funds in each State Revolving Fund (SRF) may flow from one SRF to the other SRF in both directions throughout the year. This transfer mechanism will use surplus funds in one SRF to temporarily meet loan demand in the other SRF. It will achieve savings by eliminating issuance costs from bond sales that would otherwise be necessary to meet cash flow demands in a particular SRF. The actual amount that TWDB transfers at any time throughout the year will be based on the cash flows needs of the each SRF program.

The IUP would allow TWDB to provide financing in excess of the initial capacity level of $525 Million. This would give the TWDB the flexibility to meet requests for assistance,

particularly for larger projects, without the time and effort involved with amending the IUP to revise the capacity level.

Finally, the IUP alerts TWDB's customers that beginning with the SFY 2020 IUP, any survey being used for income determination must be completed within five years of the date the TWDB receives the Project Information Form. This will ensure that the income levels from a survey used for determining eligibility as a disadvantaged community reflects more recent characteristics of the project service area.

The program changes from the previous year's IUP are listed below, along with a reference to the applicable section of the IUP.

1. Maximum allocation of regular Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness to any entity is limited to 25 percent of the total regular Disadvantaged Community allocation, or $4,250,000. However, if the Household Cost Factor in excess of the base for an entity's project is greater than 5 percent, the maximum amount provided would be 33 percent of the total regular Disadvantaged Community allocation, or $5,610,000 (Section VI)
2. Sets aside a portion of the Disadvantaged Community funding for Small or Rural Systems only. Provides between $300,000 to $500,000 of principal forgiveness and up to $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 of zero interest loans. A total of $2,000,000 of principal forgiveness and $15,000,000 of zero interest loans is allocated to this option (Section VI)
3. Maximum allocation of subsidized green funding is limited to $1,000,000 per project (Section VI)
4. Establishes an ongoing cash flow transfer mechanism between the CWSRF and the DWSRF of up to $125,000,000 of funds derived from repayments (Section X)
5. The IUP would allow TWDB to provide financing in excess of the initial capacity level of $525,000,000 (Section X)
6. Beginning in SFY 2020, any survey being used for income determination must be completed within five years of the date the TWDB receives the Project Information Form (Section X)

The TWDB accepts Project Information Forms for eligible projects at any time throughout the year to allow entities greater flexibility in obtaining financing. These projects are periodically included within the IUP as they are received. Annually, the TWDB solicits entities to submit project information for inclusion in the IUP and the initial project priority list. The solicitation period, which for SFY 2019 ended on March 3, 2018, allows the TWDB to rate and rank eligible projects received by the deadline. The importance of submitting within this timeframe is primarily for those entities seeking financial assistance that includes principal forgiveness.

The SFY 2019 CWSRF IUP includes 107 eligible projects totaling $788,471,920. The amount of funds available is at least $525,000,000.

PUBLIC REVIEW, HEARING, AND COMMENTS

The draft IUP was posted online and notice of its availability was sent to all entities that submitted a project for inclusion in the IUP and to EPA. A notice of the 30-day public comment period and public hearing was placed on the TWDB website and sent via email to all entities that submitted projects for the SFY 2019 IUP. The comment period was from July 9, 2018 to August 7, 2018. A public hearing was conducted on July 25, 2018 at 10:00 A.M. in Room 170 of the Stephen F. Austin Building.

The public comments and TWDB's responses are shown in Attachment 1.

KEY ISSUES

The initial list of projects to be invited to apply for funding is the Initial Invited Projects List (IIPL). Formal invitation letters to those projects listed in the IIPL will be sent upon Board approval of the IUP.

Revisions to the Narrative

Based on public comments and for improved clarity, revisions were made to the narrative section as shown in Attachment 2.

Revisions to the Project Lists and Appendices

Based on public comments, revisions to the project lists were made as shown in Attachment 3. No changes were made to the Appendices, except in Appendix A to reflect the conclusion of the public comment period.

RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Administrator recommends approval of the SFY 2019 CWSRF IUP. At the time this was prepared, the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) was still reviewing the grant application to EPA, which includes the SFY 2019 IUP. The Executive Administrator requests authority to make non-substantive changes to the IUP based on the results of OAG's review.

Attachments: 1.) Response to Public Comments on the draft SFY 2019 CWSRF IUP
2.) Proposed changes to the narrative of the Final SFY 2019 CWSRF IUP
3.) Revisions to the project lists
4.) Proposed Final SFY 2019 CWSRF IUP

Texas Water Development Board

Response to Comments on the Draft State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2019 Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Intended Use Plan (IUP)

The following provides a summary of the public comments, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) responses, and changes to the draft SFY 2019 CWSRF IUP.

City of Dripping Springs: Project Information Form (PIF) # 12904

Comment submitted by: Robby Callegari, CMA Engineering, Inc.

Comment Date: July 18, 2018

Comment:

I represent the City of Dripping Springs and submitted a Project Information Form for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund on March 1, 2018 (see attachment acknowledgement e-mail). In reviewing the rankings, I did not see the City of Dripping Springs in the rankings. I called the help desk today to ask about this and the TWDB representative told me to send an e-mail to the help desk with the acknowledgement e-mail. At the time of uploading, I did speak to a TWDB representative (cannot remember the person's name) who was assisting me with uploading. After it was uploaded, he said that I did not need to do anything else.

Please provide the status of the City's PIF.

Response:

After researching the comment, TWDB staff determined the entity's PIF was submitted to the TWDB Web File Transfer portal during the solicitation period for the 2019 CWSRF IUP. The project is eligible to be included in the CWSRF SFY 2019 IUP.

Change:

The City of Dripping Springs' project has been included in the CWSRF SFY 2019 IUP.

Harris County MUD #36: PIF # 12743

Comment submitted by: Dennis Ku, MA Engineers

Comment Date: July 19, 2018

Comment:

Section IV, Significant Program Changes of the 2019 CWSRF IUP sets a maximum allocation amount of 25% or $4,250,000.00 for Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness to any single entity. It seems that this change was made after the application deadline, and/or the public was unaware of this change prior to the deadline. We feel that such a significant change, which greatly impacts the method by which projects are evaluated, should have been published prior to the application deadline, as it would likely have changed how we structured our application submittal(s).

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comment. The TWDB indicated in the CWSRF Program Guidance document issued in December 2017, and posted on the agency's website, covering the submission of projects to be included in the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2019 IUP that it was considering establishing a maximum allocation of principal forgiveness funds for Disadvantaged Communities. The maximum allocation discussed in the Program Guidance document is consistent with the final maximum allocation included in the SFY 2019 IUP. The TWDB received requests from Disadvantaged Communities for principal forgiveness in SFY 2019 far in excess of the amount of funds available. Establishing the maximum allocation ensures that limited federal principal forgiveness for SFY 2019 is allocated to additional Disadvantaged Communities.

Change:

None

Harris County MUD #36: PIF # 12743

Comment submitted by: Dennis Ku, MA Engineers

Comment Date: July 19, 2018

Comment:

In the Initial Invited Projects List appears to award Disadvantaged Funds for several entity's with lower scores and ranking than Harris County WCID No. 36. Can you please explain why our project was passed over for grant funding? Can you provide a breakdown of which communities are being invited for Disadvantaged Funding, the amounts of disadvantaged funding they are recommended to receive, and out of which Disadvantaged

Fund (Regular versus Small/Rural Set aside) their recommended allocation amounts are sourced?

Response:

The Initial Invited Projects List includes the highest ranked projects sufficient to allocate all of the Disadvantaged Community and Green principal forgiveness and the Equivalency funds. In addition, the Initial Invited Projects List includes projects that are requesting loans funds only and not being considered for any principal forgiveness. Finally, the list includes those projects that are requesting construction funds only.

Harris County MUD #36's project was not included on the Initial Invited Project List because it ranked below the thresholds for allocating the available principal forgiveness for Disadvantaged Communities. The lower ranked projects on the list were not invited to fulfill the allocation of Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness.

The projects included on the Initial Invited Projects List to ensure the Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness was fully allocated were from Angelina & Neches River Authority, Pinehurst, Kerr County, Port Arthur, San Juan, Comanche, Throckmorton, and Iola. They received scores that ranged from 120 to 84 points.

Change:

None

City of Grand Prairie: PIF #12822

Comment Submitted by: Gabriel Johnson, PE, Grand Prairie Public Works

Comment Date: July 27, 2018

Comment:

Mr. Mark Wyatt, Director of Program Administration and Reporting:

My name is Gabriel Johnson, PE, newly appointed Director of Public Works for the City of Grand Prairie. The City submitted a timely Project Information Form (PIF) on March 2, 2018 which was considered in the TWDB's CWSRF 2019 Draft Intended Use Plan (IUP). We have reviewed the IUP and determined that there was information we submitted with the PIF which was not considered in TWDB's scoring of the PIF for Project #12822. I have attached a document with an explanation for the basis of changes we believe are appropriate for Project #12822. We would respectfully request your consideration of these comments for possible re-ranking of the City's Project #12822.

In addition to these comments, I note that since the PIF was submitted, I have now assumed the position of Director of Public Works for the City, replacing Ron McCuller, who retired from the same position and I would appreciate your revising your point of contact for the city to me.

Please let me know if there are comments, questions, or the need for additional information. Pleas confirm receipt of this request.

Response:

An additional review of the entity's PIF has been performed and a determination made that the City of Grand Prairie's PIF, 12822, should receive additional points. The stream segment 0841_01 which is presented in the PIF should be classified as a Priority 5a, which will result in the addition of 20 points. Also, upon further review the expansion of the hydraulic capacity or removal of extraneous flow is has been determined to applicable in this project and the project will receive 40 additional points.

The entity asked TWDB to reconsider the scoring factor related to an asset management plan. The PIF question asks "In the last 5 years, has an asset management plan been adopted by the entity's governing body?" After a review of this response in the PIF, it has been determined that the points given for this question are correctly represented in the initial review. The asset management plan submitted with the SFY 2019 PIF was performed in October 2012 and is outside the 5-year time frame specified in the PIF question. No additional points will be given for this scoring factor.

Change:

Additional 20 points for Priority 5a classification and 40 points for hydraulic capacity or removal of extraneous flow.

City of Balch Springs: PIF #12821

Comment Submitted by: John Melton, RPS Group

Comment Date: August 6, 2018

Comment:

On the Project Information Form Rating Report for Balch Springs, PIF #12821, there were no points awarded for the question in Section 212, "The proposed project impacts a water bod that does not meet applicable water quality standards. (refer to water bodies listed as Category 4a, 5a, 5b, or 5c in the latest Watershed Action Planning Strategy Table)". The City

of Balch Springs is served by the Dallas Water Utilities Southside WWTP, which discharges into Segment #0805 of the Upper Trinity River. The Watershed Action Planning Strategy Table lists Segment 0805 of the Upper Trinity as Priority 4a and 5a.

Response:

TWDB has reviewed the project again and spoken with John Melton, of RPS Group, who serves as the engineer for the City. The TWDB determined that any of the City's overland flows would drain into Hickory Creek. Hickory Creek is not an affected stream according to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Therefore, no points are awarded under this scoring factor. In the case of a collection system, points would only be awarded if there were a sanitary sewer leak or overflow in the collection system itself. The City's effluent is transferred to Dallas' Southside Waste Water Treatment Plant. Dallas is required by permit to treat and discharge all flows coming to the plant, including the flows from the City.

Change:

None

Innovative Uses of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund for Nonpoint Source Management

Comment Submitted by: Sharlene Leurig, Project Director, Texas Environmental Flows Initiative, on behalf of The Meadows Center for Water and the Environment and its partners: Hill Country Conservancy; The Nature Conservancy; National Wildlife Federation; RSAH_2O; Sierra Club; Texas Agricultural Land Trust; Harte Research Institute for Gulf of Mexico Studies; Texas Parks & Wildlife Foundation; and Texas Land Trust Council

Comment Date: August 6, 2018

Comment:

The transmittal comment is:

To Mr. Mark Wyatt, Director, Program Administration and Reporting:

Attached please find a comment letter submitted on behalf of The Meadows Center for Water and the Environment and many of our partners, respectfully requesting clarification in the 2019 CWSRF IUP on the eligibility of three distinct project types for CWSRF loans:

- land conservation for water quality protection enabled through the acquisition of conservation easements,
- instream flows enabled through the acquisition of water rights, and
- instream flows enabled through the purchase of long term contracts, such as forbearance agreements or leasing arrangements.

As you will see in our attached comment letter, we also request clarification on whether private entities are eligible for receiving CWSRF funds for the types of projects identified above, as well as fee simple land acquisitions (which we presume are already considered eligible as TWDB has loaned funds in FY2018 for that purpose to the City of San Marcos).

We appreciate your attention to these approaches in the final 2019 IUP and welcome the opportunity to discuss matters related to the ranking and underwriting of such projects with TWDB staff.

[The entire comment is included after TWDB's response.]

Response:

The TWDB appreciates the comprehensive presentation and thoughtful ideas on innovative uses of the CWSRF program for nonpoint source management. We look forward to future discussions on the ideas and approaches raised in this comment.

For the first request in the comment, the TWDB has provided additional detail in the SFY 2019 CWSRF IUP that explicitly mentions under Eligible Use of Funds that the use of funds to control nonpoint source pollution may include "acquisition of conservation easements and permanent or long-term acquisition of water rights by entities eligible under state law that will result in a substantial public water quality benefit."

As for the second request in the comment, the SFY 2019 CWSRF IUP provides that Eligible Applicants may include private entities for nonpoint source projects or estuary projects. Eligibility for this purpose under state law will be based on the legal structure of a particular private entity. It is not practical at this time to research the legality of all potential private entities. Therefore, the TWDB will review any potential applicant on a case-by-case basis. The current language in the SFY 2019 IUP is sufficiently broad to handle any private entity eligible under state law.

Change:

As shown below, the list of eligible uses of funds in Section III(B)(1) of the IUP has been revised to provide additional detail that explicitly states that the use of funds to control nonpoint source pollution may include "acquisition of conservation easements and permanent or long-term acquisition of water rights by entities eligible under state law that will result in a substantial public water quality benefit."

Examples of eligible project costs include planning, acquisition, design, and construction of projects to:

…

- Control nonpoint source pollution, including acquisition of conservation easements and permanent or long-term acquisition of water rights by entities eligible under state law that will result in a substantial public water quality benefit

From:	Environment Flows Initiative
To:	IUPCOMMENTS
Cc:	Mark Wyatt
Subject:	CWSRF Comments
Date:	Monday, August 6, 2018 3:40:30 PM
Attachments:	image001.png Comments on 2019 CWSRF IUP.pdf

To Mr. Mark Wyatt, Director, Program Administration and Reporting:

Attached please find a comment letter submitted on behalf of The Meadows Center for Water and the Environment and many of our partners, respectfully requesting clarification in the 2019 CWSRF IUP on the eligibility of three distinct project types for CWSRF loans:

- land conservation for water quality protection enabled through the acquisition of conservation easements,
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- instream flows enabled through the purchase of long term contracts, such as forbearance agreements or leasing arrangements.

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We appreciate your attention to these approaches in the final 2019 IUP and welcome the opportunity to discuss matters related to the ranking and underwriting of such projects with TWDB staff.

Best,
Sharlene Leurig

The Meadows Center for Water and the Environment
Texas State University

Sharlene Leurig
Project Director
Texas Environmental Flows Initiative
301-452-1900

No natural resource is more important for our future than water. Water is what we do.

Comments to the Texas Water Development Board on Innovative Uses of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund for Nonpoint Source Management

August 7, 2018

Outline

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Introduction and Purpose of the Letter

The signatories thank the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) for its ongoing efforts to protect our state's waterways and the public health through financing of water infrastructure. We offer these comments to the 2019 Intended Use Plan (IUP) for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), recognizing the culture of innovation and capital efficiency that the TWDB has fostered and continues to steward.

Our comments are grounded in an awareness of the persistence of nonpoint source pollution as a challenge to protecting water quality and the public health, and in recognition of the efficacy of land conservation, vegetative buffers and instream flows as methods for protecting and restoring water quality, particularly for nonpoint source pollution. Water quality degradation creates significant harm to the public and to ratepayers, as it can lead to water bodies losing certain designated uses (such as public drinking water supply or recreation when they are no longer safe for consumption or human contact) and also increase the cost incurred to treat wastewater and drinking water to standards compliant with the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act.

We believe TWDB has the opportunity to deploy cost-effective capital through the for the state water pollution control revolving fund (referred to herein as the CWSRF) program for land conservation and flows protection. In response to our comments, we request that the 2019 IUP expressly recognize the eligibility of three distinct project types for CWSRF loans:

- land conservation for water quality protection enabled through the acquisition of conservation easements,
- instream flows enabled through the acquisition of water rights, and
- instream flows enabled through the purchase of long term contracts, such as forbearance agreements or leasing arrangements.

In addition, we request clarification on whether private entities are eligible for receiving CWSRF funds for the types of projects identified above, as well as fee simple land acquisitions (which we presume are already considered eligible as TWDB has loaned funds in FY2018 for that purpose to the City of San Marcos).

EPA has determined that CWSRF program funds may be used to finance land and water rights acquisitions that are designed to address nonpoint sources of pollution and we are unaware of any prohibition on financing such projects in Texas law. Indeed, we understand that at least one land acquisition project was included in the 2018 CWSRF IUP, scored,[1] and received financing in June 2018.[2]

We appreciate that through that recent transaction, TWDB recognizes both the eligibility and the effectiveness of land acquisition and conservation for the benefit water quality. The purpose of this comment is to reinforce that concept, to introduce the concept CWSRF eligibility and effectiveness of water rights transactions for the benefit of water quality, and to request that TWDB expressly identify these concepts in the final 2019 CWSRF IUP. In addition, we welcome the opportunity to discuss matters related to the ranking and underwriting of these types of projects with TWDB staff, and we seek to work collaboratively with TWDB to identify opportunities, challenges and solutions for CWSRF financing for nonpoint source projects that include water acquisition and land conservation and management.

We appreciate your attention to these approaches in the final 2019 IUP and welcome the opportunity to discuss matters related to the ranking and underwriting of such projects with TWDB staff.

The Relationship Between Land Use, Flow and Water Quality

Nonpoint source pollution (also referred to below as NPS) caused by runoff from land is the leading cause of water pollution in the United States.[3] As with point source pollution—which originates from a single outfall from, for example, a wastewater treatment plant, industrial facility or concentrated animal feeding operation—nonpoint source pollution can include natural and manmade pollutants. What makes nonpoint source pollution so challenging to manage is that its sources are highly diffuse, originating from parking lots, farms, deforested lands, mines and construction sites. The significant land development activities in the state in the last decade have exacerbated the problem. After several decades of work to reduce point source pollution, NPS is today the primary contributor to water pollution in the United States.[4]

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[1] The "Upper San Marcos NPS Land Acquisition" as described in Texas Water Development Board, State Fiscal Year 2018 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Project Information Form Rating Report, n.d. http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/CWSRF/doc/SFY18/CWSRF_SFY18_PIFRatingReport.pdf (accessed July 16, 2018).

[2] Texas Water Development Board, Texas Water Development Board approves $3,209,900 to the City of San Marcos (Hays County) for a nonpoint source pollution project, June 11, 2018. http://www.twdb.texas.gov/newsmedia/press_releases/2018/06/San_Marcos.asp (accessed July 16, 2018).

[3] The Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities, Credit Considerations for Reaching Nonpoint Source SRF Borrowers, October 1999, CIFA Monograph No. 10. http://cifanet.org/newsPDF/nonpoint.pdf (accessed July 16, 2018).

[4] US Environmental Protection Agency, Polluted Runoff: Nonpoint Source Pollution, n.d. https://www.epa.gov/nps/what-nonpoint-source (accessed July 16, 2018).

Water quality is a function of both the amount of pollutants entering, or naturally occurring in, a waterbody and the total amount of water and flow rate of the water receiving that pollutant load. Land use around the waterbody affects the pollutant load discharged into the waterbody; the hydrological condition of the waterbody itself (i.e., volume and flow) affects the concentration of that pollutant. Therefore, actions to manage watershed lands and the flow regime of streams influence water quality and can be used to manage nonpoint source pollution.

The inherent relationship between land cover, hydrological conditions and water quality are recognized in the calculation of regulatory pollutant load limits. For example, in stream segments with pollutant concentrations that exceed water quality standards, TCEQ may impose Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limits for specific pollutants. A TMDL is a tool for achieving water quality standards that is based on the relationship between pollution sources and instream water quality conditions. At the most basic level, a TMDL is the sum of the individual waste load allocations for point sources, load allocations for nonpoint and natural background sources, and an appropriate margin of safety. This equation expresses the total amount (or load) of a single pollutant that a receiving water body can assimilate within a 24-hour period and maintain water quality standards.[5]

In developing a TMDL, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) must consider the loading capacity of a waterbody for the applicable pollutant. EPA regulations define loading capacity as the greatest amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive without violating water quality standards (40 C.F.R. §130.2(f)).[6]

As described by the EPA, "TMDLs must take into account critical conditions for steam flow, loading, and water quality parameters as part of the analysis of loading capacity. (40 C.F.R. §130.7(c)(1)). TMDLs should define applicable critical conditions and describe their approach to estimating both point and nonpoint source loadings under such critical conditions. In particular, the TMDL should discuss the approach used to compute and allocate nonpoint source loadings, e.g., meteorological conditions and land use distribution."

TCEQ considers various flow (discharge) frequencies in its regulatory processes, including analysis of permissible pollutant loads. For instance, TCEQ uses the minimum 7-day, 2-year discharge (7Q2) to evaluate critical low flow conditions in stream segments in order "to analyze permit applications for water allocation, water-supply planning, aquatic maintenance (instream flow) requirements, and waste-load allocation for point and nonpoint source discharges."[7]

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[5] EPA. "Program Overview: Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL)." N.d. website. https://www.epa.gov/tmdl/program-overview-total-maximum-daily-loads-tmdl (accessed August 2, 2018).

[6] EPA. Guidelines for Reviewing TMDLs under Existing Regulations issued in 1992. May 20, 2002. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/2002_06_04_tmdl_guidance_final52002.pdf (accessed July 20, 2018).

[7] United States Geological Survey. Estimation of Minimum 7-Day, 2-Year Discharge for Selected Stream Sites, and Associated Low-Flow Water-Quality Data, Southeast Texas, 1997–98. USGS Fact Sheet 122–99. July 1999. https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/fs-122-99/pdf/fs-122-99.pdf (accessed July 20, 2018).

Hydrological condition, land use cover and other natural characteristics such as riparian buffer are all required to be considered in development of regulatory limits like TMDLs. The types of characteristics that TCEQ must consider include:

1. *the spatial extent of the watershed in which the impaired waterbody is located;*
2. *the assumed distribution of land use in the watershed (e.g., urban, forested, agriculture);*
3. *population characteristics, wildlife resources, and other relevant information affecting the characterization of the pollutant of concern and its allocation to sources;*
4. *present and future growth trends, if taken into consideration in preparing the TMDL (e.g., the TMDL could include the design capacity of a wastewater treatment facility); and*
5. *an explanation and analytical basis for expressing the TMDL through surrogate measures, if applicable. Surrogate measures are parameters such as percent fines and turbidity for sediment impairments; chlorophyl a and phosphorus loadings for excess algae; length of riparian buffer; or number of acres of best management practices.*[8]

Therefore, actions that improve hydrological condition, land use cover and riparian buffers can have the dual benefit of improving water quality and avoiding future regulatory limits imposed on all discharge permit holders within a basin.

The implementation of TMDLs, while critically important to protecting water quality, can result in significant costs on holders of point source discharge permits to attain water discharge parameters consistent with water quality standards. As the state's economic development brings with it land use changes and hydrological alterations, the related nonpoint source pollution will put additional and costly burdens on point source permit holders—especially in the absence of state investment in nonpoint source pollution protection, including through the types of measures proposed here.

Surface water flows are influenced by meteorology and hydrological alterations including impoundments, vegetative and geologic alterations and diversions and return flows by water users. Many stream segments in Texas have experienced a statistically significant decrease in 7-day minimum flows over the past few decades (Figure 1). As of 2012, 410 Texas waterbodies were listed on the 303(d) List as requiring development of Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and the majority of Texas's river basins have more than 40% of their river segments impaired (see Figure 2).

As Texas's population grows and water demands grow, a greater number of impoundments and consumptive diversions are planned.[9] Future land use change will put additional pressure on the state's waterbodies. These hydrologic and land alterations can be expected to influence surface water quality. Therefore, projects that protect or restore watershed lands and surface flows are important tools for protecting against further degradation in water quality, and can help restore water quality in impaired waters.

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[8] EPA 2002.

[9] Texas Water Development Board. 2017 State Water Plan for Texas. n.d. https://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/swp/2017/ (accessed July 20, 2018).

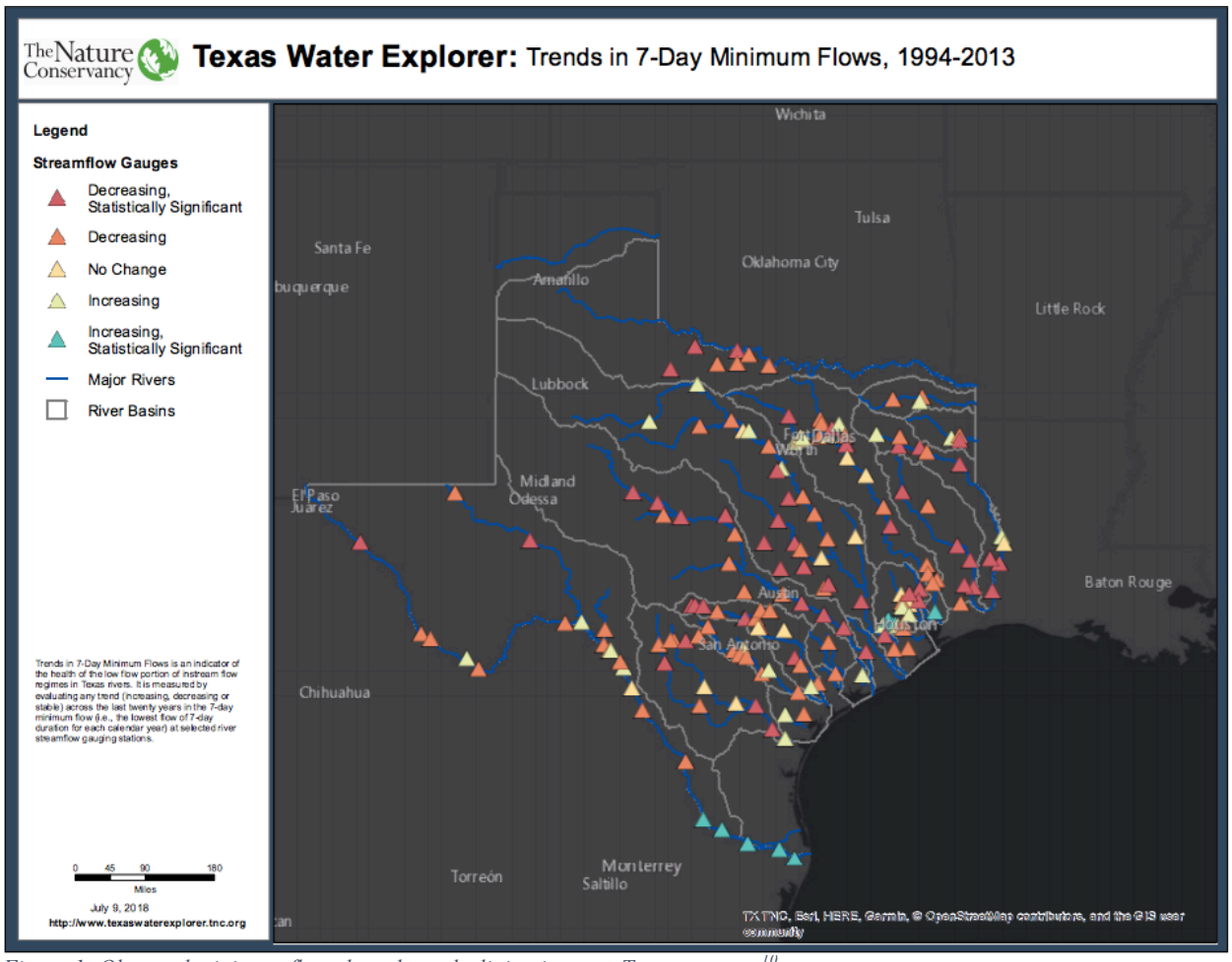

Figure 1: Observed minimum flows have been declining in many Texas streams.[10]

[10] The Nature Conservancy. Texas Water Explorer. July 9, 2018. http://www.texaswaterexplorer.tnc.org (accessed July 9, 2018).

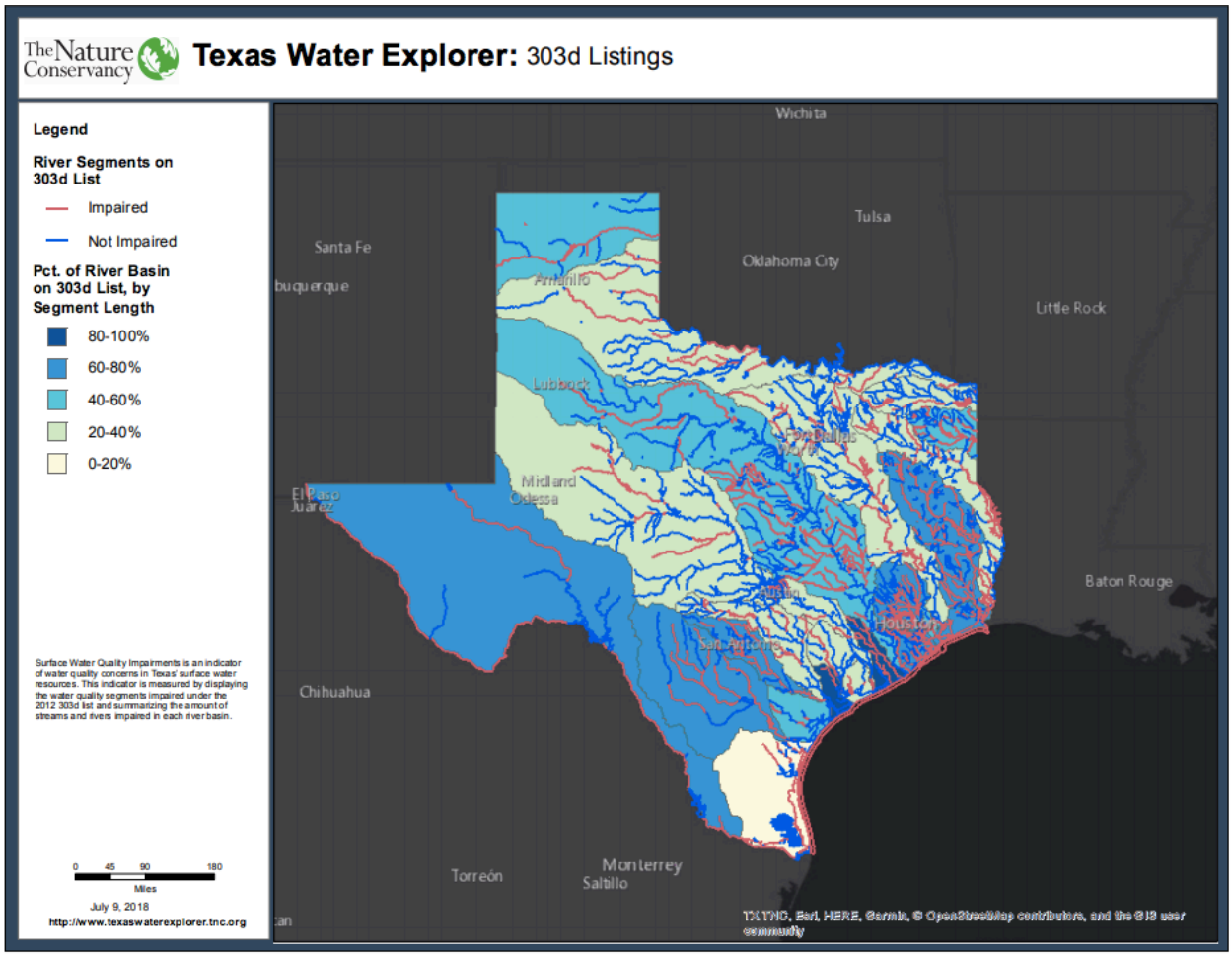

Figure 2: The majority of river basins in Texas have more than 40% of their river segments impaired.[11]

Cost Effectiveness of Addressing Nonpoint Source Pollution through Natural Infrastructure

In the past decade, conservation practices for protecting land and instream flows have emerged as cost-effective methods to managing nonpoint source pollution. Land conservation and restoration is highly cost-effective at managing nonpoint source pollution, making it a valuable complement to engineered infrastructure.[12] Depending upon the contaminants of concern, natural infrastructure, including undeveloped lands, functional riparian areas and wetlands, can be dramatically more cost-effective than engineered infrastructure at managing nonpoint source pollution. While in Texas there is sparse documentation of the cost per ton of contaminants removed by natural infrastructure, in places like the Chesapeake Bay, natural buffers such as grasslands, forests and wetlands have been demonstrated to be orders of magnitude more cost effective compared to engineered infrastructure (Figure 1). However,

[11] TNC. Texas Water Explorer. July 9, 2018. http://www.texaswaterexplorer.tnc.org (accessed July 9, 2018).

[12] World Resources Institute. How Nutrient Trading Can Help Restore the Chesapeake Bay. (December 2009). http://pdf.wri.org/factsheets/factsheet_nutrient_ trading_chesapeake_bay.pdf (accessed January 16, 2017).

natural and engineered systems should not be seen as mutually-exclusive alternatives, but rather as complementary and mutually enhancing investments.

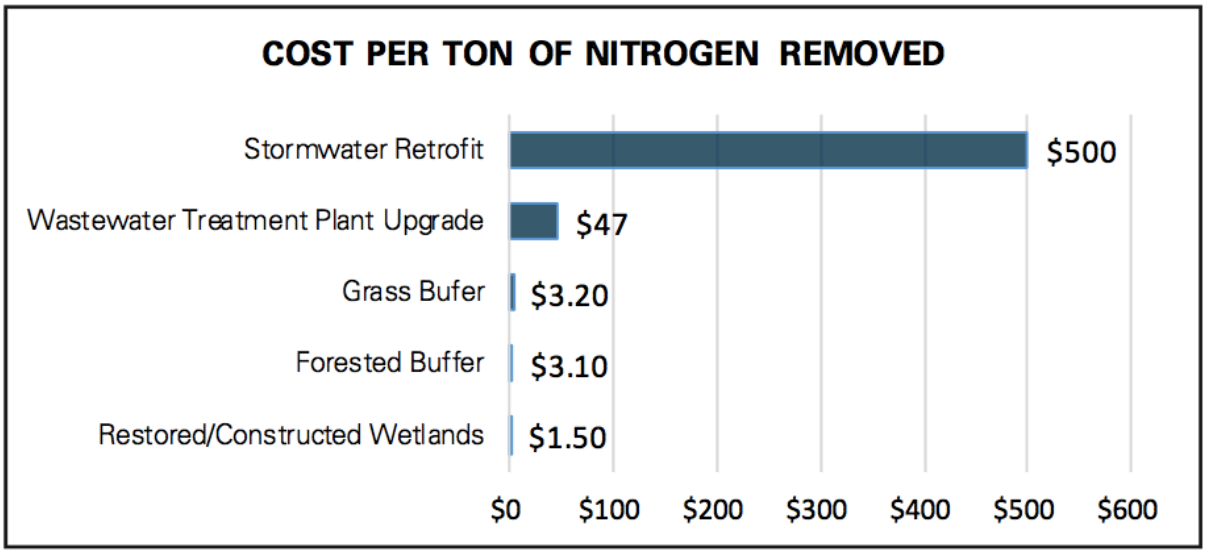

Figure 1: The relative cost per ton of nitrogen removal of various engineered and non-engineered interventions in the Chesapeake Bay. (WRI 2009).

Land conservation is also a cost-effective means of securing water resources. A recent study by the Institute of Renewable Natural Resources at Texas A&M estimated that just half a dozen Texas land conservation projects in critical contributing and recharge zones ensure recharge of more than 8,000 acre-feet of water per year. In Texas A&M's estimate, the total, one-time conservation easement cost of $14 million yielded water infiltration with a replacement cost value of $11.6 million a year.[13] The replacement cost value of water resources is just one measure of the value of these projects, and does not take into account the value of the water quality benefits they also provide.

Instream flows have been modeled to reduce the treatment burden on wastewater treatment plants in several Texas watersheds.[14] One study estimated that water quality benefits in Houston's Buffalo Bayou could be achieved through a $22 million wastewater treatment plant upgrade or a similar investment in water rights to be kept instream, with the most cost-effective solution modeled being a combination of wastewater infrastructure and flow augmentation to increase freshwater flow through the system.[15] [16]

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[13] Texas A&M Institute of Renewable Natural Resources. Texas Farm and Ranch Lands Conservation Program Evaluation Report. December 19, 2016. https://nri.tamu.edu/media/1090/tfrlcp-eval-report-20170222_final.pdf (accessed August 2, 2018).

[14] Kiesling, Richard L. Investigating the Linkage between Water Quality and Water Quantity in Watershed Management. USGS. Presentation at Flows for the Future: Environmental Flows Conference, October 31-November 1, 2005. http://www.meadowscenter.txstate.edu/flows2005/presentations.htm (accessed August 6, 2018).

[15] Kiesling 2005.

[16] Todd, David A. and Philip B. Bedient. Stream Dissolved Oxygen Analysis and Control. Journal of Environmental Engineering Vol. 111, Issue 3 (June 1985). **https://doi.org/10.1061/(ASCE)0733-9372(1985)111:3(336)**

Eligibility of Land Conservation and Water Acquisition Projects

Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as, the Clean Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (also referred to below as the EPA) makes grants to states to establish a water pollution control revolving fund "to accomplish the objective, goals, and policies of [the] Act by providing assistance for [eligible] projects and activities." 33 U.S.C. § 1381(a).

In Texas, the TWDB administers the CWSRF, which is capitalized in part with EPA water pollution control grants. Traditionally, these funds have largely been used to provide financial assistance for the construction of municipal sewage treatment facilities.

However, under federal and state law, these funds may be used to provide financial assistance to a number of types of water quality improvement projects. Specific projects and activities eligible to receive federal financial assistance from a state revolving fund (SRF) are identified in the Clean Water Act at 33 U.S.C. § 1383(c), also referred to below as Section 603(c),[17] and in parallel under Texas state law at 31 TAC § 375.2.

Shoreline Activities	Instream Activities	Invasive Species Control
• Re-establishing riparian vegetation • Wetlands development or restoration • Living shorelines • Swales • Filter Strips • Barrier beach and dune systems	• Re-establishing aquatic vegetation • Restoring oyster/mussel beds • Artificial reef establishment • Fisheries and shellfish restocking and restoration • Fish ladders • Removal of contaminated sediments • Water control structures for flow regime and salinity • Dam removal • Culvert removal	• Equipment to remove or prevent the spread of invasive species

(accessed August 6, 2018)

[17] Section 603(c) of the of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act is codified as 33 U.S.C. § 1383 (c).

Land and Water Rights to Protect Water Quality	Atmospheric Deposition

• Purchase of land[15]
  ○ Leasing
  ○ Fee-simple purchase
  ○ Easement
• Purchase of water rights
	• Air pollution reducing technologies
	  ○ Scrubbers
	• Activities that reduce the use of thermoelectric power
	  ○ Energy efficient upgrades (e.g., appliances, HVAC, insulation, etc.)
	  ○ Renewable energy generation projects

Figure 3: Examples of eligible projects for the CWSRF as provided by the EPA.[18]

Permissible Uses of Proceeds: Conservation Easements

The EPA recognizes the permissibility of using CWSRF funds for fee-simple land acquisition, land leases and conservation easements that protect surface water quality (see Figure 3).[19] These land activities are eligible to receive financial assistance under a state-administered Clean Water SRF program under any of the following three broad categories of eligibility.

Assistance may be provided:

- *to any borrower for surface water projects that implement a Section 319 NPS management program. Section 603(c)(2)*
- *to any borrower for surface water projects that implement a Section 320 CCMP. Section 603(c)(3)*
- *to any municipality or municipal entity for efforts of municipalities and property owners to develop or implement watershed partnerships to address nonpoint sources of pollution. Section 603(c)(7).*[20]

Texas law provides authority to municipalities to acquire property in connection with its public purposes, specifically, in connection with the operation of a water and/or wastewater utility, either through operation of a home-rule charter for home-rule municipalities, or by statute (see, e.g., Chapter 1502, Government Code; also see Chapter 552, Local Government Code). Regional water authorities possess similar powers, either through their enabling acts or by state law (see, e.g., Chapter 49, Water Code, specifically Section 49.152, Water Code). The acquisition of a conservation easement would be an acquisition of real property under Texas law, and regional and local political subdivisions could apply to the TWDB to seek financing for the acquisition of conservation easements.

Presumably, this authority should also extend to acquisition of easements wherein a municipality applies as an SRF applicant to fund purchase of a conservation easement held by a

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[18] *See* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities, May 2016 at pages 19 and 23. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-07/documents/overview_of_cwsrf_eligibilities_may_2016.pdf (accessed July 16, 2018).

[19] EPA. Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities. May 2016. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-07/documents/overview_of_cwsrf_eligibilities_may_2016.pdf (accessed July 20, 2018).

[20] EPA 2016.

nonprofit entity (such as a land trust), in which the municipality maintains a third-party right of enforcement.

Permissible Uses of Proceeds: Water Transactions

The EPA recognizes water rights purchases for "surface water protection and restoration" as eligible to receive financial assistance under a state-administered Clean Water SRF program under any of the following three broad categories of eligibility.[21]

Assistance may be provided:

- *to any borrower for surface water projects that implement a Section 319 NPS management program. Section 603(c)(2)*
- *to any borrower for surface water projects that implement a Section 320 CCMP. Section 603(c)(3)*
- *to any municipality or municipal entity for efforts of municipalities and property owners to develop or implement watershed partnerships to address nonpoint sources of pollution. Section 603(c)(7).*

Water rights purchases "to support fish and aquatic life habitat" are also eligible to receive financial assistance under a state-administered Clean Water SRF program under any of the following three broad categories of eligibility.

Assistance may be provided:

- *to any borrower for habitat protection and restoration projects that implement a Section 319 NPS management program. Section 603(c)(2)*
- *to any borrower for habitat protection and restoration projects that implement a Section 320 CCMP. Section 603(c)(3)*
- *to any municipality or municipal entity for efforts of municipalities and property owners to develop or implement watershed partnerships to address nonpoint sources of pollution. Section 603(c)(7).*[22]

While the EPA recognizes the permissibility of using the SRF for "purchase of water rights" it is silent as to the permissibility of using the SRF for permanent forbearance agreements or long-dated contracts with flows protection or restoration benefits. The purchase of water rights is only one of many tools used to protect or restore flows and we believe these types of projects are eligible for CWSRF financing for the same reasons the outright acquisition of water right is eligible. In addition, just as easements and leases of land are recognized by EPA as eligible land purchases, forbearance agreements and leases of water on comparable terms should be similarly eligible as water purchases.

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[21] *See* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities, May 2016 at pages 19 and 23. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-07/documents/overview_of_cwsrf_eligibilities_may_2016.pdf (accessed July 16, 2018).

[22] EPA 2016.

There are many types of water transactions used throughout the western United States to restore flows in depleted streams. Water leases are far more numerous than outright water rights purchases, as many water rights holders do not wish to permanently divest of their property right. While many water leases are short-term (e.g. twelve months) they can also be long-term in nature—up to 50 years or more. In the case of water rights purchases and leases, the water right is amended to add instream flows as a beneficial use, affording its protection from diversion by less senior water rights holders (see Appendix A).

In addition to these types of contracts, instream flows restoration practitioners use other agreements to achieve water quantity outcomes. In the land conservation community, there is a growing trend toward protecting groundwater production through conservation easements, deed restrictions and covenants; this method of permanently limiting groundwater production can significantly increase flows in areas where groundwater is demonstrably linked to surface flows.[23]

In the case of impermanent transactions, the permissibility of using SRF funds would in part be dependent on the duration of the agreement or contract being in excess of the tenor of the bond underlying the loan. For example, a 31-year forbearance agreement could be financed by a 30-year bond, similar to how TWDB would underwrite a loan for an infrastructure asset with a limited lifetime or, perhaps, under an acquisition structure in a state participation loan project.

Determining Eligibility

Water and land transactions are eligible for SRF funding under three sections of the Clean Water Act:

- The implementation of a management program established under section 319—the nonpoint source program, 33 U.S.C. § 1383(c)(2);
- The development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under section 320—the estuary program, 33 U.S.C. § 1383(c)(3);
- The development and implementation of watershed projects meeting the criteria set forth in section 122—watershed pilot projects. 33 U.S.C. § 1383(c)(7).

A number of basic conditions must be met for a project to be eligible for SRF financial assistance.

With respect to the nonpoint source and estuary program eligibility categories, the project (e.g. the water rights purchase) must be a component of an EPA-approved plan. 33 U.S.C. § 1383(f).

Nonpoint source Program

In the case of the nonpoint source program, the project must be part of an EPA-approved state management plan. *See* 33 U.S.C. § 1329(b). The latest Texas nonpoint source management plan was updated, in draft, in 2017 and recognizes the connection

[23] Groundwater forbearance agreements present an added layer of due diligence to ensure that the reduction in one party's groundwater pumping will not be offset by production on another parcel of land. However, there are instances in which due to localized hydrology and land parcel ownership, a groundwater forbearance agreement with a landowner would ensure the protection or restoration of surface flows.

between hydrologic flow and water quality: "The relationship between water quality and the hydrologic nature of flow is readily apparent in water bodies in the arid regions of Texas. The loss of discharge directly results in the concentration of pollutant loadings and the loss of critical aquatic habitat, affecting the state's ability to accomplish CWA goals."[24]

Estuary Program

In the case of the estuary program, the project (e.g. the water rights purchase) must be part of an EPA-approved comprehensive conservation and management plan (CCMP). *See* 33 U.S.C. § 1330(b)(4). Texas estuaries are covered by CCMPs at Galveston Bay[25] and the Coastal Bend Bays.[26] The most recent Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program plan describes the importance of nonpoint source management, land protection and freshwater inflows to these two estuary programs:

> ***Galveston Bay Estuary Program*** *The GBEP is a continuation of the national estuary program established for Galveston Bay in 1989. The GBEP is a partnership of bay stakeholders currently working to implement the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan, The Galveston Bay Plan. The plan contains action plans addressing habitat and species protection, freshwater inflows, spills and dumping, shoreline management, public health protection, exotic species, point sources of pollution, and nonpoint sources of pollution to protect and restore the health of the estuary, while supporting economic and recreational activities…Nonpoint source pollution is the number one identified water quality problem in Galveston Bay. Implementation of the Galveston Bay Plan includes the numerous actions to address this problem.*[27]
>
> ***Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program*** *The TCEQ and EPA helped establish the CBBEP to develop and implement a plan to protect and restore the bays and estuaries of the Texas Coastal Bend. The CBBEP has developed a Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan to deal with a wide array of problems ranging from public health and education, freshwater flow, and loss of natural habitats.*[28]

The Galveston Bay Estuary Program includes among its top nine priorities protecting existing coastal habitats in the Lower Galveston Bay Watershed and ensuring freshwater

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[24] Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. "*Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program 2017*" Page 84. https://www.tsswcb.texas.gov/sites/default/files/files/programs/nonpoint-source-managment/2017_ManagementProgram_090816draft.pdf. Accessed July 20, 2018.
[25] The Galveston Bay CCMP is being revised. http://www.gbep.state.tx.us/
[26] https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/1998_09_02_virtuallibrary_cbbin.pdf
[27] TCEQ 2017. Pages 89-90.
[28] TCEQ 2017. Page 90.

inflows necessary to maintain the balance of salinity, nutrients and sediments required to support a productive estuary.[29]

Watershed Pilot Program

In the case of a project that may be a component of a watershed pilot project under 33 U.S.C. § 1274, only municipal applicants are eligible for SRF assistance. 33 U.S.C. § 1274(a).

Funding Land Conservation and Instream Flows Protection Projects in Texas

The primary tool the State of Texas uses to fund water pollution prevention at the regional and local level—the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)—has largely gone toward traditional point source pollution projects like municipal wastewater treatment plants. Of the $6.784 billion Texas financed from 1988-2016 through the CWSRF, only $8.35 million went to projects designed to combat nonpoint source pollution[30]—a little more than 1/1000th of total funds dispersed—with none specifically for land conservation. The 2018 IUP of the Texas CWSRF did include $113 million of nonpoint source projects, including two land conservation projects totaling $17.9 million.[31] As of July 2018, only one of those projects has been funded, land acquisition by the City of San Marcos to prevent total dissolved solids from entering the Edwards Aquifer, the headwaters of the San Marcos River.[32] To our knowledge, no water acquisition projects have been funded with CWSRF funds to date.

We believe that the TWDB can build upon recent evolutions in its deployment of the SRF programs to even further increase the efficacy of its lending to protect water quality and public water supplies. With the State Attorney General's certification that Texas Water Code §15.6042 enables TWDB to pledge collateral associated with the CWSRF to bonds issued for the Drinking Water SRF, the agency has been able to increase its lending for drinking water projects. This new approach of cross-collateralizing is one way of increasing the leverage of funds deployed by TWDB. Similarly, by increasing the amount of CWSRF funds deployed to address nonpoint source pollution—and thereby improving and protecting the quality of waters that are also drinking water sources—the TWDB would be amplifying the efficacy of its DWSRF by reducing

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[29] Galveston Bay Estuary Program. Strategic Action Plan. N.d. http://www.gbep.state.tx.us/strategic-action-plan/ (accessed July 20, 2018).

[30] US Environmental Protection Agency. Clean Water SRF Program Information for the State of Texas. n.d. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-12/ documents/tx.pdf (accessed January 20, 2017).

[31] Texas Water Development Board. SFY 2018 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan Appendix J. Project Priority List. n.d. http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/CWSRF/doc/SFY18/DraftAmended_SFY18_CWSRF_PPL.pdf (accessed July 16, 2018).

[32] TWDB. July 2018.

the amount of capital investment that would be required by public water supply corporations and municipal utilities to meet potable drinking water standards.

We recognize that of the reasons that point source infrastructure projects have tended to garner the majority of public funds is that they use traditional financing and repayment methods. Traditional point source pollution abatement projects like wastewater treatment plants have a straightforward method of repayment: the state loans its CWSRF funds to a utility or political subdivision looking to build a new treatment plant or to rehabilitate an aged facility, and the loan is paid back over time by revenues collected from the borrower's tax- or rate-payers. While these types of "traditional" borrowers can fund land conservation through their rate or tax base, most do not have the internal expertise to execute their own land conservation programs. Also, borrowers may be reluctant to impose upon their ratepayers costs associated with land conservation and restoration projects since the borrowers have rate covenants in their underlying borrowing documents that would be impacted by a borrowing where additional rates to support the debt service cannot be effectively imposed.

While the state can use its CWSRF to lend to land trusts or other nonprofit entities with expertise in land conservation, most such entities do not have a dedicated repayment stream to refund those loans. Since the state's revolving loan fund depends upon repayment of outstanding loans to enable future lending, the question of how to assure that CWSRF-funded projects can be repaid through a dedicated revenue stream—or how the TWDB can amplify deployment of forgivable loans to these non-traditional borrowers—is critical to making greater gains in nonpoint source pollution reduction.

"Traditional" borrowers

Wastewater treatment management agencies, political subdivisions, intermunicipal, interstate or state agencies and Tribal organizations are eligible applicants under the federal nonpoint source pollution program (section 319), the estuary program (section 320) and watershed pilot programs. [33,34] (For shorthand, these sorts of borrowers will be referred to in this document as "traditional" borrowers.) Underwriting loans to traditional borrowers is generally straightforward as most of these entities have revenue streams of pledged tax or rate payments that can secure loans.

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[33] Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program Draft 2017. (September 2016). Page 24. https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/waterquality/nps/2017_ManagementProgram_090816draft.pdf (accessed July 11, 2018).

[34] Texas Water Development Board. Clean Water State Revolving Fund SFY 2018 Intended Use Plan. (October 2017). Page 6. http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/CWSRF/doc/SFY18/SFY2018_CWSRF_IUP.pdf (accessed July 11, 2018).

There is a strong track record of entities fitting the "traditional borrower" profile of the TWDB using their tax and/or rate base to purchase conservation easements, water rights acquisitions and long-dated water contracts. San Antonio, for example, has managed to protect 152,759 acres of land through fee simple acquisitions and conservation easements in the contributing and recharge zones of the San Antonio segment of the Edwards Aquifer to protect water quality and quantity in the city's primary water source.[35]

"Traditional" borrowers can be capable stewards of conservation easements, instream flow rights and contract water. In the case of land protections, these sorts of borrowers can hold and manage both fee simple acquisitions and conservation easements directly. However, for most "traditional" borrowers, the ongoing cost and technical challenges of managing such lands is difficult, and potentially impractical. Those types of borrowers often elect to transfer title or conservation easement responsibility to conservation organizations or land trusts with greater competencies in this domain.

Similarly, water rights or contract water acquired for instream flows can be managed and held by "traditional" borrowers in the State of Texas. These sorts of entities (as with any entity or individual who holds a water right issued by TCEQ) may instead choose to deposit water rights amended to include instream flows as the beneficial use to the Texas Water Trust, administered by the TWDB, "to help preserve aquatic life and habitat and ensure their availability to future generations."[36] Conceptually, these entities could also designate another private entity such as a water trust to monitor and manage the water right or contract, ensuring that the water is kept instream and appropriately protected from other junior or unauthorized users. In addition to full dedication to instream flows, the state allows for water rights with other beneficial uses (such as irrigation or municipal use) to be amended to include instream flows as an additional beneficial use. As relevant here, through a forbearance agreement for example, that approach could enable water to be protected instream during periods when the water is needed to achieve the water quality protection goal but applied to other beneficial uses at other times. (See Appendix A for a detailed explanation of the process of amending water rights for the purpose of instream flows).

As with any other sort of water quality investment, the benefit of securing a low-cost loan from the CWSRF to pursue land conservation or flows protection projects is the ability to amplify purchase power in the near-term to secure critical lands or waters compared to what would be required to cash finance these transactions.

Use of the CWSRF to finance non-engineered approaches to water quality management has been of increased interest among these "traditional" borrowers. In FY2018 the City of San Marcos took out a $3.21 million loan to purchase and protect lands in the sensitive recharge

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[35] City of San Antonio. Protected Properties. N.d. Website. https://www.sanantonio.gov/EdwardsAquifer/ProtectedProperties#28612904-proposition-1-2015 (accessed August 2, 2018).

[36] Texas Water Development Board. "Texas Water Trust." N.d. Website. http://www.twdb.texas.gov/waterplanning/waterbank/trust/index.asp (accessed July 11, 2018).

and contributing zones of the Edwards Aquifer, the source of the San Marcos River's headwaters, San Marcos Springs. The loan is secured by a pledge of ad valorem taxes and surplus net revenues from the city's water and wastewater utility system. This loan is an excellent example of the types of cost-effective projects that the CWSRF can enable to protect water quality; it is also an example of the ease of underwriting for "traditional" borrowers—the combined revenue pledges of the City of San Marcos generate annual revenue 1.65 times greater than the total debt service inclusive of the loan agreement with TWDB. Finally, it is a good example of the use of Green Project Reserve and Economically Disadvantaged Community programs to forgive a substantial portion of the loan ($1.275 million in this instance).[37]

Yet despite the broad range of potential project types and programs that traditional borrowers can secure from the CWSRF, TWDB clarification on the eligibility of discrete project types such as conservation easements, water rights acquisitions and long-dated water contracts is requested. In addition, the permissibility of traditional borrowers to use SRF loans to fund eligible land or water transactions undertaken by private entities (such as land trusts), wherein the municipality maintains a third-party right of enforcement, is also requested.

Private entities

While a growing number of public entities are recognizing the importance of watershed protection as a means of protecting water quality and the public health, few such entities have the staff or agency expertise to identify, implement or steward watershed protection projects. In many places, the entities with the expertise and relationships required to implement land conservation and flows protection projects are non-profit, non-governmental entities such as land and water trusts. What these entities lack is access to low-cost financing.

A 1999 report by the Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities recognized that "nonprofit land conservation and protection groups are looking to the SRF for low-cost financing for securing environmentally critical lands and habitat to protect stream beds, lakes and estuaries from environmental deterioration or destructive uses. These new borrowers also present new credit considerations for the SRF lender, which may involve liens on land or property or recourse to the borrower's dues and other sources of income."[38] The same monograph describes a variety of credit assessment approaches for such borrowers.

"Nontraditional" borrowers such as individuals or nonprofits are eligible for funding of only two types of SRF programs: projects authorized under the nonpoint source pollution program (319)

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[37] TWDB. "City of San Marcos Project Funding Request." June 11, 2018. http://www.twdb.texas.gov/board/2018/06/Board/Brd03.pdf (accessed July 20, 2018).

[38] The Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities, "Credit Considerations for Reaching Nonpoint Source SRF Borrowers," CIFA Monograph No. 10, October 1999. Accessed at http://cifanet.org/newsPDF/nonpoint.pdf on July 9, 2018.

or the estuary program (320).[39,40]

Direct Lending Model for "Nontraditional" Borrowers

Private entities such as The Nature Conservancy have qualified for direct SRF loans in other states to pursue water quality projects eligible under Sections 319 and 320[41]. However, this direct lending model is somewhat limited, as few conservation groups have the balance sheets to pass underwriting tests. In Texas, only one such private entity has had a nonpoint source pollution project identified in an IUP—the Texas Parks and Wildlife Foundation, whose $13.5 million land acquisition project in Galveston Bay was included in TWDB's 2018 IUP.[42][43]

CIFA recognizes a variety of methods for lending to private entities even in the event in which state financial statutes prohibit direct lending to private entities, including deploying capital through public agencies or municipalities as conduits.[44] A number of states have developed programs to enable funding of nonpoint source projects by private entities. For example, nonprofit organizations in California and Ohio have received SRF loans for land protection in critical water quality areas; Delaware, West Virginia and Washington State have used conduits to make loans available to farmers to implement nonpoint source controls on-farm.[45]

Such creative adaptations of SRFs can dramatically increase the funds deployed for nonpoint source projects.

Conduit Lending Model for "Nontraditional" Borrowers

Even for programs wherein private entities may be eligible applicants for SRF funding, states may choose to facilitate borrowing by pursuing conduit lending models. One reason for this conduit lending approach is to smooth the underwriting process, which can exclude many otherwise qualified private entities from an SRF loan other than those which are 100% forgivable. Expanding the reach of SRF funding can be achieved in a number of ways. Ohio is

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[39] Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program Draft 2017. (September 2016). Page 24. https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/waterquality/nps/2017_ManagementProgram_090816draft.pdf (accessed July 11, 2018).

[40] Texas Water Development Board. Clean Water State Revolving Fund SFY 2018 Intended Use Plan. (October 2017). Page 6. http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/CWSRF/doc/SFY18/SFY2018_CWSRF_IUP.pdf (accessed July 11, 2018).

[41] CIFA 1999.

[42] Texas Water Development Board. SFY 2018 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan Appendix J. Project Priority List. n.d. http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/CWSRF/doc/SFY18/DraftAmended_SFY18_CWSRF_PPL.pdf (accessed July 16, 2018).

[43] That project is currently on hold awaiting decision in 2019 for Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill funds.

[44] CIFA 1999.

[45] CIFA 1999.

one state which has achieved significant scale in nonpoint source projects by encouraging traditional borrowers to sponsor projects in exchange for lower interest rates.

One Model for Low-Cost Financing: The "Ohio" Sponsorship Model

Ohio uses its Water Resources Restoration Sponsorship Program (WRRSP) to create financial incentives for traditional infrastructure borrowers to sponsor land conservation and restoration projects.

Applicants to the state's Clean Water SRF can choose to borrow only as much money as they need for their wastewater or sewer projects, and receive a standard interest rate for their loans. Alternatively, through the WRRSP, borrowers can choose to take out a larger loan than what they need for their infrastructure projects if they agree to grant the additional amount lent by the state to a nonprofit or land trust for purchase of riparian corridor easements, stream channel restoration projects, or wetland restoration and protection projects. Borrowers can be matched with conservation projects by the state, which invites competitive proposals from conservation entities. Borrowers can also qualify for WRRSP funds to undertake land conservation projects themselves or sponsor land conservation projects they have identified with nonprofit or land trust partners.

The state makes sponsoring conservation projects attractive to borrowers by offering a lower interest rate through the WRRSP than through the state's traditional SRF program. Interest rates in the WRRSP are low enough that borrowers who sponsor land conservation projects ultimately pay less than they would to finance their infrastructure projects alone through the SRF, meaning that ratepayers save money and land conservation practitioners gain access to low-cost capital.

In November 2010, the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District (NEORSD) agreed to sponsor, among other projects, $2.1 million in headwaters protection projects to be implemented by the City of Aurora in conjunction with the Trust for Public Land. The Spring Hill Wetlands project protected 153 acres of land, including a wetlands complex and the headwaters of the Aurora branch of the Chagrin River, as well as 4,000 linear feet of stream corridor. In exchange for its sponsorship, NEORSD received an interest rate through WRRSP of 2.52%, substantially below the state's standard SRF rate floor of 3.25%. The size of NEORSD's loan from the State of Ohio--$205,000,000 for a stormwater tunnel in Cleveland—allowed it to sponsor many projects beyond the Spring Hill Wetlands through the interest rate cost savings it received through WRRSP, demonstrating the power of attaching conservation sponsorships to large infrastructure projects.

By pairing land conservation and riparian restoration projects with traditional

wastewater projects through the WRRSP, Ohio has brought more than $160 million since program inception to protect and restore lands that provide critical water quality services.

Here in Texas, tapping into the substantial funding stream available each year through the CWSRF—which has around $525 million in available annual loan capital—has the potential to similarly amplify land conservation for water protection. If Texas were to meet Ohio's FY15 WRRSP funding level of 2.7% of the state's Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan capital, it could fund $14 million of land or flows conservation projects a year. If the state were to pursue this model of financing, offering even more competitive rates to borrowers that sponsor land conservation projects than the CWSRF's typical 1.5-1.7% interest rate could be an effective tool for encouraging program participation among borrowers with dependable revenues for loan repayment.

Tax Implications for Underwriting Nonpoint Source Projects Private Entities

As in many states, Texas leverages its federal allocation of funding with the issuance of private activity tax-exempt bonds. Federal law restricts the percentage of bond proceeds that flow from tax-exempt or governmental bonds to private activity. There are several tests used by bond advisors to determine whether a governmental bond must be sold as a taxable bond or a Private Activity Bond due to the percentage of private activities funded through a bond sale.

In essence, governmental bonds sold by TWDB are not precluded from financing private activities, though the financing implications of exceeding certain limits may encourage TWDB to set a cap on the total amount of private activities that would be underwritten in a single bond issuance.[46] Given the total par value of bonds sold by TWDB, even employing a cap (for example) of 5% of total issuance for private activities would still provide the opportunity for deployment of considerable capital for water quality projects.

Underwriting Tests

As recognized by the Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities, undertaking credit assessment for private entities is a substantially different undertaking for SRF administrators than the credit evaluation of traditional borrowers. CIFA offers examples of the ways that SRF administrators have undertaken this burden for a variety of private entities including nonprofit organizations, homeowner associations, farmers/individuals and private firms.[47]

In some situations, SRF administrators have chosen—based upon an evaluation of the annual revenues and balance sheet of private entities—not to undertake a formal credit assessment using the same metrics that would be applied to traditional borrowers. In other instance, SRF

[46] CIFA 1999.
[47] CIFA 1999.

administrators allow raw land to be pledged as collateral, allowing private entities without significant revenues to pass underwriting tests.

Unrestricted Net Assets

One alternative approach to traditional revenue tests for private entities could be for the TWDB to evaluate the value of unrestricted net assets as a substitute for the traditional revenue test. While CIFA offers examples of liquidity tests that could be applied to nonprofit organizations, it is worth noting that some NGOs have more significant assets than current assets alone, which could be material. Clarification from TWDB on the application of liquidity tests for booked or pledged assets is respectfully requested from the signatories.

However, many non-traditional borrowers have fewer assets to pledge as collateral. In such instances, there are alternative approaches to meet revenue and collateral tests.

Lines of Credit/Loan Guarantees

One such approach is for the private entity to secure a line of credit or loan guarantee from a third party—for example, from a philanthropy through a Program-Related Investment (PRI). PRIs have been used to great effect to enable investment in sustainable forestry projects in the Pacific Northwest and Northeastern United States. In such an instance, the SRF administrator would apply its underwriting tests to the third party rather than to the private entity taking out the loan from the SRF, in much the same way that credit rating agencies apply credit assessment tests to TWDB rather than its borrowers in the instances when TWDB offers credit enhancement to a borrower.

Third Party Credit Assessment

The TWDB may be interested in the approach that the Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority (PENNVEST) has taken in contracting with a private Certified Public Accounting firm to evaluate the credit quality of private borrowers (CIFA offers a detailed description of the credit evaluation criteria used by PENNVEST).

Matching Funds

Most nonprofit organizations are familiar with raising matching funds to secure traditional grants. Pledged matching funds may be another method of meeting revenue tests for at least a portion of the loan. For example, the TWDB could set a benchmark amount of matching funds that must be pledged in advance of the loan award—say 20% of the total loan amount including principal and interest.

Loan Forgiveness

Whether through the conduit model or direct lending model discussed above, TWDB has various opportunities for amplifying capital deployment to nonpoint source and estuary projects. In addition to the subsidy mechanism discussed above in reference to the "Ohio"

model, the EPA has two additional tools for steering lower-cost capital to these projects: the Economically Disadvantaged Community (EDC) program and the Green Project Reserve (GPR). Both programs are resources for reducing the debt burden on worthy projects.

Based upon discussions with TWDB staff, the typical funding deployed in any given year to reduce the cost of borrowing for projects qualifying under the EDC or GPR programs is about $13.5 million. Depending upon the type of project and the relevant section of the CWA under which it is seeking financial support, loan forgiveness may be achieved by (for example) land or water trusts working directly with communities qualifying for EDC subsidies/loan forgiveness to themselves apply for funding; alternatively, land or water trusts could apply directly (where permissible) for projects within EDC communities or for projects qualifying for GPR.

Given the cost-effectiveness of land conservation and instream flows protection as means of achieving water quality outcomes and given the challenges to most private entities in securing sufficient capital to assume debt, it is reasonable to explore the extent to which TWDB could use the EDC or GPR programs to provide loan forgiveness for these sorts of projects.

The Green Project Reserve specifically calls out projects on public or private land pursued by public or private entities, including "*Fee simple purchase of land or easements on land that has a direct benefit to water quality, such as riparian and wetland protection or restoration.*"[48]

Underwriting Fees

TWDB applies a standard loan-origination fee of 1.75% to typical SRF projects. While this fee is marginal for traditional borrowers, it is a significant added expense for non-profits with non-revenue generating projects. For example, a non-governmental entity securing a $3 million loan from TWDB would have to raise an additional $52,500 to repay the origination fee. The underwriting fee should be considered for waiver, either as part of the loan forgiveness calculation or as a blanket policy for all nontraditional borrowers, similar to the policy applied to rural or small and economically disadvantaged communities (who similarly are challenged to pay additional fees) and emergency relief projects funded through the CWSRF[49].

Conclusion

In conclusion, the signatories to this comment letter thank the staff and board of the TWDB for their time and attention to these considerations and ask for clarification in the final draft of the 2019 IUP as to the permissibility of using CWSRF proceeds for the following discrete project types:

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[48] EPA. "2012 Clean Water State Revolving Fund 10% Green Project Reserve: Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility." N.d. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-04/documents/green_project_reserve_eligibility_guidance.pdf (accessed July 20, 2018).

[49] TWDB. Draft CWSRF 2019 IUP. Page 9. http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/CWSRF/doc/SFY19/SFY2019_CWSRF_IUP.pdf (last accessed August 1, 2018).

- land conservation for water quality protection enabled through the acquisition of conservation easements,
- instream flows enabled through the acquisition and amendment of water rights, and
- instream flows enabled through the purchase of long term contracts, such as forbearance agreements or leasing arrangements.

In addition, we request clarification on whether private entities are eligible for receiving CWSRF funds for the types of projects identified above, as well as fee simple land acquisitions (which we presume are already considered eligible as TWDB has loaned funds in FY2018 for that purpose to the City of San Marcos).

We recognize the complexities of many of the options presented in this comment letter and welcome the opportunity to meet with staff and board members to more fully explore the commonsense and fiscally responsible approach to expanding deployment of the CWSRF for nonpoint source projects.

Appendix A: Converting Water Rights for Environmental Flow Protection

Texas has strong provisions allowing existing water rights to be converted to use for environmental flow protection. The first section of this memorandum summarizes the statutory and regulatory structure applicable to such transactions. The second section provides an overview of the process for enforcement of the right once the transaction is approved and completed.

I. Relevant Statutory and Regulatory Structure

Surface water[50] in Texas is owned by the state and held in trust for the public.[51] The TCEQ is authorized to issue permits authorizing beneficial use of surface water.[52] For the vast majority of the state, water rights operate on a first in time, first in right basis.[53] The permits provide a usufructuary right[54] to the water, but they are also, in most cases, treated as property rights.

[50] Under Section 11.021 of the Texas Water Code, "surface water", with a few exceptions not relevant to this matter, includes all of the "water under ordinary flow, underflow and tides of every flowing river, natural stream, lake, bay, arm of the Gulf of Mexico, and stormwater, floodwater or rain water of every river, natural stream, canyon, ravine, depression, and watershed in the state...."

[51] Secs. 11.021 (a), 11.121, Tex. Water Code.

[52] Sec. 11.022, Tex. Water Code. Older rights were originally recognized through a process of certified filings and related means. Those older rights were subsequently reviewed through the adjudication process *See generally*, Chapter 11, Subchapter G, Tex. Water Code. Water rights recognized through the adjudication process are governed by a certificate of adjudication. Section 11.323, Tex. Water Code. The term "water right" is generally recognized as a broad term referring to permits and other forms of water use authorizations.

[53] Sec. 11.027, Tex. Water Code. Some water rights in the Rio Grande basin operate on a different priority system, which was created by judicial decree, based on class of use.

[54] The term "usufructuary" refers to a right to use water, which may include the right to consume it, rather than an ownership right in the water itself while it is flowing in a watercourse. The permit, which is the authorization to divert and use water, generally is recognized as a property right that is owned by the holder of the right.

With TCEQ approval and meeting certain conditions, as discussed below,[55] privately held surface water rights may be transferred, sold or leased.[56]

A transfer of ownership of water rights appurtenant to adjacent land that is being sold can be accomplished in a straightforward manner, with administrative approval from TCEQ.[57] A mere transfer of ownership—without a change in place or purpose of use—can be accomplished without public notice through a well-established TCEQ process, even if it involves severing the right from the land.[58]
Section 11.0237(a) of the Texas Water Code specifically authorizes the addition of environmental flow protection use to an existing water right[59] or changing an existing water right to environmental flow protection purposes, including for bay and estuary inflows:

> *(a) The commission may not issue a new permit for instream flows dedicated to environmental needs or bay and estuary inflows.* ***The commission may approve an application to amend an existing permit or certificate of adjudication to change the use to or add a use for instream flows dedicated to environmental needs or bay and estuary inflows****.*

Importantly, pursuant to Section 11.122 (b), the water right to which environmental use is added will retain its original priority date and be treated equally with water rights for other uses. The Legislature expressly provided that water rights converted to environmental flow protection use are to be enforced consistent with water rights for other uses.[60] As provided by Section 11.122 (b), quoted below, because the addition of, or change to, an environmental flow protection use would not create the potential for adverse impact on existing water rights or the environment beyond the full exercise of the right as it currently exists, such an amendment would not trigger any other substantive change to the right.

An amendment would be subject to review and approval by TCEQ pursuant to certain statutory and regulatory provisions that apply to all types of water right amendments. Of particular relevance are Sections 11.122 and 11.134 of the Texas Water Code.

Under Sec. 11.122:

> *(a) All holders of permits, certified filings, and certificates of adjudication issued under Section 11.323 of this code* ***shall obtain from the commission authority to change the***

[55] Secs. 11.122, 11.134, Tex. Water Code.
[56] See, generally, Glenn Jarvis, ESQ., *Legal Issues in Surface Water Rights Transactions,* presented at Water Rights Sales and Transfers in Texas, Corpus Christi, August 2006, available at http://glennjarvis.com/water-resource-planning/LegalIssuesinSurfWtrTransactions_2006.pdf.
[57] See 31 Tex. Admin. Code Secs. 297.81-.83. TCEQ's application for change in ownership can be found at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/permitting/forms/10204.pdf.
[58] TCEQ regulations also require, and prudent practice dictates, that such change of ownership/conveyance be recorded at the county clerk's office. 31 Tex. Admin. Code Sec. 297.82.
[59] Section 11.023(e) of the Texas Water Code allows one water right to be used for multiple purposes: "…The commission may authorize appropriation of a single amount or volume of water for more than one purpose of use. In the event that a single amount or volume of water is appropriated for more than one purpose of use, the total amount of water actually diverted for all of the authorized purposes may not exceed the total amount of water appropriated."
[60] Sec. 11.0235 (d-1), Tex. Water Code.

***place of use, purpose of use**, point of diversion, rate of diversion, acreage to be irrigated, or otherwise alter a water right. Without obtaining an amendment, the holder of a permit, certified filing, or certificate of adjudication that includes industrial or irrigation use may use or supply water for an agricultural use that was classified as industrial or irrigation before September 1, 2001.*

*(b) Subject to meeting all other applicable requirements of this chapter for the approval of an application, **an amendment**, except an amendment to a water right that increases the amount of water authorized to be diverted or the authorized rate of diversion, **shall be authorized if the requested change will not cause adverse impact on other water right holders or the environment on the stream of greater magnitude** than under circumstances in which the permit, certified filing, or certificate of adjudication that is sought to be amended was fully exercised according to its terms and conditions as they existed before the requested amendment.*

Sections 11.124 through 11.133 of the Water Code and TCEQ rules[61] provide further detailed requirements for various types of permit amendments, including requirements for a water conservation plan, environmental review and other considerations. Most of these requirements do not apply to, or are easily satisfied when, an amendment seeking to add environmental use to an existing permit, especially where (as discussed below) no change in diversion point is involved.

Section 11.134(b) further provides, in applicable part:[62]

(b) The commission shall grant the application only if:

(1) the application conforms to the requirements prescribed by this chapter and is accompanied by the prescribed fee;…

(3) the proposed appropriation:

(A) is intended for a beneficial use;

(B) does not impair existing water rights or vested riparian rights;

(C) is not detrimental to the public welfare;

(D) considers any applicable environmental flow standards established under Section 11.1471 and, if applicable, the assessments performed under Sections 11.147(d) and (e) and Sections 11.150, 11.151, and 11.152; and

(E) addresses a water supply need in a manner that is consistent with the state water plan and the relevant approved regional water plan for any area in which the proposed

[61] 30 Tex. Admin. Code Secs. 297.41 *et seq.*

[62] 11.134 (b)(2) language re: the availability of unappropriated water does not apply to an amendment that does not request an additional appropriation of water.

appropriation is located, unless the commission determines that conditions warrant waiver of this requirement…

(4)the applicant has provided evidence that reasonable diligence will be used to avoid waste and achieve water conservation as defined by Section 11.002(8)(B) ….

Once the application is declared administratively complete (usually preceded by in-person meetings with TCEQ technical staff to make sure all information has been provided), TCEQ has the authority to require public notice, providing the opportunity for public comment and/or submission of a request for hearing by affected parties.[63] However, in instances which involve only adding environmental use to an existing permit and no change in diversion point, TCEQ has not generally required notice.

Once TCEQ approves the water right transfer and the addition of environmental flow protection as an authorized use, the owner of the right is free to let the authorized amount of water stay in stream and flow downstream. It is important to note that TCEQ has approved such transactions involving the Trans Pecos Land and Water Trust in the Rio Grande and the Caddo Lake Institute in the Caddo Lake watershed, among others.

II. Enforcement of Water Right

Water rights in most of the state are administered based on priority date. The right with the oldest—most senior—priority has the first claim to the water. Some river basins have watermasters to enforce water rights.[64] In basins without watermasters, enforcement of water rights within the basin is administered by TCEQ on a complaint basis.[65] TCEQ's enforcement authority includes the right to impose administrative penalties of up to $5,000 per day.[66]

A water right holder who believes he or she is not getting the water he or she is entitled to because of the unauthorized act of someone else must raise the issue with TCEQ staff through the filing of a complaint. The complaint may be related to someone blocking the natural flow of the stream, taking water without a permit, or taking water that the complaining party is entitled to under the priority system. As a general proposition, unless a basin is badly over-appropriated, there is little need for concern during years of average or greater precipitation. During those types of years, there likely will be sufficient water to meet all needs. However, during drier years, there is more need for vigilance because of the increased potential that there may not be sufficient water to honor all water rights. Enforcement approaches will be similar with the water right converted to environmental flow protection as they were with the historical use.

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[63] 30 Tex. Admin. Code Section 295.158.

[64] The Legislature established the potential for TCEQ to establish watermaster programs to enforce water rights. Tex. Water Code Sec. 11.326. Watermasters have been established, either directly by the Legislature or by TCEQ, in only a few basins or parts of basins. In areas with watermasters, those TCEQ staff members are charged with full-time responsibility for overseeing management of water right diversions. In areas without watermasters, regional TCEQ enforcement staff are charged with water rights enforcement in addition to other enforcement duties.

[65] Tex. Water Code Secs. 11.082, 11.0842-.0843; 30 TAC Chapter 70.

[66] Tex. Water Code § 11.0842. The imposition of administrative penalties by TCEQ would prevent a suit for civil recovery by the water right holder.

Water rights are subject to seniority, with the exception of limited domestic and livestock use. If the holder of the right is not able to get the water that is protected under the right and has reason to believe that someone upstream in the basin is taking water under a junior permit, the holder would be entitled to file a complaint with TCEQ to have the upstream diversion or impoundment stopped. In addition, on a more generic level, the water holder can request that TCEQ enforce a priority call precluding upstream junior priority water right holders from making diversions until the holder of the senior right has gotten the water to which that holder is entitled.[67] In addition, because water right holders are required to file annual use reports, water right holders can also review use reports for other water right holders to monitor usage levels. As a further check, in some basins, it also is possible periodically to monitor available aerial photography to assess variables such as crop area and condition as a further indicator of water use by other water right holders.

In addition to filing a complaint with TCEQ if unauthorized diversions are indicated, water right holders have the right to file in civil court for injunctive relief and for damages. The right of recovery includes the ability to recover litigation costs such as attorney fees and fees for expert witnesses.[68]

[67] 30 TAC Chapter 30. Various provisions of the rules suggesting that TCEQ may have discretion not to strictly enforce the priority system have been determined to be invalid. *See Texas Comm'n on Envtl. Quality v. Texas Farm Bureau*, 460 S.W.3d 264 (Tex. App. –Corpus Christi 2015, pet. denied).
[68] Tex. Water Code § 11.0841.

Revisions to the SFY 2019 CWSRF Intended Use Plan – Narrative Portion

III. Projects to Fund

B. Eligible and Ineligible Use of Funds

1. Examples of eligible project costs include planning, acquisition, design, and construction of projects to:

…

- Control nonpoint source pollution, including acquisition of conservation easements and permanent or long-term acquisition of water rights by entities eligible under state law that will result in a substantial public water quality benefit

IV. Significant Program Changes

Significant program changes from the previous year's IUP are highlighted below.

1. Maximum allocation of regular Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness to any entity is limited to 25 percent of the total regular Disadvantaged Community allocation, or $4,250,000. However, if the Household Cost Factor~~s~~ in excess of the base for an~~all the~~ entity's project ~~s in the IUP are~~is greater than 5 percent~~%~~, the maximum eligible amount provided would be 33 percent~~%~~ of the total regular Disadvantaged Community allocation (Section VI)

2. Sets aside a portion of the Disadvantaged Community funding for Small or Rural Systems only. Provides between $300,000 to $500,000 of principal forgiveness and up to $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 of zero interest loans (Section VI)

3. Establishes an ongoing cash flow transfer mechanism between the CWSRF and the DWSRF of up to $125,000,000 of funds derived from repayments (Section X)

~~3.~~4. The IUP would allow TWDB to provide financing in excess of the initial capacity level of $525,000,000 (Section X)

~~4.~~5. Beginning in SFY 2020, any survey being used for income determination must be completed within five years of the date the TWDB receives the Project Information Form (PIF) (Section X)

~~5.~~6. Maximum allocation of subsidized green funding is limited to $1,000,000 per project. (Section VI)

VI. Funding Options and Terms

a. Disadvantaged Community Funding (Equivalency only)

Maximum Allocation to Any Entity in SFY 2019

Not more than 25 percent of the total regular Disadvantaged Community allocation, or $4,250,000, may be provided to any particular entity for their projects in the SFY 2019 IUP, with one exception. If the Household Cost Factor~~s~~ in excess of the base for an~~all the~~ entity's project~~s in the IUP are~~ is greater than 5 percent~~%~~, the maximum amount provided would be not more than 33 percent~~%~~ of the total regular Disadvantaged Community allocation, or $5,610,000.

…

b. Disadvantaged Community Funding - Small / Rural only (Equivalency only)

An entity allocated program funding in SFY 2019 under the regular Disadvantaged Community Funding option that is less than the eligible project costs specified in the IUP and meets either the small community or rural definition is eligible to receive principal forgiveness and a 0% loan under this option up to the maximum amounts established in the chart above. The maximum principal forgiveness amount is based on the sum of the amount received under the regular Disadvantaged Community Funding option and the remaining allowable amount received this option.

This means that an entity/project that qualifies as a small or rural disadvantaged community and is allocated the maximum of principal forgiveness under the regular Disadvantaged Community funding option (i.e., $4,250,000 or $5,610,000 as applicable) may not receive an additional allocation of principal forgiveness under this funding option. Similarly, an entity/project that is allocated from the regular Disadvantaged Community funds an amount greater than the amount in the chart above, such as $1,000,000, may not receive an additional allocation of principal forgiveness under this funding option. However, an entity/project that received less than $300,000 to $500,000 in regular Disadvantaged Community funding, as applicable based on their disadvantaged level in the chart above, may receive the shortfall under this funding option. For example, if the small or rural disadvantaged community was allocated only $125,000 of principal forgiveness under the regular Disadvantaged Community option yet is eligible to receive $500,000 based on the chart above, it would be eligible to receive the remainder of $375,000 in principal forgiveness from this funding option.

Funds not allocated by March 1, 2019 for entities and projects that qualify for this option may be re-allocated to other funding options.

X. Participating in the CWSRF Program

K. Limits

1. Proportionate Share/Capacity

The TWDB may limit the amount of funding available to an individual entity based on a proportionate share of total funds available. The TWDB may elect to provide financing in excess of the initial capacity level if ~~the TWDB Executive Administrator recommends and~~ the Board approves the increase consistent with maintaining the CWSRF in perpetuity and after consideration of other relevant factors. TWDB may limit the interest rate reduction for the amount being provided to a project in a single year that exceeds $525 Million. This single-year threshold does not affect the total multi-year commitment amount under the multi-year funding option.

N. Transfer of Funds

2. Ongoing cash flow transfer mechanism

The TWDB may transfer in accordance with the authority in Section 302 of the SDWA up to $125,000,000 of funds derived from repayments between the CWSRF and DWSRF. No grant funds would be transferred under this standing transfer mechanism. Funds derived from repayments from each SRF may flow from one SRF to the other SRF in both directions throughout the year. This mechanism will use surplus funds in one SRF to temporarily meet loan demand in the other SRF. It will achieve savings by eliminating issuance costs from bond sales that would otherwise be necessary to meet cash flow demands in a particular SRF. The actual amount TWDB transfers at any time throughout the year will be based on the cash flows needs of the each SRF program. TWDB will track the transfers on an absolute basis for reporting purposes and also a net basis to ensure the net amount of transfer does not exceed the limit under law of thirty-three percent of the respective program's capitalization grants. This will result in a positive impact on funds being available to finance projects in both SRFs. The SRF that receives the funds will be able to fund projects more efficiently and rapidly. The transferred funds will be returned to the originating SRF so it will be able to meet its project funding needs. In addition, because both SRFs are leveraged they may borrow funds to finance projects if necessary. The long-term impact on both SRFs is positive because of the improved operational efficiencies and ability to achieve program savings.

Texas Water Development Board

Revisions to the Project Lists

Based on public comments, the following revisions have been made to the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2019 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan project lists.

The following projects received changes:

City of Dripping Springs, Project Information Form # 12904 – Project was included in the SFY 2019 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan with 78 points.

City of Grand Prairie, Project Information Form #12822 – received an additional 20 points for Priority 5a classification and 40 points for hydraulic capacity or removal of extraneous flow.

ATTACHMENT 4

Texas Water Development Board

STATE OF TEXAS

Intended Use Plan

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/CWSRF

SFY 2019

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD
PO BOX 13231 ■ AUSTIN, TX 78711

COVER PHOTO

Fort Worth Village Creek Reclaim Plant, Pumps at Pump Station Head Works

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

SFY 2019 Intended Use Plan

Dated: August 14, 2018

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Texas Water Development Board rules governing the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program (Texas Administrative Code, Title 31, Part 10, Chapter 375) may be accessed online at http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=4&ti=31&pt=10&ch=375

Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Acronyms

ACS	American Community Survey
ADF	Average Daily Flow
AIS	American Iron & Steel
AMHI	Annual Median Household Income
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
DWSRF	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
GPR	Green Project Reserve
HCF	Household Cost Factor
IIPL	Initial Invited Projects List
IUP	Intended Use Plan
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
PIF	Project Information Form
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PPL	Project Priority List
SFY	State Fiscal Year
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SSO	Sanitary Sewer Overflow
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TWDB	Texas Water Development Board
WAP	Watershed Action Planning
WRRDA	Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014

I. Overview

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) assists communities by providing below market-rate financing and various levels of principal forgiveness for a wide range of projects that facilitate compliance with the water pollution control requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The program provides year-round funding of wastewater and other eligible projects after they have been included in the Intended Use Plan.

For State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2019, a total of $525 Million is available under the CWSRF for all financing options including $28.6 Million in principal forgiveness. Of the total amount available, $496.4 Million will be offered at interest rates of 130 or 165 basis points below the borrower's market rate level and at zero percent for special funding categories. These savings directly lower the overall cost of complying with the water pollution control requirements that maintain healthy, clean water throughout the state.

The $525,000,000 available for SFY 2019 will be allocated to the following funding options.

Funding Option	Allocation
Disadvantaged Community	$17,000,000
Disadvantaged Community – Small / Rural only	$2,000,000
Subsidized Green	$4,600,000
Emergency Relief	$5,000,000
Bonds/Loans	$496,400,000
Total	**$525,000,000**

II. Purpose

In 1987 Congress passed federal amendments to the CWA that established the CWSRF program. The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) is authorized by state law to administer this program for Texas. CWSRF is authorized by the CWA to provide financial assistance for the construction of publicly owned treatment works; the funding of nonpoint source projects; and the funding of estuary protection projects. Throughout this document we refer to these types of projects simply as publicly owned treatment works, nonpoint source, and estuary or estuary management projects. In addition, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) of 2014 increased the types of projects eligible under the CWSRF. The Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act made changes to eligibility for additional subsidization.

Annually, the State must prepare an Intended Use Plan (IUP) that describes how it intends to use CWSRF program funds to support the overall goals of the program. The IUP must contain a number of elements required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) covering the operation of the CWSRF and is a central component of the TWDB's application to EPA for the capitalization grant.

The IUP contains the state's priority list of projects to receive funding under the CWSRF. This list is subdivided further into an Initial Invited Projects List (Appendix K), which represents the projects that will be invited to submit applications after Board approval of the IUP. After the initial invitation round, the remaining applications for funding under this SFY 2019 IUP will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis throughout the year until the SFY 2020 IUP is approved.

III. Projects to Fund

A. Eligible Applicants

Applicants eligible to apply for assistance include:

- Wastewater treatment management agencies, including interstate agencies and water supply corporations that have been designated and approved as a management agency in the Texas Water Quality Management Plan
- Cities, commissions, counties, districts, river authorities, or other public bodies created by or pursuant to state law that have authority to dispose of sewage, industrial waste, or other waste
- Intermunicipal, interstate, or State agencies
- Authorized Indian tribal organizations
- Private entities for nonpoint source projects or estuary projects only
  (A water supply corporation that has been designated and approved as a management agency in the Texas Water Quality Management Plan is considered a "municipality" and is therefore eligible for funding for Publicly Owned Treatment Works and other activities.)

B. Eligible and Ineligible Use of Funds

1. Examples of eligible project costs include planning, acquisition, design, and construction of projects to:

- Create or improve wastewater treatment facilities, reuse/recycle facilities, and collection systems
- Purchase existing wastewater treatment plants
- Control nonpoint source pollution, including acquisition of conservation easements and permanent or long-term acquisition of water rights by entities eligible under state law that will result in a substantial public water quality benefit
- Manage estuaries
- Implement green projects (pursuant to EPA guidance)
- Pay for other costs necessary to secure or issue debt
- Purchase land necessary for construction on an eligible project
- Manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water
- Reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse (for a municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency only)

- Develop and implement watershed pilot projects
- Reduce the energy consumption needs for publicly owned treatment works (for a municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency only)
- Re-use or recycle wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water
- Increase the security of publicly owned treatment works
- Water meters as a water conservation measure (to address, for example, water loss if a utility's total water loss meets or exceeds the threshold established in TWDB rules.)

2. Examples of ineligible project costs include:

- Projects primarily intended to facilitate growth
- Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) (as defined in Section 212) projects for systems that are owned by a private entity or any other entity that is not considered a municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency
- Treatment works owned or operated by a federal agency
- Excavation, testing, remediation, or disposal of hazardous, contaminated, or potentially contaminated material

IV. Significant Program Changes

Significant program changes from the previous year's IUP are highlighted below.

1. Maximum allocation of regular Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness to any entity is limited to 25 percent of the total regular Disadvantaged Community allocation, or $4,250,000. However, if the Household Cost Factor in excess of the base for an entity's project is greater than 5 percent, the maximum eligible amount provided would be 33 percent of the total regular Disadvantaged Community allocation (Section VI)

2. Sets aside a portion of the Disadvantaged Community funding for Small or Rural Systems only. Provides between $300,000 to $500,000 of principal forgiveness and up to $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 of zero interest loans (Section VI)

3. Establishes an ongoing cash flow transfer mechanism between the CWSRF and the DWSRF of up to $125,000,000 of funds derived from repayments (Section X)

4. The IUP would allow TWDB to provide financing in excess of the initial capacity level of $525,000,000 (Section X)

5. Beginning in SFY 2020, any survey being used for income determination must be completed within five years of the date the TWDB receives the Project Information Form (PIF) (Section X)

6. Maximum allocation of subsidized green funding is limited to $1,000,000 per project. (Section VI)

V. Amount Available

1. Allocations

Texas is eligible for a capitalization grant from funds appropriated by Congress for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2018. The TWDB will use the grant, along with other available sources of funds, to provide $525,000,000 for projects in this SFY 2019 IUP. The sources of funds include the FFY 2018 capitalization grant, state match, principal and interest repayments from financial assistance, investment earnings, additional cash resources, and if demand warrants, the net proceeds from bond issues.

The CWSRF program offers subsidies in the form of below-market interest rates and additional subsidization. The additional subsidization is offered in the form of principal forgiveness to eligible disadvantaged communities, green projects, and Emergency Relief. Throughout the IUP, this principal forgiveness may be referred to as Additional Subsidization, Disadvantaged Community funding, including Disadvantaged Community-Small/Rural only, or Subsidized Green funding.

Of the total amount made available for Additional Subsidization, an amount equal to 10 percent of the EPA capitalization grant of $73,361,000, or $7,336,100, may be offered to any eligible entity for any eligible activity. In accordance with WRRDA, any Additional Subsidization for the Disadvantaged Community, Disadvantaged Community – Small / Rural only, or Emergency Relief option provided in excess of this level may only be provided to a municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency. The Subsidized Green option for green projects as described above may be provided to any eligible entity.

2. Allocations and Terms Available Under Each Funding Option:

Funding Option	Amount	Principal Forgiveness	Interest Rates		Origination Fee
			Equivalency	Non-Equivalency	
Disadvantaged Community	$17,000,000	30%, 50%, or 70%*	165 basis points below market **	N/A	1.75% ***
Disadvantaged Community – Small / Rural only	$2,000,000	Maximum amount per project/entity varies from $300,000 to $500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subsidized Green	$4,600,000	15% of CWSRF-funded Green Costs	165 basis points below market **	130 basis points below market **	1.75% ***
Emergency Relief	$5,000,000	Maximum amount per project varies from $500,000 to $800,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emergency Relief Loans/Bonds	$53,000,000	N/A	N/A	0%****	1.75% ***
Disadvantaged Community – Small / Rural only– Bond/Loan	$15,000,000			0%	1.75% ***
Bonds/Loans	$428,400,000	N/A	165 basis points below market **	130 basis points below market **	1.75%

* Percentage of CWSRF-funded project costs remaining after subtracting other CWSRF principal forgiveness
** Based on a level debt service schedule
*** Not assessed on the principal forgiveness portion

3. Allocation of Principal Forgiveness:

CWSRF SFY 2019 - Grant of $73,361,000		% of Grant
Maximum & Minimum - Principal Forgiveness		
Minimum	$7,336,100	10%
Optional Additional Amount	$22,008,300	30%
Maximum	**$29,344,400**	40%
Current Allocation of Principal Forgiveness		
Disadvantaged Community	$17,000,000	23%
Disadvantaged Community - for Small / Rural only	$2,000,000	3%
Subsidized "Green"	$4,600,000	6%
Emergency Relief	$5,000,000	7%
Total Currently Allocated	**$28,600,000**	39%
Additional amount that could be allocated to principal forgiveness	*$744,400*	*1.0%*
Total Breakdown		
Total Principal Forgiveness Allocated to Projects	$28,600,000	39%
TWDB Administration	$4,206,100	6%
Loans/Bonds	$40,554,900	55%
Total	**$73,361,000**	100%

VI. Funding Options and Terms

The CWSRF has two tiers of funding: Equivalency and Non-Equivalency.

Equivalency (Federal Requirements) - A portion of the CWSRF funds must follow all federal requirements commonly known as “cross-cutters”. This type of financial assistance is referred to as “Equivalency” and offers an interest rate of 165 basis points below the market rate based on a level debt service schedule. A portion of the available Equivalency funds may be reserved for projects receiving Additional Subsidization. More information on the federal cross-cutters may be found in Appendix E.

Non-Equivalency (State Requirements) - Non-Equivalency financial assistance is not subject to federal cross-cutter requirements, with the exception of the federal anti-discrimination laws, also known as the “super cross-cutters”. This type of assistance offers an interest rate of 130 basis points below the market rate based on a level debt service schedule.

1. Funding Options Available:

Entities listed on the Initial Invited Projects List (IIPL) and subsequent Project Priority Lists (PPLs) may be invited to apply for one of the following funding options.

a. Disadvantaged Community Funding (Equivalency only)

For an entity to qualify as a disadvantaged community, the community must meet the CWSRF's affordability criteria based on income, unemployment rates, and population trends. In addition, the entity must be eligible to receive Additional Subsidization. (See Appendix D for full details). In summary, the Annual Median Household Income (AMHI) of the entity's area to be served must be less than or equal to 75 percent of the State's AMHI and the Household Cost Factor (HCF) that considers income, unemployment rates, and population trends must be greater than or equal to 1 percent if only water or sewer service is provided or greater than or equal to 2 percent if both water and sewer service are provided. The percent of principal forgiveness is based on the difference between the calculated and minimum required household cost factors. The maximum principal forgiveness as a percentage of CWSRF-funded project costs remaining after subtracting other CWSRF principal forgiveness is provided in the following table:

Household Cost Factor Difference	Principal Forgiveness as a % of CWSRF-funded project costs remaining after subtracting other CWSRF principal forgiveness
≥ 0% and < 1.5%	30%
≥ 1.5% and < 3%	50%
≥ 3%	70%

This funding option offers a financial assistance component with the interest rate subsidy and 30 percent, 50 percent, or 70 percent of the CWSRF-funded project cost in principal forgiveness. TWDB will calculate the Disadvantaged Communities principal forgiveness amount based on the amount of State Revolving Fund (SRF)-funded project costs remaining after subtracting all other CWSRF principal forgiveness funding being provided in SFY 2019 to the proposed project. (As an option at TWDB's discretion, if the CWSRF loan portion would be less than $100,000, the entity may reduce the amount of CWSRF funds requested by the amount of the loan portion and the Disadvantaged Communities percentage calculation will be based on the amount of CWSRF-funded costs before other CWSRF program principal forgiveness amounts are subtracted from the total requested.) The maximum repayment period is 30 years. The origination fee will not be applied to project costs that are funded with principal forgiveness. Additional information may be found in Appendix D.

Maximum Allocation to Any Entity in SFY 2019

Not more than 25 percent of the total regular Disadvantaged Community allocation, or $4,250,000, may be provided to any particular entity for their projects in the SFY 2019 IUP, with one exception. If the Household Cost Factor in excess of the base for an entity's project is greater than 5 percent, the maximum amount provided would be not

more than 33 percent of the total regular Disadvantaged Community allocation, or $5,610,000.

b. Disadvantaged Community Funding - Small / Rural only (Equivalency only)

An entity qualified as a disadvantaged community and that additionally meets the definition of either a small community or a rural project may receive funding under this option. The entity must submit to TWDB acceptable evidence that it meets the qualification criteria to be eligible for this funding option.

Small Community – an entity serving a population of not more than 10,000.

Rural project – a project that fits any of the following:

i. An entity that provides services predominately in a rural area. Using the U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions of a rural area, not more than 20 percent of the residential service connections are in urbanized areas and not more than 50 percent are in urban clusters according to the most recent data available to TWDB. The calculation will be based on the utility service(s) associated with the proposed project;

ii. A project from a political subdivision with a population of 10,000 or less and located outside the extraterritorial jurisdiction of a city with a population of 500,000 or greater; or

iii. A project in a county in which no urban political subdivision exceeds 50,000 in population based upon the most current data available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census or TWDB-approved projections.

<u>Amount of Funding available as Principal Forgiveness and a 0% Loan</u>

Entities may be eligible to receive 100 percent of the total project cost in principal forgiveness up to the amount specified in the chart below. The maximum amount of principal forgiveness that an entity may receive per project is based on eligibility for Disadvantaged Community funding as described in Appendix D.

If eligible project costs that would have qualified for this option exceed the maximum principal forgiveness allowable or available for the project, the entity may receive funding with an interest rate of zero percent up to the limits established in the chart above.

Maximum Amount of Principal Forgiveness per Project/ Entity	Maximum Amount of 0% Loan per Project/ Entity	Disadvantaged Community - Principal Forgiveness Eligibility Percentage Level
$300,000	$1,000,000	30%
$400,000	$2,000,000	50%
$500,000	$3,000,000	70%

The definition of a "project" includes the planning, acquisition, design and construction phases. In addition, a particular recipient may only receive the maximum eligible amounts in principal forgiveness or 0% loans under this funding option in a program year for all of its projects.

Amount of funding available in SFY 2019 with an Interest Rate of Zero Percent

To ensure the long-term viability of the program, the amount of funding made available for under this option with an interest rate of zero percent for SFY 2019 is $15 Million, or such higher amount as the TWDB Executive Administrator may establish consistent with maintaining the DWSRF in perpetuity and any other appropriate factors.

An entity may receive funds that are a combination of rates. For example, a portion of the funding may be available at an interest rate of zero percent and the remainder required for the project may be available at the standard reduced interest rate.

An entity allocated program funding in SFY 2019 under the regular Disadvantaged Community Funding option that is less than the eligible project costs specified in the IUP and meets either the small community or rural definition is eligible to receive principal forgiveness and a 0% loan under this option up to the maximum amounts established in the chart above. The maximum principal forgiveness amount is based on the sum of the amount received under the regular Disadvantaged Community Funding option and the remaining allowable amount received this option.

This means that an entity/project that qualifies as a small or rural disadvantaged community and is allocated the maximum of principal forgiveness under the regular Disadvantaged Community funding option (i.e., $4,250,000 or $5,610,000 as applicable) may not receive an additional allocation of principal forgiveness under this funding option. Similarly, an entity/project that is allocated from the regular Disadvantaged Community funds an amount greater than the amount in the chart above, such as $1,000,000, may not receive an additional allocation of principal forgiveness under this funding option. However, an entity/project that received less than $300,000 to $500,000 in regular Disadvantaged Community funding, as applicable based on their disadvantaged level in the chart above, may receive the shortfall under this funding option. For example, if the small or rural disadvantaged community was

allocated only $125,000 of principal forgiveness under the regular Disadvantaged Community option yet is eligible to receive $500,000 based on the chart above, it would be eligible to receive the remainder of $375,000 in principal forgiveness from this funding option.

Funds not allocated by March 1, 2019 for entities and projects that qualify for this option may be re-allocated to other funding options.

c. Subsidized Green Funding (Equivalency or Non-Equivalency)

Entities may receive Subsidized Green principal forgiveness if their project has elements that are considered green and the cost of the green portion of their project is 30 percent or greater than the total project cost. The project may be eligible for Additional Subsidization by implementing a process, material, technique, or technology (i) to address water-efficiency goals; (ii) to address energy-efficiency goals; (iii) to mitigate stormwater runoff; or (iv) to encourage sustainable project planning, design, and construction. This funding option offers principal forgiveness for up to 15 percent of the total CWSRF-funded eligible green component costs and is available for Equivalency or Non-Equivalency projects.

Maximum allocation – A maximum of $1,000,000 of subsidized green funding may be provided to any project. The definition of a "project" for SFY 2019 includes the planning, acquisition, design and construction phases. Subsidized green funding received by the project in prior IUP state fiscal years will not count against this limit. Additional information may be found in Appendix E.

d. Emergency Relief Projects - (Non-Equivalency funds)

<u>Emergency Relief funding</u>

Emergency Relief funding, as defined in 31 TAC §375.31(f), may be used to address an imminent threat to public health, safety, environment, or welfare resulting from a recent disaster, as long as the activity is eligible under the CWSRF program.

Emergency Relief funding is intended to finance projects to repair essential wastewater, stormwater, or other eligible man-made infrastructure, damaged or destroyed by a recent disaster. Emergency Relief funding will only be available if the actual damage or destruction occurred within the 18 months prior to TWDB's receipt of the entity's application or Project Information Form. The purpose of this funding is to respond to an identifiable disaster event that has already occurred in order to address an imminent threat to public health, safety, environment, or welfare by restoring essential services, systems, structures, and facilities that have either been damaged or destroyed by the recent disaster, or that are at imminent risk of near-term failure due to the recent disaster.

Eligibility for Emergency Relief funding as Principal Forgiveness and at an Interest Rate of Zero Percent

Emergency Relief funding is available in SFY 2019 with a total of $5,000,000 available in the form of principal forgiveness and a limited amount of funding available at an interest rate of zero percent. The additional savings offered through Emergency Relief funding are designed to provide further assistance to an entity recovering from a recent natural or man-made disaster, as defined in 31 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §375.1(24).

The proposed project must be in accordance with all agency program requirements including 31 TAC §375.1(24) and 31 TAC §375.31(f) and the posted CWSRF Intended Use Plan, including meeting at least one condition within each of the following two sets of criteria:

1. An emergency situation exists:

    a. The Governor has issued a disaster declaration in that location;

    b. The President has declared a disaster or emergency exists in that location; or

    c. The facility has experienced sudden total or partial catastrophic failure due to a well-documented disaster event.

2. An imminent threat to health and safety exists:

    a. There is an existing situation or condition directly resulting from a previous disaster (associated with Item 1 above) that involves partial or total failure of eligible man-made infrastructure that threatens public health or safety; or

    b. A situation exists where, as a result of a previous disaster event (associated with Item 1 above), there is significant, new damage to eligible infrastructure that, if left uncorrected, may contribute to the complete or partial failure of a publicly owned treatment works or other eligible man-made infrastructure thereby resulting in a threat to public health or safety.

Amount of Emergency Relief Funding available as Principal Forgiveness

Entities may be eligible to receive 100 percent of the total project cost in principal forgiveness up to the amount specified in the chart below. The maximum amount of principal forgiveness that an entity may receive per project is based on eligibility for Disadvantaged Community funding as described in Appendix D.

Maximum Amount of Principal Forgiveness per Project/Entity	Disadvantaged Community - Principal Forgiveness Eligibility Percentage Level
$500,000	0% - Project Not Eligible for Disadvantaged Community Criteria.
$600,000	30%
$700,000	50%
$800,000	70%

In addition, a particular recipient may only receive the maximum eligible amount in principal forgiveness under Emergency Relief in a program year for all of its projects. If eligible project costs that would have qualified for Emergency Relief exceed the maximum principal forgiveness allowable or available for the project, the entity may receive funding for the remainder with an interest rate of zero percent for the term of the financing. The definition of a "project" includes the planning, acquisition, design and construction phases. The proposed project must not be for replacement of facilities that have failed because they exceeded their useful life or failed due to lack of adequate maintenance. Any commitment receiving Emergency Relief funds will be considered non-equivalency funds, even if the project concurrently receives Disadvantaged Community funds.

Amount of Emergency Relief funding available with an Interest Rate of Zero Percent

To ensure the long-term viability of the program, the amount of funding made available for Emergency Relief projects with an interest rate of zero percent for SFY 2019 is $53 Million, or such other higher amount as the TWDB Executive Administrator may establish consistent with maintaining the CWSRF in perpetuity and any other appropriate factors.

An entity may receive funds that are a combination of rates. For example, a portion of the funding may be available at an interest rate of zero percent and the remainder required for the project may be available at the standard reduced interest rate. Special terms and conditions on loan/bond financing, including the repayment terms, may be available that are not offered under other funding options.

Emergency Relief - Disadvantaged / Small / Rural Set-aside

A portion of the total amount available under the Emergency Relief funding will be reserved for entities and projects that qualify for the Disadvantaged/Small/Rural set-aside. Entities that qualify for two out of the three criteria will be eligible for this set-aside funding. A total of 50 percent of the principal forgiveness and 20 percent of the funds with an interest rate of zero percent made available for Emergency Relief funding

will be reserved for this set-aside.

Set-aside criteria:

a. Disadvantaged Community – a entity/project eligible as described in Appendix D.

b. Small Community – an entity serving a population of not more than 10,000.

c. Rural project – a project that fits any of the following:
   i. An entity that provides services predominately in a rural area. Using the U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions of a rural area, not more than 20 percent of the residential service connections are in urbanized areas and not more than 50 percent are in urban clusters according to the most recent data available to TWDB. The calculation will be based on the utility service(s) associated with the proposed project;
   ii. A project from a political subdivision with a population of 10,000 or less and located outside the extraterritorial jurisdiction of a city with a population of 500,000 or greater; or
   iii. A project in a county in which no urban political subdivision exceeds 50,000 in population based upon the most current data available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census or TWDB-approved projections.

Reserved funds not allocated by July 1, 2019 for entities and projects that qualify for this set-aside may be re-allocated to other projects that met the Emergency Relief funding criteria.

Single-year commitments only

Multi-year funding commitments are not offered for Emergency Relief funding.

Process

The applicant must identify and describe the nature of the disaster event, existing threat and provide a complete description of the proposed emergency relief project. Projects will be rated by the TWDB and added to the PPL as "Emergency Relief" projects. Emergency Relief projects submitted after the March 3, 2018 project information form submission deadline may be invited in the first round of invitations for SFY 2019 funding. To recover from a disaster, an entity may change the scope of an existing project in the IUP by simply providing the proposed new scope and budget to the TWDB without the need to submit a new Project Information Form. The Executive Administrator may bypass projects to provide funding to Emergency Relief projects. An Emergency Relief project may qualify and receive Disadvantaged Community and Subsidized Green funding concurrently, provided funding is available.

CWSRF funds may only be used for project costs that are reasonable and necessary and must not result in the entity receiving a duplication of benefits from other sources, including the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block

Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery or Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant funds. A duplication of benefits occurs when an entity receives and permanently retains funding to cover the same cost from more than one entity or source. Reimbursement of interim financing is not a duplication of benefits. Entities that anticipate being reimbursed for a portion of their project with a federal source such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Public Assistance funding must follow the federal procurement rules found in 2 CFR Part 200 and other federal requirements.

e. Bond/Loan Funding (Equivalency or Non-Equivalency funds)

All entities listed on a PPL that are invited to submit an application are eligible for funding Equivalency or Non-Equivalency projects through the TWDB's purchase of the entity's bonds or through a loan agreement.

An origination fee of 1.75 percent is assessed at closing on the portion of a commitment that requires repayment. The origination fee does not apply to any principal forgiveness amounts. The financial assistance recipient has the option of financing the origination fee or paying this fee up front at closing.

An entity may receive Disadvantaged Community, Disadvantaged Community – Small/Rural only, and Subsidized Green principal forgiveness concurrently with a bond or loan.

2. Terms of Financial Assistance

Financing may be offered for a term of up to 30 years for the planning, acquisition, design, and/or construction phases according to TWDB determined guidelines and in accordance with the CWA. The term of financial assistance offered may not exceed the projected useful life of an eligible project.

3. Federal Requirements on Available Funds

All funds are subject to certain federal requirements such as the (a) Davis-Bacon Act prevailing wage provision, (b) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)-like environmental review, (c) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, (d) Cost and Effectiveness Analysis (for municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or State agencies only) and (e) American Iron and Steel requirements.

A portion of the CWSRF funds, in an amount at least equal to the federal capitalization grant, must follow all federal cross-cutters. These CWSRF-funded projects are referred to as Equivalency projects. The federal cross cutters that apply to Equivalency projects include compliance with EPA's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program administered by TWDB. Equivalency projects receive an additional interest rate reduction of 35 basis points over the 130-basis point reduction for non-equivalency projects. Equivalency projects must also follow the requirements associated with Architectural and Engineering contracts funded directly with CWSRF and the EPA signage requirements. Furthermore, a recipient of a loan through a loan agreement for a project that involves the repair,

replacement, or expansion of a POTW must develop and implement a fiscal sustainability plan or certify that it has already developed and implemented a fiscal sustainability plan. This applies to a recipient of a loan only through a loan agreement and does not apply to financial assistance involving the TWDB's purchase of the recipient's bonds. (see Appendix E for details of Federal Requirements)

VII. Multi-year Commitments

In SFY 2019, the CWSRF will offer multi-year commitments up to five years to assist entities that need to fund projects over a period of time. This option will provide a reliable source of capital based on a commitment structure that meets the annual capital requirements of the project. To assist in providing for long-term financial planning, the minimum interest rate reduction (e.g. 130 or 165 basis points) for the multi-year commitments will be established and locked for the five-year period based on the interest rate reduction prescribed in the IUP for the first year's commitment. If the interest rate reduction is increased for a particular year during the multi-year commitment period, the entity will receive the benefit of the increased reduction for that year. Similarly, if the loan origination fee is reduced for a particular year during the multi-year commitment period, the entity will receive the benefit of the lower loan origination fee for that year.

This option is only available for projects that do not receive Additional Subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness as a Disadvantaged Community or Disadvantaged Community – Small / Rural only based on the affordability criteria or for Emergency Relief. However, the entity receiving a multi-year commitment may receive Additional Subsidization for the other eligible options, such as green subsidy, for the amount of funds committed for the initial year.

Annually, prior to the development of each year's IUP, any entity receiving a multi-year commitment will be required to re-confirm their anticipated funding needs established with the initial commitment.

VIII. Cost Savings Calculation

The CWSRF program provides lower cost funding that will result in significant savings compared to market rate financing. The chart below illustrates the estimated savings from using the CWSRF program using TWDB's methodology for calculating cost savings for new commitments. This example assumes a borrower with an AA market rating receives CWSRF financial assistance of $10 Million over 30 years with an interest rate reduction of 130 basis points from the market rate.

Funding Option	Cost of Funds	CWSRF - $10,000,000 borrowed over 30 years	
		Total Principal and Interest Payments over 30 Years	% Savings over Market
Market – Borrower rating of AA	3.05% *	$15,101,191 **	
CWSRF Program Non-equivalency	1.73% *	$12,882,253	
Savings Using CWSRF *		**$2,218,938**	**15%**

* Rates were current as of June 19, 2018. The example above is for illustrative purposes only.
** The market amount used for comparison was $9,828,010.

In this example, the borrower would make approximately $2.2 million dollars, or 15 percent, less in payments if using the CWSRF program.

IX. Goals

The primary goal of the Texas CWSRF program is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the state's waters by preventing the discharge of pollutants. In addition, the overall goals of the CWSRF program are to prevent the discharge of pollutants from point and nonpoint sources; identify and provide funding for maintaining and/or bringing publicly owned treatment works into compliance with EPA clean water standards; to support affordable and sustainable wastewater treatment processes; and to maintain the long-term financial health of the program. Specific goals to achieve those ends are listed below.

A. Short-Term Goals

1. Encourage the use of green infrastructure and technologies by offering principal forgiveness for green projects that address water efficiency, energy efficiency, mitigation of stormwater runoff; or encourage sustainable project planning, design, and construction.

2. Offer terms of up to 30 years for planning, acquisition, design, and/or construction in accordance with TWDB determined guidelines and the CWA.

3. Provide financing to communities listed in the IUP that are under enforcement orders to meet the deadlines for compliance with the CWA.

4. Continue to utilize the strength of the CWSRF to enhance the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) by cross-collateralizing the programs in accordance with state and federal law.

5. Enhance our current level of outreach on the SRF programs by hosting regional financial assistance workshops in conjunction with the continued use of social media.

6. Offer financial assistance with an interest rate of zero percent to projects that qualify for Emergency Relief funding.

B. Long-Term Goals

1. Maintain the fiscal integrity of the CWSRF in perpetuity.

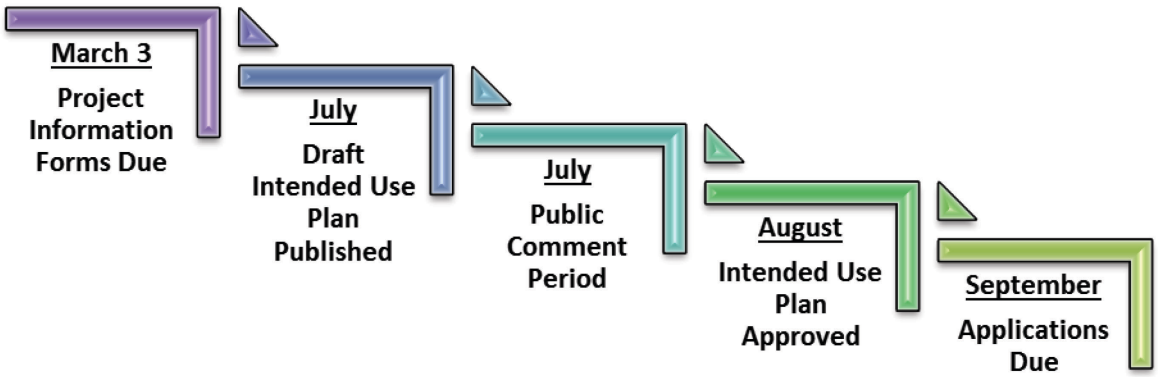
2. Employ the resources of the CWSRF in the most effective and efficient manner to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the state's waters, assist communities in maintaining compliance with EPA's clean water standards, and maintain a strong financial assistance program that is responsive to changes in the state's priorities and needs.

3. Assist borrowers in complying with the requirements of the CWA by meeting the demands for funding eligible projects by providing financial assistance with interest rates below current market levels and with Additional Subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness.

4. Support the development of POTW and other systems that employ effective utility management practices to build and maintain the level of financial, managerial and technical (FMT) capacity necessary to ensure long-term sustainability.

X. Participating in the CWSRF Program

Below are the major steps in the production of the initial IUP for SFY 2019.



A. Solicitation of Project information

Project information was solicited from eligible entities across the state using direct emails, notices posted on the TWDB website, and regional financial assistance workshops held throughout the State. Potential applicants submitted Project Information Forms (PIFs) by the response deadline of March 3, 2018.

The required information submitted on a PIF consisted of:

- A detailed description of the proposed project.
- A map(s) showing the location of the service area.
- An estimated total project cost that is certified by a registered professional engineer if project costs are greater than $100,000.
- A checklist and schedule of milestones to determine a project's readiness to proceed to construction.
- The population currently served by the applicant.
- Green project information, if applicable.
- Signature of the applicant's authorized representative.
- Additional information detailed within the solicitation for projects as needed to establish the priority rating.

Beginning in SFY 2020, any survey being used for income determination must be conducted within five years of the date the TWDB receives the PIF.

B. Updating Projects from the Prior Intended Use Plan

For SFY 2019, a potential applicant must update, at a minimum, the readiness to proceed information, and if seeking disadvantaged community eligibility, the socioeconomic economic census data and utility rate information. The requirement to update the readiness to proceed information will apply to an entity that previously received a commitment for Planning, Acquisition and/or Design only and desires to be considered for the construction portion of the project.

C. Evaluation of the Project Information Received and Priority Rating System

All PIFs were evaluated by the TWDB and projects determined to be eligible for funding were scored and ranked according to the established rating criteria. The TWDB also evaluated the eligibility of projects for Disadvantaged Community funding, following the affordability criteria used for determining eligibility as presented in Appendix D. Throughout the evaluation process, entities were contacted by staff if additional information was needed for clarifying their eligibility for disadvantaged status or effective management points.

The TWDB performed the priority rating of projects by assigning points for projects that addressed factors as briefly described below, with details provided in Appendices C and D. For information on scoring for specific projects, a report detailing the scoring for each project will be posted on the TWDB's website.

1. **Rating Criteria for Publicly Owned Treatment Works Projects (§212 projects)**

   - Enforcement action imposed by judicial or regulatory authorities.
   - Water quality impacts that protect stream segments and groundwater from pollution.
   - Serving unserved areas by bringing individual systems into a centralized system or addressing unsatisfactory on-site systems.
   - Innovative or alternative technology or approaches to treatment.
   - Regionalization of treatment works that will consolidate and eliminate systems.
   - Reduction or prevention of sewer system overflows and inflow and infiltration.
   - Reduction in demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse.

2. **Rating Criteria for Nonpoint Source (§319 projects) /Estuary Management Projects (§320 projects)**

   - Nonpoint source projects must be an identified practice within a water quality management plan or a best management practice described or referenced in the Texas Nonpoint Source Management Program.
   - Improving public health by addressing conditions that a public health official has determined are a nuisance and/or are dangerous to public health and safety. The conditions must result from water supply and sanitation problems in the area to be served by the proposed project.
   - Protecting groundwater by minimization of the impact of pollutants to an aquifer or groundwater.
   - Impaired water body improvements in any water body that does not meet applicable water quality standards or is threatened by one or more pollutants.

3. **Additional Rating Criteria for All Eligible Projects**

   All projects may receive additional points for the following:

   - The majority of the funds being requested from the SRF for the project are to be used to implement innovative approaches to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water.

- The majority of the funds being requested from the SRF for the project are to be used to implement reuse or recycling wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water.
- Employ effective management strategies by adopting or planning to prepare an Asset Management Plan, providing training to the applicant's governing body and employees, addressing water conservation and energy efficiency, and implementing a project that is part of a state, regional, or conservation water plan.
- Serving a disadvantaged community / TWDB Planning, Acquisition, and Design (PAD) financing for the project.

D. Ranking and Creation of the Project Priority List and Initial Invited Projects List

Each project submitted by the initial deadline and determined to be eligible is ranked from highest to lowest by the combined rating factors and included on the PPL. In the event of ties in the rating, priority is given to the project serving the smaller total population. Project information submitted after the March 3nd deadline was not considered for rating purposes prior to adoption of the initial PPL. Following approval of the IUP, changes to a ranked project that result in a project no longer addressing the issues for which it was rated will require the project to be re-rated and re-ranked. Changes in the project that do not trigger re-rating and re-raking are:

1. The applicant for a proposed project changes but the project does not change;
2. The number of participants in a regional project changes and the change does not result in a change to the rating; or
3. The fundable amount of a proposed project does not increase by more than 10 percent of the amount listed in the approved IUP. The Executive Administrator may waive the 10 percent limit to incorporate additional elements to the project; however, any Additional Subsidization awarded may not exceed the original IUP amount's allocation.

The IIPL presented in the IUP (Appendix K) refers to a subset of projects from the PPL and includes only the projects to be invited to apply for funding during the initial invitation round following the Board's approval of the IUP. The IIPL includes the type and amount of funding necessary to meet requirements and goals of the CWSRF, such as Additional Subsidization and Reserve requirements. Based on a review of readiness to proceed to construction, the TWDB determined which phases would be eligible to receive funding during SFY 2019. The phases indicated on the IIPL represent the phases deemed eligible based on that review. Projects that were determined to be ready to proceed to construction were included on the IIPL. If an entity is interested in applying for additional phases of the project not listed on the IIPL or not mentioned in the invitation letter, an updated Readiness to Proceed to Construction form must be submitted and an eligibility determination will be made by TWDB prior to the pre-application meeting. For SFY 2019, all projects requesting only loan funds, without any principal forgiveness, will be included on the IIPL.

An entity that previously received a commitment for Planning, Acquisition and/or Design only and desires to be considered for the construction portion of the project must update, at a minimum, the readiness to proceed information. It will then be added to the PPL for construction phase funding based on the same number of points, or higher, they received in the year they were rated. Any invitation for construction phase funding is contingent upon the project having met the required ready to proceed milestones.

A project submitted for the SFY 2019 IUP that received a commitment for all requested phases from TWDB prior to creation of the initial PPL has not been included on the initial PPL. Those projects that already received the commitment are shown as being ineligible for funding in SFY 2019. A project that previously received a commitment from TWDB for only the initial phase of the project, such as planning, acquisition, and/or design, and also provided an update of the project's readiness to proceed to the construction phase has been listed on the initial PPL.

For SFY 2019, the IIPL represents projects with costs exceeding the available amount of funds allocated for Equivalency projects. Once the amount of funds allocated to Equivalency projects has been reached, funds will be allocated to Non-Equivalency projects.

E. Bypassing Projects

The TWDB's Executive Administrator may decide to bypass, or skip, higher ranked projects in favor of lower ranked projects to ensure that funds available are utilized in a timely manner and that statutory and capitalization grant requirements are met. In addition, if an entity is offered funding for any project that has an interrelated project ranked lower on the list, the Executive Administrator has discretion to also offer funding for the interrelated project. Reasons for bypassing projects are discussed in Appendix F.

F. Phases on the Initial Invited Projects Lists

1. Pre-Design Funding Option (or Planning, Acquisition, Design and Construction Funding)

The pre-design funding option allows an applicant to receive a single commitment for all phases of a project. The construction portion of the project must be deemed ready to proceed before funds for the construction phase will be released.

2. Construction Funding Only

All projects that were determined to be ready to proceed to construction based on the current status of their planning, acquisition, and design activities were included on the IIPL and will receive an invitation to fund the construction portion of the project.

3. Planning, Acquisition, and Design Funding

A project on the IIPL was not deemed ready to proceed to construction may receive an invitation to fund only the Planning, Acquisition, and/or Design portion of the project.

G. Invitations and Application Submissions

Entities with projects on the IIPL will be informed of the opportunity to submit an application for the project phases shown on the list using the funding options in the next section. **The projects listed on the IIPL that are interested in pursuing funding are encouraged to begin working on their applications upon publication of the draft IUP in order to have a complete application ready to submit after the IUP is approved.** Prior to submitting an application, entities are required to participate in a pre-application meeting to discuss the application process and project requirements. Invited applications from projects on the IIPL that are received during the initial invitation round after Board approval of the IUP will be allotted available Additional Subsidization (principal forgiveness) based on rank order. All projects must be determined administratively complete as submitted or within 14 days from the date the applicant receives a notice to correct deficiencies or any Additional Subsidization may be re-allotted on a first-come, first-served basis.

Each application received by the TWDB will be reviewed to ensure that the required milestones have been met to allow funding of the phase(s) being requested. If the application review determines that a project is not ready to proceed for funding for the phase(s) being requested, the project may be bypassed for any additional subsidy amounts or receive limited phases of funding.

Entities invited for only planning, acquisition and/or design phases but wish to pursue Construction phase funding, may provide an updated Readiness to Proceed to Construction form for review.

Projects may be bypassed if an applicant fails to timely submit a complete application or additional requested information. After the initial invitation period, all other projects on the PPL will be invited and applications will be processed on a first-come, first-served basis, with funding allocations based on the date the application is considered administratively complete.

Applicants may submit a PIF at any time to be considered for inclusion on the amended PPL. Eligible projects will be rated and ranked and added to the project lists. Amendments to the project lists will undergo a 14-day public review period that will be advertised on the agency website. Projects requesting Emergency Relief funding may undergo a 7-day public review period if the TWDB determines it is necessary to protect public health and safety. Once the project has been added to the amended PPL, the TWDB will send out an invitation to apply on a first-come, first-served basis provided funding is available.

H. Addressing Any Water Loss Mitigation within the Application

If a retail public utility's total water loss meets or exceeds the threshold for that utility in accordance with 31 Texas Administrative Code §358.6 the retail public utility must use a portion of any new CWSRF financial assistance, or any other financial assistance provided by TWDB, for eligible project costs to mitigate the utility's water loss. However, at the request of a retail public utility, the TWDB may waive this requirement if the TWDB finds that the utility is satisfactorily addressing the utility's system water loss. Mitigation, if

necessary, will be in a manner determined by the retail public utility and the TWDB's Executive Administrator in conjunction with the project proposed by the utility and funded by TWDB.

I. Commitment Timeframes for Projects with Principal Forgiveness Component(s)

Due to the high demand and limited availability of subsidized funding, it is imperative that applicants offered these funds proceed in a timely manner. Therefore, the TWDB has established commitment timeframes for projects that qualify and have been designated to receive Additional Subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness. If an applicant does not proceed through the application process and obtain a funding commitment within the timeframes listed below, the Additional Subsidization may be re-allocated to another eligible project. In extenuating circumstances, TWDB may grant an extension of time for obtaining a commitment if an applicant demonstrates sufficient reason for a delay.

Principal Forgiveness Type	Commitment Deadline
Disadvantaged Community / Disadvantaged Community – Small / Rural only	4 months
Subsidized Green	4 months
Emergency Relief	3 months

J. Closing Deadlines

The deadline to close a commitment is dependent on whether the commitment includes Additional Subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness. All commitments that include principal forgiveness funding concurrently with bonds/loan funding must close within six months from the date of the commitment. All commitments for bonds/loan funding without any principal forgiveness funding must close within one year from the date of the commitment. For multi-year commitments described in the next section, the closing deadline for the initial year will follow the chart below. For each subsequent year, the commitment must close within the dates established by the TWDB at commitment. In extenuating circumstances, the Board may grant extensions of time to close if an applicant demonstrates sufficient reason for a delay.

Type of Financial Assistance	Closing Deadline
Commitments that include only principal forgiveness	3 months
All commitments that include principal forgiveness and bonds/loan	6 months
All commitments for bonds/loan without any principal forgiveness	12 months

K. Limits

1. Proportionate Share/Capacity

The TWDB may limit the amount of funding available to an individual entity based on a proportionate share of total funds available. The TWDB may elect to provide financing in excess of the initial capacity level if the Board approves the increase consistent with maintaining the CWSRF in perpetuity and after consideration of other relevant factors. TWDB may limit the interest rate reduction for the amount being provided to a project in a single year that exceeds $525 Million. This single-year threshold does not affect the total multi-year commitment amount under the multi-year funding option.

2. Additional Project Funding Before Closing

The total project costs may be increased if the entity shows that additional funds are necessary to implement the project. If the project includes Additional Subsidization the total amount of Additional Subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness allocated to the project may not increase from the amount listed in the adopted IUP unless Additional Subsidization funding is available.

3. Cost Overruns After Closing

In the event of cost overruns on projects funded from a previous commitment, additional funding may be considered on a case by case basis.

4. Reduction in Closing Amount

For commitments that consist of both principal forgiveness and loans/bonds, if the closing amount is reduced from the commitment amount, then the principal forgiveness amount for the closing will be reduced on a pro rata basis. Any remaining principal forgiveness may be applied to subsequent closings of the remaining commitment amount, subject to the closing requirements of paragraph K of this section.

L. Leveraging to Provide Additional Funding

The TWDB sells bonds to obtain additional funds that leverage the CWSRF program as necessary to meet the demand for funding additional clean water projects.

M. Funds from Prior Years

Additional funds that may become available through unobligated previous grant funds, or deobligation or closure of previous commitments will be available for eligible projects.

N. Transfer of Funds

1. Reserving Transfer Authority for Future Use

Section 302 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 provides states

the authority to reserve and transfer funds between the CWSRF and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) programs. In accordance with Section 302, the TWDB hereby reserves the authority to transfer an amount up to thirty-three percent (33 percent) of the DWSRF program capitalization grant(s) to the CWSRF program or an equivalent amount from the CWSRF program to the DWSRF program.

2. Ongoing cash flow transfer mechanism

The TWDB may transfer in accordance with the authority in Section 302 of the SDWA up to $125,000,000 of funds derived from repayments between the CWSRF and DWSRF. No grant funds would be transferred under this standing transfer mechanism. Funds derived from repayments from each SRF may flow from one SRF to the other SRF in both directions throughout the year. This mechanism will use surplus funds in one SRF to temporarily meet loan demand in the other SRF. It will achieve savings by eliminating issuance costs from bond sales that would otherwise be necessary to meet cash flow demands in a particular SRF. The actual amount TWDB transfers at any time throughout the year will be based on the cash flows needs of the each SRF program. TWDB will track the transfers on an absolute basis for reporting purposes and also a net basis to ensure the net amount of transfer does not exceed the limit under law of thirty-three percent of the respective program's capitalization grants. This will result in a positive impact on funds being available to finance projects in both SRFs. The SRF that receives the funds will be able to fund projects more efficiently and rapidly. The transferred funds will be returned to the originating SRF so it will be able to meet its project funding needs. In addition, because both SRFs are leveraged they may borrow funds to finance projects if necessary. The long-term impact on both SRFs is positive because of the improved operational efficiencies and ability to achieve program savings.

O. Updates to the Intended Use Plan

Substantive changes to the IUP may be made through an amendment after a 14-day public review and comment period. Non-substantive changes may be made by the TWDB without public notification.

XI. Financial Status

The base amount of funding available for SFY 2019 is set at $525,000,000. The amount of the FFY 2018 capitalization grant allotment for the CWSRF is $73,361,000, with a match of $14,672,200 to be provided by the state. The TWDB will comply with the requirements associated with the FFY 2018 allotment in SFY 2019.

A. Administration

The maximum annual amount of CWSRF money (not including any origination fees) that may be used to cover the reasonable costs of administering the fund is the greatest of the following:

1. an amount equal to four percent of all grant awards received by a State CWSRF less

any amounts that have been used in previous years to cover administrative expenses;

2. $400,000; or

3. one-fifth of one percent of the current valuation of the fund.

For SFY 2019, the TWDB has allocated funds in accordance with the third option listed above. One-fifth of one percent of the equity in the CWSRF is $5,213,921. TWDB has allocated $4,206,100 for SFY 2019, which is less than the calculated maximum level under option three. The annual and cumulative amounts used for administrative costs are reported in the CWSRF Annual Report.

B. Sources of State Match

The deposit of required state match will occur in advance or at the time of the scheduled grant payment and the source of funding for the match, which may include the proceeds from bond sales, varies based upon availability.

C. Binding Commitment Requirement

The TWDB will enter into binding commitments with entities during SFY 2019 that total 120 percent of the amount of a FFY 2018 grant payment allocated to projects within one year after receipt of the grant payment. A binding commitment occurs when the TWDB's Board adopts a resolution to commit funds to a project.

D. Cross-collateralization

The TWDB has cross-collateralized the CWSRF and the DWSRF as a source of revenue and security for the payment of the principal and interest on bonds for the DWSRF and CWSRF programs. State authority is provided under Section 15.6042 of the Texas Water Code. The TWDB has received a certification from the state Attorney General that state law permits the TWDB to cross-collateralize the assets of the CWSRF and the DWSRF.

1. Summary of the cross-collateralization structure:

   a. The type of moneys which will be used as security – Pledged Political Subdivision Bonds and certain other funds included in the Master Resolution (program account, portfolio account, and revenue account) will secure the bonds.

   b. How moneys will be used in the event of a default - In the cross-collateralized scenario, Political Subdivision Bonds from the non-defaulting program will be used to cover the debt service delinquency on the defaulting program. If, for any reason, insufficient Political Subdivision Bonds exist in both programs, then program equity will be utilized.

   c. Whether or not moneys used for a default in the other program will be repaid; and, if it will not be repaid, what will be the cumulative impact on the funds - While a decision to

repay or not repay would be made at the time of default, the TWDB would either require repayment when funds are available or transfer repayment funds.

2. Proportionality – The proceeds generated by the issuance of bonds will be allocated to the purposes of the CWSRF and the DWSRF in the same proportion as the assets from the two funds that are used as security for the bonds.

3. State Match – In accordance with Texas Water Code §§ 17.853(c)(1) and 17.859, the TWDB intends to provide state match through the issuance of one or more revenue bonds in a program series that will fund the two SRF programs. Supplemental bond resolutions for the issuance of each series will provide detail on what specific money is pledged as security for each program (CWSRF or DWSRF) within the series. As required, the CWSRF and DWSRF will continue to be operated separately. The cash flows for the DWSRF program and the CWSRF program will be accounted for separately. Repayments on loans in the CWSRF program will be paid to the CWSRF and repayments on loans made in the DWSRF program will be paid to the DWSRF.

   Similar to other states' financing methods where state match is not provided by appropriation and is instead generated through debt issuance, the TWDB cross-collateralization structure allows the TWDB to retire bonds for the State Match with interest earnings payments only, not principal, earned from each SRF in accordance with 40 CFR § 35.3135(b)(2).

E. Inter-fund Loan / Investment

During SFY 2019, the TWDB may invest CWSRF funds in the DWSRF in an amount not to exceed $150 million. If the TWDB elects this option, it will execute an inter-fund loan agreement between the CWSRF and the DWSRF with a term that will not exceed three years. Any CWSRF recycled funds deposited in accordance with the inter-fund loan agreement would be used exclusively for DWSRF eligible purposes. The TWDB would also issue a reimbursement resolution providing for repayment of funds to the CWSRF using the proceeds of a DWSRF bond issuance once the DWSRF program is leveraged. The TWDB received EPA approval for this option on March 8, 2017.

F. Method of Cash Draw

The method of cash draw for the FFY 2018 capitalization grant is to expend the required state match first, and then federal funds will be drawn at a rate of 100 percent.

G. Long-Term Financial Health of the Fund

The long-term financial health of the CWSRF is monitored through ongoing cash flow and capacity modeling. The TWDB lending rate policy has been established to preserve the corpus of the capitalization grants and state match funds, excluding the amount of principal forgiveness and administration from each grant. The TWDB will continue to manage the CWSRF to ensure funds will be available in perpetuity for activities under the CWA.

H. Interest Rate Policy

The TWDB has established an interest rate policy that provides for fixed rates. The program is designed to provide borrowers with a reduction from the market based on a level debt service payment schedule. For SFY 2019, Equivalency financial assistance will be offered at 165 basis points below the market rate and Non-Equivalency financial assistance will be offered at 130 basis points below the market rate. Fixed rates are set five business days prior to the adoption of the political subdivision's bond ordinance or resolution or the execution of the financial assistance agreement and are in effect for forty-five days.

I. Fees

The only fee is an origination fee of 1.75 percent that is assessed at closing. Fees are not deposited into the CWSRF. The fees may be used for administrative costs, including, but not limited to, project oversight, long-term financial monitoring, and to assist smaller wastewater systems create a sustainable plan for system replacements and to prepare these entities for applying for and implementing financial assistance under the CWSRF program.

J. EPA Program Evaluation Report and Audit

EPA conducted an annual program review of the CWSRF for SFY 2017 through an onsite review occurring from March 20, 2018 to March 23, 2018. EPA will send their final report to TWDB upon completion.

The Texas State Auditor's Office published the results of the SFY 2017 Federal Portion Single Audit of the CWSRF on February 21, 2018 (Report 18-314). There were no findings as a result of the review.

XII. Navigating the Lists

Appendices G – L are a series of lists that detail the proposed project information for each project based upon the PIFs received.

- **Appendix G** - The alphabetical list is the PPL sorted alphabetically. It contains the project information; the name of the applying entity, their total number of points and associated priority order rank, a detailed description of the proposed project, all project phases requested by the entity, the estimated construction start date, total project cost, the percentage of principal forgiveness if the project is eligible to receive disadvantaged funding, information regarding included green components, and a reference to any other related PIFs from the current or previous IUPs. A grand total for all of the projects is listed on the last page of the appendix.

- **Appendix H** – Lists projects that were deemed ineligible to receive CWSRF funding with a brief description as to why they were deemed ineligible.

- **Appendix I** – Lists projects that were deemed ineligible to receive disadvantaged funding with a brief description as to why they were deemed ineligible. The project may still be eligible to receive other funding options.

- **Appendix J** – Lists projects in order of highest priority to receive funding. The content is the same as the alphabetical list in Appendix G.

- **Appendix K** – Is the list of projects that will be invited in the initial invitation round. The information provided in this list is similar to the alphabetical and priority order lists. The TWDB has determined which project phases are eligible to receive funding during this SFY, which is depicted in the Phase(s) column. Projects on this list will receive an invitation letter from the TWDB upon Board approval of the IUP. Pertinent notes and the definitions of acronyms and footnotes are listed on the last page of the appendix along with a grand total for the projects.

- **Appendix L** - The Initial Invited Green Projects List is a subset of the IIPL of only projects with green components. The information detailed includes a description of the green components, the categories of those green components, the eligible phases of the project, the total project cost, the total of the green component costs, the type of green project, and whether the proposed project is eligible to receive subsidized green funding. A grand total for the projects is listed on the last page of the appendix along with any pertinent notes and the definitions of acronyms and footnotes.

Appendix A. Public Review and Comment

Public participation is an important and required component of the IUP development process. The TWDB takes seriously its responsibility in administering these funds and considers public input necessary and beneficial.

A. Notice

To seek public comment on the proposed uses of funds, the draft amended IUP, including the associated lists, was made available for a 30-day public comment period. The draft SFY 2019 CWSRF IUP was announced as follows:

- Public notification of the draft IUP, the public comment period, and public hearing notice were posted on the TWDB website at www.twdb.texas.gov.
- A notice of the public hearing was published in the *Texas Register*.
- A copy of the draft amended IUP was sent to EPA.

B. Comment

Comments were accepted via the following four options from July 9, 2018, until 5:00 P.M. on August 7, 2018.

1. Attending a public hearing that was held on July 25, 2018, at 10:00 A.M. in Room 170 of the Stephen F. Austin Building located at 1700 N. Congress Avenue in Austin, Texas
2. Submitting comments via the following online comment page:

   https://www2.twdb.texas.gov/apps/iup/

3. Emailing comments to the following electronic mail address and specifying in the subject line "*CWSRF comments*".

   iupcomments@twdb.texas.gov.

4. Mailing comments to the following postal mail address:

   Mr. Mark Wyatt
   Director, Program Administration and Reporting
   Texas Water Development Board
   P.O. Box 13231
   Austin, TX 78711-3231

In accordance with federal requirements, all comments on the proposed amendments were responded to on an individual basis.

C. Approval

The SFY 2019 CWSRF IUP will be finalized once it is considered and approved by the TWDB.

D. Documentation

After TWDB approval, the final approved IUP will be formally submitted to the EPA and posted on the TWDB website.

Appendix B. Projected Sources and Uses of Funds

9/1/2018 to 8/31/2019
(As of May 31, 2018)

SOURCES:	
FFY 2018 Federal Capitalization Grant	$73,361,000
State Match - for FFY 2018 Federal Capitalization Grant	$14,672,200
Undrawn previous grants (Administration)	$2,193,560
Principal Repayments	$105,611,800
Interest Repayments	$56,514,603
Investment Earnings on Funds	$4,039,950
Cash available	$518,491,045
Additional net leveraging bond proceeds (based on "Projects to be Funded")	$149,283,207
TOTAL SOURCES:	**$924,167,365**
USES:	
Administration:	
Administration	$4,206,100
Administration from prior grant:	$2,193,560
Projects to be Funded:	
SFY 2019 IUP Commitments - Principal Forgiveness	$28,600,000
SFY 2019 IUP Commitments - Bonds/Loans	$496,400,000
Total Projects To Be Funded - SFY 2019:	$525,000,000
Projects Already Pledged	
Commitments [1]	$257,459,300
Applications	$78,636,000
Total Projects Already Pledged or being processed:	$336,095,300
Debt Service (Principal and Interest) on:	
Revenue Bonds - to Leverage the Fund:	
Subordinate - Fixed Rate	$37,486,767
Match General Obligation Bonds	$19,185,638
Total Debt Service:	$56,672,405
TOTAL SOURCES:	**$924,167,365**
NET SOURCES (USES)	**$0**

Fees are not deposited into the Fund; therefore, based on EPA guidance they are not included in the Sources and Uses for the Fund

1. Excludes multi-year commitments closing after SFY 2019

Appendix C. Rating Criteria

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (§ 212) Rating Criteria

30 pts. – Enforcement action (court, EPA, or Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) order) imposes a schedule.

20 pts. – Enforcement action: Participation in TCEQ's Sanitary Sewer Overflow Initiative

11 pts. – Unserved area of an existing developed community is extended service.

30 pts. – Unserved area to be served has a nuisance documented by letter from the TCEQ or a Designated Agent licensed by the TCEQ. If the project is in an Economically Distressed Areas Program county, the letter may come from the State Health Department or a registered sanitarian.

10 pts. – Water body impacted by project is listed in a Watershed Protection Plan approved by the EPA.

5 pts. – Water body impacted by project is listed in a Watershed Protection Plan that is under development.

15 pts. – Innovative or alternative types of collection or treatment are proposed.

30 pts. – More stringent permit limits are to be met, or
Conversion to a no-discharge or partial reuses facility to avoid higher level of treatment.

10 pts. – Regional project removes or prevents plant outfalls, or
Regional project results in delivery of flow to, or receipt of flow at, a regional facility, thereby avoiding construction of a separate waste water treatment plant facility.

For projects that involve a facility that requires expansion of its hydraulic capacity or removal of extraneous flow, use EPA self-reporting data to determine the percentage of permitted capacity.

For existing plants permitted for ≥ 1 MGD, use the past 12 months of reported data.	(12 months ADF)(100) / (permitted ADF) = _____%
For existing plants permitted for < 1 MGD, use the highest 3-consecutive-month average of the past 12 months of reported data.	(max 3 months ADF)(100) / (permitted ADF) = _____%

ADF =Average Daily Flow
MGD =Million Gallons per Day

Choose ONE of the considerations below, whichever results in the largest number of points.

30 pts. – Capacity ≥ 90% and project directly or indirectly improves a capacity problem.

20 pts. – Capacity ≥ 75% and < 90%, and project directly or indirectly improves a capacity problem.
15 pts. – Capacity ≥ 65% and < 75%, and project directly or indirectly improves a capacity problem.
15 pts. – Expansion of existing plant permitted for no-discharge where self-reporting flow data is not required.

If the project impacts a water body by directly or indirectly mitigating a problem identified in the latest approved State of Texas Watershed Action Planning (WAP) Strategy Table, choose the applicable score according to the category indicated on the List. Projects impacting water bodies in a priority area will be awarded additional points.

Priority Area*	Non-Priority Area	WAP Categories
50 pts.	40 pts.	Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) study has been completed and approved by the EPA (Category 4a).
40 pts.	30 pts.	A TMDL study is underway, scheduled, or will be scheduled (Category 5a).
30 pts.	20 pts.	A review of the water quality standards for this water body will be conducted before a TMDL is scheduled (Category 5b).
20 pts.	10 pts.	Additional data and information will be collected before a TMDL is scheduled (Category 5c).

5 pts. – Whether a majority of the funds being requested from the CWSRF for the project be used to implement measures to reduce the demand for publicly owned treatment works capacity through water conservation, efficiency, or reuse.

5 pts. – If the Applicant is a qualified nonprofit entity that has federal tax-exempt status, whether will a majority of the funds being requested from the SRF for the project be used to implement assistance to owners and operators of small and medium publicly owned treatment works to either (a) plan, develop, and obtain financing for eligible CWSRF projects, including planning, design, and associated preconstruction activities; or (b) assist such treatment works in achieving compliance with the Act.

Nonpoint Source Pollution (§ 319) Rating Criteria

30 pts. – Area to be served has a nuisance documented by letter.

20 pts. – Aquifer or groundwater impacted by project is threatened.

10 pts. – Water body impacted by project is listed in a Watershed Protection Plan approved by the EPA.

5 pts. – Water body impacted by project is listed in a Watershed Protection Plan that is under development.

If the project impacts a water body by directly or indirectly mitigating a problem identified in the latest approved State of Texas WAP Strategy Table, choose the applicable score according to the category indicated on the List. Projects impacting water bodies in a priority area will be awarded additional points.

Priority Area*	Non-Priority Area	WAP Categories
50 pts.	40 pts.	TMDL study has been completed and approved by the EPA (Category 4a).
40 pts.	30 pts.	A TMDL study is underway, scheduled, or will be scheduled (Category 5a).
30 pts.	20 pts.	A review of the water quality standards for this water body will be conducted before a TMDL is scheduled (Category 5b).
20 pts.	10 pts.	Additional data and information will be collected before a TMDL is scheduled (Category 5c).

30 pts. – The project includes stream bank restoration or contain elements of Low Impact Development, such as vegetated filter strips, bio-retention, rain gardens, or porous pavement

* If a segment is under a Watershed Protection Plan or Total Maximum Daily Load – Implementation Plan on the TCEQ Watershed Action Plan listing for bacteria or dissolved oxygen it is a priority in the chart above.

Estuary Management (§ 320) Rating Criteria

20 pts. – Project restores, protects, and enhances coastal natural resources.

20 pts. – Project improves water quality.

20 pts. – Project enhances public access.

20 pts. – Project improves onshore infrastructure and environmental management.

20 pts. – Project mitigates erosion and stabilizes shorelines.

20 pts. – Project educates the public on the importance of coastal natural resources.

For all eligible projects:

15 pts. – Whether a majority of the funds being requested from the SRF for the project will be used to implement innovative approaches to manage, reduce, treat, or recapture stormwater or subsurface drainage water.

5 pts. – Whether a majority of the funds being requested from the SRF for the project will be used to implement reuse or recycling wastewater, stormwater, or subsurface drainage water.

Effective Management Rating Criteria

5 pts. – Entity has adopted an asset management plan within the past 5 years that incorporates an inventory of all assets, an assessment of the criticality and condition of the assets, a prioritization of capital projects needed, and a budget

1 pt. – Entity is planning to prepare an asset management plan as part of the proposed project.

1 pt. – Asset management training has been administered to the entity's governing body and employees.

1 pt. – Proposed project addresses a specific goal in a water conservation plan.

1 pt. – Proposed project addresses a specific goal in an energy assessment, audit, or optimization study conducted within the past three years.

2 pts. – Project is consistent with a state or regional water plan, integrated water resource management plan, regional facility plan, regionalization or consolidation plan, or a TMDL implementation plan.

Affordability - Disadvantaged Eligibility

10 pts. – Entity qualifies as a disadvantaged community.

Previously Received TWDB Planning, Acquisition or Design Funds

10 pts. – The project is requesting construction financing and previously received Planning, Acquisition, or Design (PAD) financing under the CWSRF program or the TWDB's Economically Distressed Areas Program, the entity has substantially completed the PAD activities that were financed and is ready to proceed to the next phase, TWDB has released from escrow at least fifty percent of the PAD funds, and the project has not received any TWDB funding for construction.

Tie Breaker - Equal combined rating factors will be ranked in descending order with priority given to least population first.

Appendix D. Affordability Criteria to Determine Disadvantaged Community Eligibility

A disadvantaged community is a community that meets the CWSRF's affordability criteria based on income, unemployment rates, and population trends. An eligible disadvantaged community consists of all of the following:

1. The service area of an eligible applicant, the service area of a community that is located outside the entity's service area, or a portion within the entity's service area if the proposed project is providing new service to existing residents in unserved areas; and
2. meets the following affordability criteria:
   (a) Has an Annual Median Household Income (AMHI) that is no more than 75 percent of the state median household income using an acceptable source of socioeconomic data, and
   (b) the Household Cost Factor (HCF) that considers income, unemployment rates, and population trends must be greater than or equal to 1 percent if only water or sewer service is provided or greater than or equal to 2 percent if both water and sewer service are provided.

Acceptable Source of Socioeconomic Data for SFY 2019

For SFY 2019, the TWDB will utilize:

(1) U.S. Census 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, along with the 2008-2012 ACS 5-year estimates for determining whether there was a decline in population, or

(2) Data from a survey approved by the Executive Administrator of a statistically acceptable sampling of customers in the service area completed in accordance with the most current Socioeconomic Surveys Guidelines (WRD-285) posted on the TWDB website. An entity must submit documentation that substantiates the inadequate or absent Census data that led to the need to conduct a survey. All entities must obtain prior approval to use survey data instead of the most recently available American Community Survey data.

Affordability Calculation and Disadvantaged Community Eligibility

Step 1. Comparison to State annual median household income.

The AMHI for the project service area (either entire or portion) must be 75 percent or less than the state's AMHI using an acceptable source of socioeconomic data for SFY 2019.

Step 2. Determining the Household Cost Factor

The total HCF is comprised of a household cost factor based on the AMHI, plus an additional household cost factor based on unemployment rates (if the unemployment rate for the service area is greater than the state average) plus an additional household cost factor based on population decline (if there has been a decline in the population of the service area over a period of time). The total HCF used in the affordability criteria takes into consideration the potential burden that the cost of a proposed project will place on a household. The entity's total HCF, which consists of the Income HCF (the percentage of annual household income that goes toward water, sewer,

fees/surcharges, and project financing costs) combined with the Unemployment Rate HCF (not to exceed 0.75 percent) and the Population Decline HCF (not to exceed 0.5 percent), must be:

- 1.0 percent or greater if the entity currently offers either water or sewer service, or
- 2.0 percent or greater if the entity currently offers both water and sewer service.

The Unemployment Rate HCF and Population Decline HCF can only increase the total HCF, not decrease it.

Step 3. Principal Forgiveness Eligibility and Levels

The eligible level of principal forgiveness for a project is based on the difference between the calculated total HCF under Step 2 and the minimum HCF of 1 percent (if only water or sewer service is provided) and 2 percent (if both water and sewer services are provided) as shown in the chart below:

Household Cost Factor Difference	Principal Forgiveness as a % of CWSRF-funded project costs remaining after subtracting other CWSRF principal forgiveness
≥ 0% and < 1.5%	30%
≥ 1.5% and < 3%	50%
≥ 3%	70%

Individual projects will be reviewed for disadvantaged community eligibility as stand-alone projects. However, if an entity submits an application covering multiple PIFs or multiple applications for multiple PIFs within the SFY prior to any receiving a funding commitment, the disadvantaged community eligibility may be re-evaluated based on the combined costs of all the projects.

In instances where the ACS data does not adequately reflect an entity's service area (e.g. an entity serves a community outside of its Certificate of Convenience and Necessity, an entity serves another system, the entity is a system without a Census Bureau defined boundary, etc.), a prorated analysis of ACS block group data will be performed to calculate the AMHI. An example of this method follows:

County	Census Tract	Block Group	From Entity Total Number of Household Connections	Calculation % of TTL Connections	ACS 2012-2016 AMHI	Calculation Prorated AMHI	ACS 2012-2016 Average HH Size	Calculation Prorated Average HH Size	Calculation Entity's Population Served
Jefferson	61	1	198	34.49%	$16,488	$5,687	2.01	0.69	137
Jefferson	61	2	101	17.60%	$27,159	$4,779	2.25	0.36	40
Jefferson	61	3	275	47.91%	$18,205	$8,722	1.98	0.95	261
			574	100.00%		$19,188		2.04	438

County	Census Tract	Block Group	ACS 2012-2016 Unemployment Rate	Calculation Prorated Unemployment Rate	ACS 2012-2016 Population 2016	ACS 2008-2012 Population 2012	Calculation Prorata Pop. Change
Jefferson	61	1	11.76%	4.06%	400	352	17
Jefferson	61	2	32.0%	5.63%	232	313	-14
Jefferson	61	3	37.99%	18.20%	550	504	22
				27.88%	1,182	1,169	24

For entities that serve retail customers with differing rate structures, prorated rates are used, in some instances, to calculate each entity's household cost factor in SFY 2019. The following tables are an example of the method used. The TWDB will require use of prorated rates to determine an entity's water and/or sewer bills when applicable.

Prorated Average Monthly Water Bill

	A Number of Household Connections (HH)	B Percentage of Total HH	C Average Monthly Water Flow	D Average Household Size	E Average Mo. Water Flow / HH (CxD)	F First Tier	G Initial Rate	H Additional Use	I Additional Rate	J Other Changes	K Average Mo. Water Bill (((E-F)/H)xI)+G)	L Prorated Mo. Water Bill (BxK)
Entity A	1,823	33.95%	2,325	2.56	5,952	2,000	$ 14.45	1,000	$ 6.70	$ 2.00	$ 42.93	$ 14.58
Entity B	1,135	21.14%	2,325	2.47	5,743	3,000	$ 23.41	100	$ 0.57	$ -	$ 39.04	$ 8.25
Entity C	1,836	34.20%	2,325	2.78	6,464	3,000	$ 29.85	1,000	$ 6.81	$ -	$ 53.44	$ 18.27
Entity D	575	10.71%	2,325	2.53	5,882	1,500	$ 16.00	1,000	$ 4.00	$ -	$ 33.53	$ 3.59
Totals	**5,369**	**100.00%**							**Average Monthly Water Bill**			**$ 44.69**

Prorated Average Monthly Sewer Bill

	A Number of Household Connections (HH)	B Percentage of Total HH	C Average Monthly Water Flow	D Average Household Size	E Average Mo. Water Flow / HH (CxD)	F First Tier	G Initial Rate	H Additional Use	I Additional Rate	J Other Changes	K Average Mo. Water Bill (((E-F)/H)xI)+G)	L Prorated Mo. Water Bill (BxK)
Entity A	1,823	33.95%	1,279	2.56	3,274	3,000	$ 10.95	1,000	$ 2.25	$ 2.00	$ 13.57	$ 4.61
Entity B	1,135	21.14%	1,279	2.47	3,159	3,000	$ 17.00	100	$ 0.83	$ -	$ 18.32	$ 3.87
Entity C	1,836	34.20%	1,279	2.78	3,556	-	$ 20.79	1	$ -	$ -	$ 20.79	$ 7.11
Entity D	575	10.71%	1,279	2.53	3,236	1,500	$ 10.00	1,000	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 13.47	$ 1.44
Totals	**5,369**	**100.00%**							**Average Monthly Sewer Bill**			**$ 17.03**

If an entity is requesting disadvantaged community status for a portion of its service area, the combined household cost factor is calculated in the same manner as described above with the exception that the annual project financing cost per customer is calculated using the total household service connections in the full service area (not the portion).

If taxes, surcharges, or other fees are used to subsidize the water and/or sewer system, the average annual amount per household may be included in calculating the household cost factor or the combined household cost factor.

Systems owned and operated by a public school or school district will be evaluated for their annual median household income for their school district boundary. Since school districts typically do not have individual user costs, a household cost factor calculation cannot be performed. Therefore, districts with an AMHI less than or equal to 75 percent of the state's AMHI will automatically receive Disadvantaged Community status with the lowest available level of principal forgiveness.

If recent reliable data is unavailable for the school district to determine the AMHI, the TWDB will use information from the Texas Education Agency's Title I, Part A program to determine income eligibility. If more than 50 percent of the school districts campuses are eligible for the program, the district's AMHI will be assumed to be less than or equal to 75 percent of the State's AMHI.

Appendix E. Federal Requirements and Assurances

A. Federal Requirements

1. Davis-Bacon Wage Rate Requirements

A subrecipient must comply with the requirements of section 513 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1372) in all procurement contracts and must require contractors to include compliance with section 513 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in all subcontracts and other lower tiered transactions. All contracts and subcontracts for the treatment works construction project must contain in full in any contract in excess of $2,000 the wage rate requirements contract clauses prescribed by TWDB. Section 513 requires compliance with 40 U.S. Code Sections 3141 to 3144, 3146, and 3147 covering wage rate requirements. TWDB guidance is available at http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/instructions/doc/DB-0156.pdf.

2. American Iron and Steel (AIS)

The TWDB and all CWSRF financial assistance recipients will comply with the American Iron and Steel (AIS) requirements in Section 608 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1388). The statute requires all of the iron and steel products used the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of treatment works funded by the CWSRF to be produced in the United States.

The term ‘‘iron and steel products’’ means the following products made primarily of iron or steel:

- lined or unlined pipes and fittings
- manhole covers and other municipal castings
- hydrants
- tanks
- flanges, pipe clamps and restraints
- valves
- structural steel
- reinforced precast concrete
- construction materials

EPA may waive the AIS requirement under certain circumstances.

Furthermore, if the original financial assistance agreement for the planning and/or design of a project closed prior to January 17, 2014, then the AIS provision would not apply to the construction phase of the same project. TWDB guidance is available at http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/instructions/doc/TWDB-1106.docx.

3. National Environmental Policy Act-like environmental review

NEPA provisions apply to all CWSRF assistance for the construction of treatment works. These requirements are specified in Texas Administrative Code, Title 31, Part 10, Chapter 375.

4. **Generally Accepted Accounting Principles**

   Assistance recipients must maintain project accounts according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, including standards relating to the reporting of infrastructure assets.

5. **Cost and Effectiveness Analysis**

   A municipality or intermunicipal, interstate, or State agency that receives assistance from the CWSRF must certify that they have conducted a cost and effectiveness analysis. A cost and effectiveness analysis is an eligible cost under the CWSRF. The certification must be provided before CWSRF assistance is provided for final design or construction. TWDB guidance is available at http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/instructions/doc/TWDB-1107.pdf.

6. **Architectural and Engineering contracts**

   For equivalency projects only, a contract to be carried out using CWSRF funds for program management, construction management, feasibility studies, preliminary engineering, design, engineering, surveying, mapping, or architectural related services must be negotiated in the same manner as a contract for architectural and engineering services is negotiated under 40 U.S.C. 1101 et seq. This applies to new solicitations, significant contractual amendments, and contract renewals. TWDB guidance is available at http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/instructions/doc/TWDB-1108.pdf.

7. **Fiscal Sustainability Plan**

   A recipient of a loan for a project that involves the repair, replacement, or expansion of a publicly owned treatment works must develop and implement a fiscal sustainability plan or certify that it has already developed and implemented a fiscal sustainability plan. This applies to a recipient of a loan only and does **not apply** to financial assistance involving the TWDB's purchase of the recipient's bonds.

8. **Compliance with Cross-cutting Authorities**

   There are a number of federal laws, executive orders, and federal policies that apply to projects and activities receiving federal financial assistance, regardless of whether the federal laws authorizing the assistance make them applicable. These federal authorities are referred to as cross-cutting authorities or cross-cutters. All cross-cutters apply to **Equivalency** projects and only federal anti-discrimination laws, also known as the super cross-cutters, apply to Non-Equivalency projects.

   The cross-cutters can be divided into three groups: environmental; social policies; and, economic and miscellaneous authorities.

   - Environmental cross-cutters include federal laws and executive orders that relate to preservation of historical and archaeological sites, endangered species, wetlands,

agricultural land, etc. This cross-cutter requirement includes the NEPA compliant environmental review. For Equivalency projects, when conducting the NEPA-like review the TWDB will inform EPA when consultation or coordination by EPA with other federal agencies is necessary to resolve issues regarding compliance with applicable federal authorities.

- Social policy cross-cutters include requirements such as minority and women's business enterprise participation goals, equal opportunity employment goals, and nondiscrimination laws. This cross-cutter requirement includes compliance with the EPA's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program administered by TWDB.
- Economic cross-cutters directly regulate the expenditure of federal funds such as the prohibition against entering into contracts with debarred or suspended firms.

9. Additional Subsidization

In accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141) and Section 603(i) of the CWA (33 U.S.C. 1383(i)), the TWDB is required to provide at least 10 percent of the capitalization grant of $73,361,000, or $7,336,100, in Additional Subsidization. The TWDB has allocated the Additional Subsidization for SFY 2019 as follows:

Funding Option	Additional Subsidization Allocation
Disadvantaged Community	$17,000,000
Disadvantaged Community-Small/Rural only	$2,000,000
Subsidized Green	$4,600,000
Emergency Relief	$5,000,000
Total	**$28,600,000**

Of the total Additional Subsidization being made available for SFY 2019, an amount equal to $7,336,100 may only be used where such funds would be for initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients where such debt was incurred on or after March 23, 2018. The TWDB may allocate up to the maximum of $29,344,400 as principal forgiveness in accordance with the CWA and the FFY 2018 capitalization grant appropriations. TWDB may consider projects receiving principal forgiveness under Emergency Relief that qualify as Disadvantaged Communities as part of the additional subsidization authorized for Disadvantaged Communities under the CWA.

10. Green Project Reserve

A minimum of 10 percent of the capitalization grant, or $7,336,100, will be allocated as the Green Project Reserve (GPR) as required by federal appropriations. It must be used for green component costs associated with eligible CWSRF projects.

To encourage green infrastructure projects, a portion of the Additional Subsidization will be

made available for projects that include water efficiency, energy efficiency, to mitigate stormwater runoff, and to encourage sustainable project planning, design, and construction. In order to be eligible to receive green subsidy, these projects eligible for Additional Subsidization must have approved green project elements with costs that exceed 30 percent of the total project costs.

Green components include green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities. Eligibility for all green projects will be determined by the TWDB. In the event the TWDB does not receive enough completed applications to meet the 10 percent for GPR projects, the Executive Administrator may bypass higher ranked projects to invite projects with eligible green component costs.

Appendix L, "Initial Invited Green Projects", lists invited green projects with project descriptions that detail the green category associated with the project and how much of the project's total cost is applicable to the GPR.

TWDB information on green project eligibility is available at http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/instructions/doc/TWDB-0162.docm.

11. Signage

CWSRF equivalency projects must comply with the EPA signage requirements implemented to enhance public awareness of the program. The entity may select from the following options to meet EPA's signage requirement:

- Standard signage
- Posters or wall signage in a public building or location
- Newspaper or periodical advertisement for project construction, groundbreaking ceremony, or operation of the new or improved facility
- Online signage placed on community website or social media outlet
- Press release

According to EPA's policy, to increase public awareness of projects serving communities where English is not the predominant language, entities are encouraged to translate the language used (excluding the EPA logo or seal) into the appropriate non-English language. TWDB guidance is available at http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/instructions/doc/TWDB-1109.pdf.

12. Reserves Established from Available Funds

The following reserve amounts may be applied to the funding options.

Funding Reserves

Reserve	Amount
Green Project Reserve (10% of capitalization grant) *	$7,336,100
Small Communities (15% of capitalization grant)	$11,005,000
Nonpoint Source/Estuary Management (7% of total funding available)	$36,750,000
Emergency Relief Disadvantaged/Small/Rural (50% of principal forgiveness and 20% of loans with an interest rate of zero percent)	$2,500,000 (principal forgiveness) and $10.6 Million (0% loans)
*This amount includes the funds allocated for green subsidy.	

The TWDB is required to ensure that an amount equivalent to 10 percent of the capitalization grant is allocated to approved green project costs. To encourage green projects, a portion of the Additional Subsidization will be made available for projects that include green components. In order to be eligible to receive green subsidy, projects must have approved green project elements with costs that equal or exceed 30 percent of the total project cost.

A portion of the disadvantaged community and other Additional Subsidization, including subsidized green funding, is allocated to nonpoint source and estuary management projects. If they are not utilized, they may be offered to POTW projects.

B. Assurances

1. **Regulatory Assurances (**Citations refer to sections of Title VI of the Clean Water Act (CWA-33 U.S.C. §§1251 *et seq*.):

   a. 602(b)(2) – State Matching Funds - The TWDB agrees to deposit into the CWSRF from state monies an amount equal to 20 percent of the FFY 2018 federal capitalization grant on or before the date on which each quarterly grant payment is made to the TWDB.
   b. 602(b)(3) – Binding Commitments - The TWDB will enter into binding commitments for 120 percent of each quarterly payment within one year of receipt of that payment.
   c. 602(b)(4) – Expeditious and Timely Expenditures - The TWDB will expend all funds in the CWSRF in a timely and expeditious manner.
   d. 602(b)(5) – First Use for Enforceable Requirements - The TWDB has previously met this requirement.
   e. 602(b)(6) – Compliance with Title II Requirements - The TWDB will comply with 511(c)(1) and 513 of this Act in the same manner as treatment works constructed with assistance under title II of this Act.

f. 602(b)(6) – Environmental Reviews –A NEPA-like review will be conducted on all projects for the construction of treatment works.

2. Entry into the Federal Reporting Systems

The TWDB will enter information into EPA's Clean Water Benefits Reporting System, the CWSRF National Information Management System, and the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System as required.

Appendix F. Bypass Procedures

The Executive Administrator may decide to bypass, or skip, higher ranked projects in favor of lower ranked projects to ensure that funds available are utilized in a timely manner and that statutory and capitalization grant requirements are met. If an entity is offered funding for any project that has an interrelated project ranked lower on the list, the TWDB Executive Administrator will have discretion to also offer funding for the interrelated project.

Reasons for bypassing projects are listed below, but are not limited to:

1. **Projects Previously Funded**

   To fund the construction phase of a project that previously received funding for planning, acquisition and/or design.

2. **Disadvantaged Community / Disadvantaged Community-Small / Rural only**

   In the event that there are not enough projects with completed applications eligible to receive Disadvantaged Community funding, the Executive Administrator may bypass other projects to invite additional projects that are eligible for Additional Subsidization.

3. **Green Project Reserve**

   In the event that there are not enough projects with completed applications eligible to meet the green project reserve goal, the Executive Administrator may bypass other projects to invite additional projects that are eligible for review of their green components and possible funding.

4. **Emergency Relief**

   The Executive Administrator may bypass projects to provide Emergency Relief funding for essential wastewater, stormwater, or other eligible man-made infrastructure, damaged or destroyed by a recent disaster. Projects will be rated by the TWDB and added to the PPL as an “Emergency Relief” project.

5. **Small Communities**

   A minimum of 15 percent of the capitalization grant will be made available to systems serving populations of not more than 10,000. In the event that small community projects with completed applications do not equal 15 percent of the capitalization grant, the Executive Administrator may bypass other projects to include additional small community projects.

6. **Readiness to Proceed**

   The Executive Administrator may bypass projects to include those deemed ready to proceed to construction.

7. **Past Project Performance**

   If the applicant has failed to close a commitment or complete a project in a timely manner under a prior IUP, and it is determined that such failure to perform could jeopardize the timely use of funds for a project under this IUP, the Executive Administrator may bypass the project.

8. **Financial Capacity**

   A project may be bypassed if the Executive Administrator determines that the applicant will be unable to repay the SRF financial assistance for the project.

9. **Loan Only Invitation – Initial Application Round**

   A project may be bypassed in the initial application round to extend an invitation to projects requesting only loan funds without any principal forgiveness. The projects invited in the first round because they are requesting only loan/bond financing will not be eligible to receive additional subsidization during the initial application round. The Executive Administrator will ensure that sufficient capacity remains to provide at least loan/bond financing to all projects bypassed in the first application round to invite these loan-only projects.

Key to EPA Cost Categories

I.	Secondary Wastewater Treatment
II.	Advanced Wastewater Treatment
III.A.	Infiltration/Inflow Correction
III.B.	Sewer System Replacement or Major Rehabilitation
IV.A.	New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances
IV.B.	New Interceptor Sewer and Appurtenances
V.	CSO Correction
VI.A.	Stormwater Conveyance Infrastructure
VII.(A-L)	NPS (Sec. 319)
VII.M.	Estuary Management (Sec. 320)
VIII.	Confined Animals – Point Source
X.	Recycled Water Distribution

Texas Water Development Board
SFY 2019 Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Intended Use Plan
Appendix G. Project Priority List - Alphabetical

Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Population	Project Description	EPA Cat.	Requested Phase(s)	Total Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Related PIF #'s
POTW													
31	60	12836	Acton MUD	TX0105155	8,655	The neighborhoods to be served in this project have been identified as "hot spots" on Lake Granbury where high coliform readings are regularly recorded. This project will allow old septic systems to be abandoned and allow residents to utilize the sewer collection system. Acton MUD is proposing to expand their sewer collection system to include several neighborhoods near Lake Granbury which are currently served by old, dilapidated, leaking septic tanks. Three of these neighborhoods are at lake level and will require grinder pumps and small diameter low pressure sewer to properly service each residence. Conventional gravity sewer will service the remainder the proposed area. Two lift stations are planned and will pump wastewater via a proposed 6-inch force main to the Rhea Road sewer main. These neighborhoods have also been identified as "hot spots" on Lake Granbury where high coliform readings are regularly recorded. This project will allow old septic systems to be abandoned and allow residents to utilize the sewer collection system. The design of these improvements will also include the development of a collection system asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$12,594,000.00				

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Appendix G. Project Priority List - Alphabetical

Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Population	Project Description	EPA Cat.	Requested Phase(s)	Total Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Related PIF #'s
POTW													
38	49	12837	Acton MUD	TX0105155	8,655	The City's WWTP has reported multiple historical TPDES permit violations as well as a recent TPDES permit violation in 2015. The areas serviced by the AMUD Pecan Plantation Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) are continuing to grow and expand. The WWTP expansion is necessary to treat the additional flows that will be produced due to the new developments in this area. In an effort to be proactive, AMUD proposes to expand the Pecan Plantation WWTP to accommodate the flows produced by these new connections in the collection system project. The proposed WWTP expansion will entail adding additional influent pump station capacity, replacing the existing aeration basin and clarifier systems with a Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) system, increasing disinfection and sludge handling capacity, as well as the associated yard piping, electrical, controls, etc. The plant expansion will allow AMUD to continue serving their customers with high quality, reliable wastewater treatment. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan for AMUD's wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$7,040,000.00		Yes-BC	$7,040,000.00	
79	11	12813	Alice	TX0091219	19,439	Aging 40-50 year old concrete and clay pipe and brick manholes. Remove and replace aging concrete wastewater collection system lines and install manholes, sewer taps.	CWT	PDC	$4,057,764.00	30%	Yes-BC	$4,057,764.00	
73	12	12775	Alma		330	The City is along the I-45 corridor between Dallas and Houston and is experiencing growth. Currently, all existing residents and businesses are on septics. In addition, the City is constructing a collection line from a single business customer to send this business' effluent to Ennis but this is a temporary solution. The City needs a permanent solution to their long-term needs. The City proposes to construct a new collection system and WWTP to meet the City's long-term needs.	CWT	PADC	$5,040,000.00				

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POTW													
97	1	12800	Alpine	TX0022985	5,700	The City of Alpine (City) needs to rehabilitate and upgrade their aged wastewater collection and treatment system to improve efficiency and capacity. The City also needs to complete an asset management program for its wastewater treatment system. The City's proposed project includes the rehabilitation of two lift stations, security improvements, rehabilitation of pumps, replace the chemical system, increase the capacity of the reclaimed water storage tank, repair and replace solar panels at the waste treatment plant. The City will also develop an asset management program for their wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$971,200.00		Yes-BC	$80,000.00	
26	61	12749	Alto	TX0025020	1,323	The WWTF fails to consistently meet the parameters of the discharge permit issued by TCEQ. Rehabilitation of the primary aeration basin will help solve this problem. The WWTF does not have an effective solids management program. Rehabilitation of the influent lifts station and the installation of a new secondary clarifier will make solids management more efficient. Rehabilitate Primary Aeration Basin by installing new aeration system (fine bubble diffusers and air piping system). Install new concrete bottom to basin, and concrete basin walls to segment the aeration basin for operations efficiency. Rehabilitate Influent Lift Station by enlarging wet well and installing new influent lift station pumps (3 each). Modify yard piping to allow influent wastewater to discharge into multiple segments of the rehabilitated primary aeration basin. Install a new secondary clarifier to promote efficient solids handling. Develop and Implement an Asset Management Plan. Have staff attend asset management training.	CWT	PDC	$2,200,000.00	70%			11905, 12331

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POTW													
1	120	12742	Angelina & Neches RA	TX0056154	151	The existing Angelina County Fresh Water Supply District #1 (FWSD #1) wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) discharges effluent into Segment 0611 of the Angelina River. U.S. EPA lists this segment as impaired water bodies for bacteria. The Angelina County FWSD #1 WWTF has often exceeded surface water discharge limits in the past five years, which has negatively impacted the receiving waters. The Angelina & Neches River Authority proposes to decommission the existing Angelina County Fresh Water Supply District #1 (FWSD #1) wastewater treatment facility. The proposal will require installation of new lift stations, and approximately 32,000 L.F. of force main and/or gravity line in order to transfer it's flows to North Angelina Regional Wastewater Facility (NACRWF). The proposal also includes expanding and upgrading the capacity of the existing NACRWF to handle the additional flows.	CWT	PADC	$6,729,700.00	70%			
7	90	12816	Arlington	TX0022802	383,899	The City of Arlington's identifies existing 8" to 66" wastewater pipelines as deteriorated with high failure potential, and excessive I/I. The 66" pipeline has experienced one failure resulting in massive inflow due to the proximity to Village Creek. The City of Arlington's project includes replacement of approximately 6,400 L.F. of deteriorated 8" to 66" wastewater pipelines addressing high potential for failure, and excessive I/I.	CWT	C	$6,878,144.00		Yes-BC	$6,878,114.00	
87	10	12807	Athens	TX0025372	12,796	The City of Athens needs to rehabilitate/upgrade one of their aged, deteriorated trickling filters at the North Wastewater Treatment plant and replace deteriorated sanitary sewer collection system to address inflow/infiltration. The City is proposing to reconstruct one of their trickling filters at the North WWTP and to replace approximately 4,000 linear feet of sanitary sewer collection system to address I/I.	CWT	PDC	$2,405,463.00	30%			
75	12	12821	Balch Springs	TX0047848	25,043	Significant I/I and failures in aging VCP collection system pipe. Replace approximately 17,697 linear feet of existing 6-inch to 10-inch VCP wastewater mains with 6-inch to 10-inch HDPE pipe in various locations within the City. The City has been replacing aging VCP pipelines that are a significant source of I/I and failures within the City utilizing pipe-bursting.	CWT	C	$1,281,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,281,000.00	

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POTW													
78	11	12815	Beeville	TX0047007	13,209	The City's existing pretreatment system, terminal lift station, and motor control center (MCC) are in failing condition at the Moore Street WWTP. Failure of any of these could result in uncontrolled SSOs in the collection system. The City proposes to replace the existing pretreatment system with a new mechanical screening system (to minimize bypass of debris into the rest of the plant), to replace the existing terminal lift station with a new efficient submersible pumping system, and to replace the existing failing, inefficient MCC with a new more efficient MCC facility. The City also plans to develop an asset management plan for the remaining WWTP facilities.	CWT	PDC	$5,354,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$3,684,000.00	
15	82	12744	Brady	TX0034312	5,509	Essentially the existing WWTP is over 50-years old and has reached the end of its useful life, is failing on several counts, and under TCEQ enforcement. All rotating mechanical equipment, pumps, motors at treatment units are in an advanced stage of deterioration to a degree that the viability of biological processes are at risk of compromise or failure. Additionally, concrete walls and support beams as well as metal walkways in critical areas are severely corroded or damaged and pose serious risks to the safety of operators during routine maintenance activities. The WWTP is currently under two Agreed Orders from the TCEQ, the second due to violations of the WWTP's ammonia-nitrogen limit. Lastly, the plant is withing the 100-yr floodplain. Construct a new WWTP elevated out of the 100-yr floodplain. The City is also working on an asset management plan.	CWT	C	$14,705,500.00	50%	Yes-BC	$1,000,000.00	
85	10	12831	Breckenridge	TX0023213	7,635	The existing Lift Stations in town are past their useful life and in need of repair. The proposed project will include the rehabilitation of the main lift station in the collection system which will include pump and piping replacement as well as the installation of a permanent generator. The pumps in the two other lift stations in the collection system will be upgraded in this project as well.	CWT	PDC	$2,432,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$2,432,000.00	

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POTW													
34	55	12761	Buckholts	TX0073008	471	The existing wastewater treatment plant is approximately 30 years old and is reaching the end of the plants life expectancy. Continual repairs have deemed the plant too expensive to maintain and operate. The existing wastewater infrastructure consists of old clay pipe and brick manholes that are deteriorating and providing storm water infiltration and inflow. The 0.10 MGD wastewater treatment plant will be replaced with a new, energy efficient, 0.70 MGD plant. The plant access road will be improved to allow access during the 20 year frequency storm event, and the plant will be constructed so that it is not affected by the 100 year frequency storm event. A backup generator will also be provided to ensure continuous operation during power outages. The wastewater collection system will be improved to reduce infiltration and inflow into the system, thus reducing the treatment capacity required. Manholes and wastewater lines will rehabilitated or replaced as needed. The lift station alarm and notification system will be updated to provide operators with more control and operational data to improve efficiency. Drainage improvements will be provided to reduce the effects of flooding to wastewater system components.	CWT	PADC	$2,585,800.00	70%			12335
90	9	12756	Canadian	TX0053961	3,370	Much of the City's collection system is aged and made of clay tile. Replace sewer collection lines with PVC material will help eliminate line breaks and reduce sewage discharges. Replace aged mechanical water meters with automated meters.	CWT	PDC	$1,078,600.00		Yes-BC	$418,000.00	
21	70	12759	Childress		1,500	Most of the current WWTP is out of date and over 20 years old. The facility is not in compliance with TCEQ for exceeding 0.510 MGD permitted treatment capacity, high BOD factor, and lack of infrastructure to divert water to the holding ponds. The WWTP will undergo upgrades to the wet well, new submersible pump installation, cascade well installation, bar screen installation, complete the holding ponds to full operation, and relocate irrigation pump and plumbing.	CWT	DC	$1,175,075.00	30%			

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POTW													
17	79	12763	Cleburne	TX0047155	33,698	The WWTF requires increased functional organic treatment capacity and increased wet weather treatment capacity to consistantly meet permitted parameters. The WWTF also requires a higher level of treatment to produce indirect potable reuse (IPR) quality water and Type I reuse water. Project 1: A new treatment train with an annual average daily flow (AADF) capacity of 3.5 MGD and a peak two-hour flow (P2HF) capacity of 17 MGD will be built. The new treatment train will consist of fine screening, grit removal, activated sludge basins designed for biological nutrient removal, secondary clarification, tertiary disk filtration, and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection. Once implemented, the new treatment train will increase the WWTF's overall capacity to 9.5 MGD AADF and 34 MGD P2HF. The new treatment train will primarily produce reclaimed effluent for water reuse applications. An ongoing integrated water supply and reuse master plan has identified the WWTF as a critical component in the City's water supply portfolio through both indirect potable reuse of the WWTF's reclaimed effluent to supplement the City's primary water supply reservoir and direct nonpotable reuse of reclaimed effluent to provide Type I and II reuse water to industrial and non-consumptive water users.	CWT,GPR	PADC	$40,135,612.00		Yes-CE	$19,250,000.00	

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POTW													
37	49	12824	Coahoma		1,300	This collection line was originally constructed with the WWTP and is in constant need of repair. The operational efficiency of the WWTP is hindered by the quantity of sludge in each of the treatment basins. The proposed project includes replacement of approximately 4,500 linear feet of the City's main collection line that transports the raw sewage to the City's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). This collection line was originally constructed with the WWTP and is in constant need of repair. The operational efficiency of the WWTP is hindered by the quantity of sludge in each of the treatment basins. This project will include the removal and disposal of the sludge in each of these lagoons. The project will also include the improvements to the head works and influent pump station at the WWTP. Effluent from the WWTP is currently land applied. The project will also include the installation of additional irrigation equipment to allow the City to utilize more land for the application of effluent. The project will also include the development of an asset management plan to identify future critical improvements.	CWT	PDC	$3,940,000.00		Yes-BC	$2,980,000.00	
60	26	12748	Colorado City		4,071	N/A The mechanical equipment at the headworks at the existing wastewater treatment plant has begun to fail. A January 2018 TCEQ inspection cited the City for failure to properly maitain treatment plant bar screen material. (attached) The head works equipment is proposed to be replaced with a new automatic bar screen, grit trap, grit classifier, sludge belt press, feed pump, associated sludge processing equipment, and piping. The possibility of land applying sludge at the WWTP site is also being considered and would require a permit from TCEQ.	CWT	PDC	$2,650,000.00				
11	87	12767	Comanche	TX0022730	4,320	Inflow and infiltration has caused inefficiencies at the wastewater treatment plant resulting in violations including: failure to meet the limit for one or more parameter, exceeding the permit limit by more than 40%, and failure to maintain permit limits. The proposed project consists of replacing existing sewer lines throughout the City's collection system which are known to cause significant inflow and infiltration (I/I). The phases would include planning, design and construction of the project.	CWT	PDC	$425,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$425,000.00	

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POTW													
76	11	12804	Corrigan	TX0133787	1,742	The existing oxidation ditch is deteriorating and reaching the end of its useful life. Also, residential growth and anticipated industrial growth will soon exceed capacity of the existing treatment facilities. The existing lift station is and area that is susceptible to flooding and the top of the wet well needs to be raised to prevent inflow during major rain events. Current distance between manholes in this area is over 1,000 feet and manholes are needed to improve accessibility. This section of gravity sewer is estimated to be approximately 20 feet deep and is located in an area susceptible to flooding, resulting in proposed overall manhole depth from rim to invert of approximately 25 feet. New Oxidation Ditch, Clarifier, and Chlorine Contact Basin, convert existing Oxidation Ditch to Flow Equalization, convert existing Chlorine Contact Basin to Post Aeration, & Related Work. Also included will be raising lift station wet well in a low area that floods frequently, adding manholes where distance between manholes currently exceed 500 ft, and preparation of Asset Management Plan	CWT	PADC	$4,516,446.00	50%			
100	0	12757	Covington	TX0084395	269	The City's current lagoon type treatment system is difficult to maintain for current TCEQ permit thresholds. The City has recently noticed that on cloudy days they are having trouble meeting the E. Coli effluent limit. The current system is not permitted for chlorine disinfection and would require a permit revision for inclusion. The pond has not been cleaned out and is expected to have silted in significantly to the point where the detention time has decreased and no longer provides proper treatment capacity. The City proposes to upgrade their existing WWTP to a more conventional type of treatment.	CWT	PDC	$1,485,000.00				
70	16	12760	Daingerfield	TX0027031	2,705	The existing WWTF is heavily impacted by I&I. Failing collection and treatment system components contribute to I&I and high operational costs. Sanitary sewer leaks are a risk to health and the environment. Replace approximately 16,000LF of 8" to 16" diameter aged and failing sewer collection lines that are a significant source of I&I. Install miscellaneous piping, and SCADA upgrades at the WWTP. Create and implement an Asset Management Plan.	CWT	PDC	$3,425,000.00	30%			

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POTW													
61	25	12746	DeLeon	TX0054844	2,296	The need for the project is to replace existing sewer lines that are over their life expectancy which can break easily and cause wastewater overflows. Overflows could potentially lead to public health hazards. Another need for the project is to reduce the inflow and infiltration (I/I) into the collection system which eventually makes its way to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). If the WWTP were to receive a significant amount of I/I, the WWTP could potentially overflow causing the effluent to exceed its permit parameters which could lead to potential public health hazards. The proposed project would consist of replacing existing clay sewer lines throughout the City with new PVC sewer lines. The project would also consist of replacing other appurtenances such as brick manholes, residential sewer reconnects, asphalt repair, etc. The areas of the lines to be replaced have been identified by City personnel which have caused issues in the past.	CWT	PDC	$1,100,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$1,100,000.00	
18	78	12904	Dripping Springs		3,140	Growth in the Dripping Springs area of North Hays County is precipitating the need for more wastewater effluent treatment capacity. The City of Dripping Springs is pursuing a TPDES permit for expansion of its South Regional Wastewater System. A draft permit for expansion is pending at the TCEQ. The purpose of the new permit is to increase capacity of the South Regional Wastewater System and change its method of effluent disposal to accommodate growth in the Dripping Springs area. Its existing permit capacity is a total of 348,000 GPD with 162,000 GPD being subsurface land application and 186,000 GPD being surface application. The City proposes to increase capacity at the existing WWTP, abandon the subsurface drip irrigation area to surface irrigation area for 30 TAC, Chapter 210 reuse, and convert the surface irrigation area to 30 TAC, Chapter 210 reuse, and discharge treated effluent to Walnut Springs, a tributary to Onion Creek on an as needed basis. It is the intention of the City to use as much treated effluent for reuse such that discharges to Onion Creek would be very infrequent. The City has several existing	CWT	PADC	$43,630,196.00		Yes-BC	$18,275,460.00	

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POTW													
20	71	12780	Dublin	TX0054348	4,207	The City of Dublin (City) is experiencing excessive inflow and infiltration into deteriorated clay tile sewer lines. The City of Dublin (City) proposes to replace existing, deteriorated clay tile sewer lines causing excessive infiltration and inflow. The City also proposes to extend sewer services to approximately 15 households eliminating their on-site sewage facilities.	CWT	PDC	$3,500,000.00				
96	2	12806	Eagle Pass	TX0107492	52,624	Maintaining capacity requires rehabilitation of the existing treatment plant to remove grit from system and install new grit removal equipment. Also, providing lift station automatic trash racks will improve operations and reduce overflow potential Rehabilitate the existing wastewater treatment plant by replacing the existing carousel-type aeration system with an energy efficient membrane diffuser aeration system and adding headworks facility with grit removal to improve operational efficiency. Additional improvements include providing automatic trash racks at lift station, new equalization basin, and a new digester.	CWT	PDC	$21,999,996.00		Yes-BC	$9,000,000.00	
66	22	12826	Eden	TX0079804	2,766	Debris released into WW system and lift station from local prison clogging lift station filters and routinely damaging pumps. In addition, one area withing the service area is not currently being served and is on OSSFs. Install new lift station with mechanical fine screen upstream of existing lift station to filter out any debris from the local prison. In addition, install new screens at main entry point to the WWTP to extend useful life of pumps. Lastly, approximately 40 connections are proposed to be tied into the City's wastewater collection system, which will allow the existing septic tanks and drain fields to be abandoned. The improvements will require a lift station and approximately 3,200 LF of gravity sewer and associated force main. This section of the City is known to contain rocky conditions, so subsurface exploration will be necessary during the planning phase to provide sufficient data to complete design. The City will develop an asset management plan as part of the project.	CWT	PDC	$2,486,000.00				

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POTW													
82	10	12741	Edgewood	TX0023710	1,669	The City of Edgewood has identified collection system components that are experiencing excessive inflow and infiltration, and causing overloading flows to the wastewater treatment plant. The City of Edgewood proposes to eliminate high infiltration and inflow within the collection system, and also avoid overloading flows to the wastewater treatment plant.	CWT	PADC	$1,400,000.00	50%			
92	6	12751	Ennis	TX0047261	18,674	The failing sewerlines are a source of I&I that impacts all downstream components of the collection system and the treatment process. In addition, breaches and surcharges create a health risk including a risk of surface water contamination. The targeted City of Ennis sewerlines are over 50 years old and in extremely degraded condition. These mains have numerous sags and breaches. They are partially clogged with debris in numerous locations, with evidence of surcharges. Many of these lines are aged clay pipe with brick manholes. This project will completely rehabilitate the targeted lines including manhole replacements, new services, and all necessary appurtenances. The City will also prepare and implement an asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$4,479,858.00				12753, 12754
93	6	12753	Ennis	TX0047261	18,674	The failing sewerlines are a source of I&I that impacts all downstream components of the collection system and the treatment process. In addition, breaches and surcharges create a health risk including a risk of surface water contamination. The targeted City of Ennis sewerlines are over 50 years old and in extremely degraded condition. These mains have numerous sags and breaches. They are partially clogged with debris in numerous locations, with evidence of surcharges. Many of these lines are aged clay pipe with brick manholes. This project will completely rehabilitate the targeted lines including manhole replacements, new services, and all necessary appurtenances. The City will develop and implement an asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$10,922,373.00				12751, 12754

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POTW													
104	0	12754	Ennis	TX0047261	18,764	The existing influent lift station includes pumps in an enclosed wet pit/dry pit configuration that is hazardous to enter. Structural failures including concrete spalling are evident in the existing facility. Age of structures and components cause failures on a regular basis. The grit removal devices are not functioning and the chlorine contact chamber is in need of rehabilitation or replacement. Sludge handling and digestion facilities require upgrade Construct a new influent lift station, sludge handling upgrades,process upgrades, and disinfection system at the existing wastewater treatment facility. Prepare and implement asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$6,810,000.00				12751, 12753
41	43	12827	Evant	TX0055522	465	The aging wastewater treatment plant WWTP has reached the end of its useful life, and frequent rainfall events is overloading the WWTP resulting in permit violations. The TCEQ has issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) in October 2015, including previous NOV for permit violations issued in December 2014. The City of Evant (City) proposes to improve the aging wastewater treatment plant's (WWTP) ability to meet its permit limits. The project includes rehabilitation and upgrades to the existing treatment processes, and propose to replace deteriorated collection pipe lines to reduce inflow and infiltration.	CWT	PDC	$2,070,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$966,000.00	
86	10	12791	Falfurrias		8,151	The City of Falfurrias (City) is experiencing some collection and treatment system failures as a result of aging and failing system components. The City needs to improve the sewer system in order to avoid TCEQ violations. The City of Falfurrias (City) is proposing to make improvements to its wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Collection system improvements include replacement of lift stations and gravity and force main pipelines. Also proposed are improvements to the WWTP that includes repairs to the clarifiers, addition of drying beds, and the installation of head-works equipment , electrical and other site miscellaneous improvements.	CWT	C	$5,100,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
99	0	12777	Fayetteville	TX0055077	258	The City has difficulty treating wastewater to permit standards based on rainfall intrusion into the crumbling clay pipes and the open top sludge drying beds. The City of Fayetteville (Fayetteville) proposes to make improvements to their existing wastewater system including replacement of the existing sludge drying beds with a sludge dewatering unit and the replacement of six-inch diameter clay gravity flow sewer pipe.	CWT	DC	$300,000.00				
53	31	12740	Forsan		207	Removal of cesspools and septic tanks on undersized lots. The proposed project includes the installation of a new wastewater collection system which will replace the existing OSSF facilities currently in use throughout the City. The proposed collection system will flow to a new WWTP currently under construction which will be owned and operated by Forsan ISD. The project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the City.	CWT	PADC	$5,575,000.00				
59	27	12833	Garland	TX0024678	234,213	The City of Garland (City) needs to replace portions of their deteriorated sanitary sewer collection system to address inflow and infiltration (I /I) into the system. The City entered into an sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) agreement with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to address the I/I. The City needs to replace sanitary sewer system piping to correct major sources of infiltration/inflow into the system. Replacement of the deteriorated pipe will restore capacity to the system.	CWT	C	$2,250,000.00		Yes-BC	$2,250,000.00	
50	40	12765	Gladewater	TX0022438	6,541	Collection system upgrades will address aged and failing collection system piping that is a significant source of I&I. WWTP upgrades will improve plant function and allow compliance with regulatory permitting. Collection system upgrades include lift station improvements and removal and replacement of failing sewerlines identified by recently completed smoke testing and sewer condition assessment. WWTP upgrades will include priorities identified in the recently completed PER and shall generally include: New belt filter press, Rehabilitation of clarifiers, Expansion of clarifier capacity, Expansion of disinfection capacity, Create and implement Asset Management Plan	CWT	PDC	$5,593,000.00	30%			

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POTW													
95	5	12768	Graford	TX0104752	730	The waste water treatment plant has multiple violations as a result of the inflow and infiltration caused by defective manholes. Violations include multiple failures to meet the limit for one or more permit parameters as well as failure to maintain compliance with the TCEQ permitted effluent limits. The proposed project consists of making improvements to the collection system by replacing approximately 20 brick manholes throughout the City which are known to cause inflow and infiltration. The existing manholes are old and deteriorated and need to be replaced.	CWT	PDC	$215,000.00		Yes-BC	$215,000.00	11105
57	29	12838	Granbury	TX0105210	11,193	The City of Granbury's existing wastewater treatment plant is aging and it has reached the end of its useful life The City of Granbury (City) is proposing to replace its existing wastewater treatment plant. The proposal will assess whether to provide necessary capacity for current system growth with a single regional facility, or multiple facilities located in close proximity around Lake Granbury. The treatment improvements proposes new processes to produce high quality Type I non-potable reclaimed water. The project scope will also include the development of an asset management.	CWT,GPR	PDC	$44,747,000.00		Yes-BC	$44,747,000.00	
98	1	12839	Granbury	TX0105210	11,193	Several of the City's lift stations have reach the end of their useful lives. The City is proposing to replace several of its lift stations. The project will also include the development of an asset management plan.	CWT	PADC	$5,652,000.00				
12	87	12822	Grand Prairie	TX0022802	185,631	The City of Grand Prairie are experiencing high amounts of I/I due to it's aging and deteriorated collection piping conditions identified in segments of the collection system. The City of Grand Prairie proposes to replace approximately 10,477 linear feet of existing 6-inch to 18-inch wastewater mains with 8-inch to 18-inch pipe identified in various locations to eliminate high I/I.	CWT	C	$3,672,000.00		Yes-BC	$3,672,000.00	

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POTW													
49	40	12789	Grand Saline	TX0027545	3,266	The need for the project is for the WWTP to stay within compliance of its TCEQ Discharge Permit parameters. The City has received TCEQ Enforcement Actions in the past due to the conditions of the existing WWTP equipment which include exceeding the effluent levels for BOD, TSS and Ammonia Nitrogen. The new equipment will help the WWTP stay within TCEQ compliance. The project will consist of replacing four trash pumps, installing safety handrails, installing sludge dewatering dumpster, installing polymer injection system, and replacing the aeration discs equipment at the wastewater treatment plant.	CWT	PDC	$850,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$850,000.00	
52	36	12778	Granger	TX0071030	1,419	The City's wastewater treatment plant's equipment is over 20 years old, and has reached the end of expected life cycle. The collection system is comprised of predominately clay wastewater pipe that has become brittle with age. The City of Granger proposes to rehabilitate the City's wastewater treatment facility, lift stations, and collection system components. An asset management plan will be developed as part of the project.	CWT	PDC	$1,000,100.00	30%			
83	10	12758	Grapeland	TX0055239	1,784	Extensive repairs are needed at the existing WWTP but there is not a means for bypassing the treatment process to allow fr renovation. Proposed upgrades include a parallel treatment process. The parallel treatment could then be used for operations while the existing treatment facility is upgraded.	CWT	PDC	$5,830,000.00	50%			
68	20	12769	Greater Texoma UA	TX0068756	2,300	Project is necessary to address aging infrastructure in need of replacement. In addition, project will provide for increasing capacity of WWTP from 0.35 MGD to 0.9 MGD to address TCEQ permitting requirements, through construction of new treatment processes and pipelines, and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure Construction of new treatment processes and pipelines as well as the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure.	CWT	PADC	$10,525,000.00				
102	0	12795	Greater Texoma UA	TX0024325	41,567	Components in Primary Clarifier #1 are at risk of failure due to age and corrosion. Improvements to include rehabilitation of primary clarifier and appurtenances as necessary.	CWT	PDC	$1,113,260.00				

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POTW													
88	10	12782	Groves	TX0117960	15,967	The existing lift stations are unable to keep up with existing flows. Existing gravity line is undersized for the flow conveyed. Existing force main does not convey flows to most efficient location. Rehabilitate existing Taft Ave lift station with abandonment of original wet well, new flow control box, and new order control equipment. Replace existing Owen Street lift station including wet well, pumps, electrical, and controls. Install new force main for Owen Street Lift Station to route flows to Taft Avenue lift station and alleviate flows on existing system. Rehabilitate 6400 LF of gravity line along Terrell Avenue between Taft Avenue and Highway 73.	CWT	PDC	$4,224,880.00				
39	45	12784	Gustine		496	The lift stations are old, out-of-date and need to be replaced to more efficient systems. The proposed project consists of making improvements to four existing lift stations within the City's collection system. The improvements would include full rehabilitation of the lift stations i.e. new wet well basins, pumps, controls/electricals, fencing, etc. The proposed project phases would include planning, design, and construction.	CWT	PDC	$280,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$280,000.00	
56	30	12818	Harris Co FWSD # 47	TX0022462	2,434	Several of the units at the WWTP are in need of rehabilitation and/or replacement, being over 40-years old. The project includes rehabilitation/replacement of the WWTP lift station including new controls and pumps with rehabilitation of the wet well, installation of pretreatment solution to minimize FOG (fats, oils and grease) and additions to the structure to make it more flexible for future maintenance and operation.	CWT	PDC	$986,500.00		Yes-BC	$146,000.00	
44	41	12743	Harris Co WCID # 36		11,167	The goal of this project is for District to be completely self-sufficient in it's collection and treatment of wastewater flows. Currently, WCID #36 sends its effluent to Harris Co FWSD #51 for treatment. Planning, design & construction of a new WWTP owned and operated by the District. It is probable that the effluent can be incorporated in a significant reuse program for commercial/industrial use. The District also desires to relocate the Haden Rd. lift station due to security and odor issues.	CWT	PDC	$19,265,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$500,000.00	

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POTW													
40	45	12798	Haskell	TX0026891	3,300	The City of Haskell (City) operates an old, inefficient activated sludge WWTP that frequently violates effluent discharge limits. As a result, operational costs are escalating. The City is proposing to replace the old WWTP with a new lagoon and pond system followed by irrigation for a no discharge system. The City is also proposing to replace approximately 4 blocks of dilapidated section of wastewater line along Avenue H from North 8th street to North 4th street.	CWT	PADC	$6,300,000.00				
77	11	12825	Horizon Regional MUD	TX0086045	3,313	The resident report that a significant percentage of septic systems have failed resulting in surface ponding of wastewater on the subject lots or running off into adjacent streets. Installation of a wastewater collection system within Horizon View Community for routing to the existing Horizon Regional MUD wastewater treatment plant. This would be include approximately 36,000 feet of 8-inch sanitary sewer and approximately 1800 feet of 12-inch sanitary sewer within the Horizon View Community. The lines will be placed within existing road right of way requiring removal and replacement of 44,830 square yards of asphalt paving. As the addition of Horizon View Community is an unplanned addition to the Horizon Regional MUD for each wastewater connection within the Horizon View Community. This will be used by Horizon Regional MUD as part of the funding to support expansion to the wastewater treatment facility required in part by the allocation of capacity to the Horizon View Community.	CWT	PADC	$11,000,000.00				
42	41	12786	Horseshoe Bay		4,956	Capacity and community growth are causing the effluent to be negatively effected by weekend/recreational shock demands and loading. Expansion of existing 0.800 MGD wastewater reclamation facilities to 1.200 MGD to include increased Sequence Batch Reactor treatment structures and related equipment and rehabilitation of existing effluent holding pond liner.	CWT	C	$5,244,000.00				
6	91	12752	Houston	TX0096172	2,233,310	Significant inflow and infiltration and sanitary sewer over flows in the collection system. The project includes: sanitary sewer rehabilitation by sliplining and pipebursting methods, cured-in-place method, or sanitary sewer cleaning and televised inspection in support of rehabilitation.	CWT	C	$44,000,000.00				

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POTW													
14	84	12750	Iola	TX0092363	486	The Town of Iola does not have a municipal sanitary sewer system. The existing individual on-site sanitary sewage facilities (OSSFs) are not adequate to meet the State of Texas and Grimes County Health Department regulations. A majority of these OSSFs are not functioning properly due to age, soil conditions, or available treatment area and are experiencing back-ups, leakage, or direct discharge of untreated wastewater. This wastewater is frequently visible in a large number of the yards and ditches, posing health, safety, and environmental concerns. A nuisance investigation in the Town of Iola, Grimes County, Texas, was conducted by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) at the request of the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) on February 9, 2011. A nuisance determination was granted by the DSHS on February 21, 2011. The proposed collection system will utilize gravity flow to collect raw sewage from each service connection and transport it to the proposed wastewater treatment plant site. The project includes collection system, lift stations, force main, and a new package WWTP. An asset management plan and system-wide energy optimization study will be part of this project.	CWT	PADC	$10,995,000.00	70%			
64	25	12755	Jacksonville	TX0100587	14,803	The sanitary sewer collection system experiences significant infiltration and inflow, is old, and consists of Vitrified Clay Pipe (VCP), cast iron pipe (CIP) and concrete pipe. During rain events, flows at the wastewater treatment facility increase by 50% to 200%, depending on the intensity of rainfall. There have been 10 documented cases of sanitary sewer overflows within this collection system in the past five years. Remove and replace approx. 17,000 LF of deteriorated 6", 8", & 10" pipe and related appurtenances.	CWT	C	$3,637,400.00	30%	Yes-BC	$2,993,500.00	
101	0	12794	Jacksonville	TX0100587	14,803	The Lift Station was installed in the late 1960s. Because of the age of the lift station and its electrical and mechanical components, finding replacement parts is difficult, and requires long lead times. Therefore, the lift station is often out of service for days at a time, until new parts can be located. The lift station is especially susceptible to service interruption due to electrical storms, and extreme weather conditions. Replace 50+ year old lift station with new lift station that has proper capacity, modern submersible pumps, and modern electrical controls.	CWT	PADC	$1,999,000.00	30%			

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POTW													
33	55	12797	Joaquin	TX0069213	957	Replacement of components due to age and condition, and to address capacity. Existing units are in excess of 25 years old and beyond their useful life. Existing metal structures are rusting and beyond rehabilitation. Additionally the City installed a reverse osmosis (RO) water treatment system for existing water wells and the waste stream generated is approximately 50,000 gpd which is driving the WWTP effluent above 75% of the permitted flow and causing treatment issues. Project proposes to demolish the existing WWTP package treatment units and replace with new WWTP package treatment units.	CWT	PDC	$3,915,000.00	50%			
46	40	12812	Kennard	TX0056596	285	The WWTP has documented excursions of permitted effluent limits, including a discharge of sludge from the plant. Proposed project will rehabilitate existing wastewater including removal of sludge from existing ponds to restore original treatment capacity.	CWT	PDC	$675,000.00	30%			
3	114	12805	Kerr County	TX0116742	2,313	Currently the lots within the project area are too small for operating septic systems and violate 30 TAC Chapter 285 standards. The existing septic systems often malfunction, and therefore creating health hazards for the community and the nearby Guadalupe River. The proposed project completes the construction of a new wastewater collection system for the Center Point community and portions of eastern Kerr County. Currently, the unincorporated area utilizes septic systems which have a history of violations and are on lots that are too small for effective operation. The project proposes installation of approximately 177,000 L.F. of collection and transfer mains, 12 lift stations, and improvements to the existing Comfort Waste Water Treatment Plant. Also, an asset management plan will be developed the current design phase.	CWT	C	$12,000,000.00	70%			

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POTW													
62	25	12770	Lago Vista		6,505	The City of Lago Vista (City) needs to convert to the use of reclaimed water for irrigation of a sports complex instead of potable water. The City is proposing to improve their wastewater treatment plant to provide Type I effluent to replace potable water for irrigation. The proposed improvements will in changes in the aeration basin from coarse bubble to fine bubble in order to conserve energy and installation of a tertiary filter to improve effluent to Type I reclaimed water requirements. The proposed improvements will allow the City to Use Type I reclaimed water to irrigate proposed sports complex on FM 1431 instead of potable water.	CWT,GPR	PDC	$3,000,000.00		Yes-BC	$3,000,000.00	
32	55	12764	Lefors	TX0022586	454	To satisfy the requirements of TCEQ enforcement action for violations related to WWTP. Proposed project will include planning, design and construction of WWTP improvements such as screw pump replacment, repair of existing clarifiers, and addition of an aeration unit .	CWT	PDC	$777,837.00	50%	Yes-BC		
63	25	12801	Los Fresnos	TX0091243	6,376	The concrete and mechanical components of the existing headworks have excessive corrosion and have deteriorated past the point of repair and must be replaced. Improvements to WWTP Headworks, including new bar screen and grit removal system.	CWT	PDC	$1,296,000.00				
72	15	12835	Lower Valley WD		93,061	The Lower Valley Water District (District) needs to replace their aged water meters to address water loss issues. The District is proposing to replace their 10-year old or older meters with an automated metering infrastructure (AMI) metering system to address water loss.	GPR	C	$5,720,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$5,200,000.00	
94	6	12796	Lubbock		244,507	The City of Lubbock (City) needs to replace their aged water meters with newer meters to address water loss and improve response to distribution system issues. The City proposes to implement a city-wide advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system. This project includes the installation of approximately 86,000 new and/or retrofitted water meters that will send data to the integrated communication network, allowing the City to have real time data on water use and loss.	GPR	C	$20,638,070.00		Yes-BC	$20,638,070.00	

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POTW													
84	10	12771	Madisonville	TX0026662	4,987	The existing concrete lines are in poor condition. One line failed, leading to a sinkhole in a city street and emergency repairs that caused nearby businesses to be temporarily shut down. The existing clarifiers are built at ground level. Storm water flows into these clarifiers and small animals fall into the basins. These animals close the unit effluent lines. Remove out of use units, install new digester, belt press, building, and accouterments. Replace broken valves, raise walls on units to prevent stormwater inflow, install electric entrance gate and replace handrails and walkways for safety, replace existing deteriorated lines and manholes throughout the system.	CWT	PDC	$4,824,200.00	30%			
36	51	12766	Marshall	TX0021784	23,651	Aging infrastructure and no existing sludge press. Replace generator, upgrade UV disinfection system, install new sludge press, replace filter media, and rehabilitate east end lift station. An asset management plan will be created for the new equipment that is installed as part of this project.	CWT	PDC	$8,853,124.88	30%			
58	27	12828	Miles		870	The existing WWTP is approaching the end of its useful life and major improvements are needed to allow the City to continue to stay in compliance. The WWTP is in need of upgrade and/or replacement and the City wants to evaluate improvements needed to the WWTP and its collection system. Completion of an asset management plan of the City's wastewater system will be included in this project.	CWT	P	$200,000.00		Yes-BC	$200,000.00	
54	31	12785	Millsap		414	The proposed project would reduce the number of septic systems (OSSF) within the City and in a confined area; therefore, it would reduce the number of potential health hazards from private OSSFs. The project consists of installing a new wastewater system in the City of Millsap. There currently is no existing wastewater system infrastructure within the City. The new system would consists of a lagoon WWTP, approximately 60,000 linear feet of collection and force main sewer lines, lift stations, manholes, connections, etc.	CWT	PADC	$3,400,000.00		Yes-BC	$3,400,000.00	

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POTW													
27	61	12568	Mission	TX0070017	2,854	The City of Mission received Economically Distressed Area Program (EDAP) funding to complete the planning and design for connection of approximately 14 subdivisions in North Mission to the City's centralized collection and treatment systems. The subdivisions currently rely on septic tanks, pit privies and drain field systems for wastewater treatment. Construction of the sanitary facilities for which planning and design has been completed under EDAP funding. The project provides for construction of wastewater collection facilities to bring first time organized sewer service to 14 subdivisions in North Mission. The proposed project consists of approximately 53,343 feet of gravity sewer pipe. 6,814 feet of force main, 161 manholes, 400 feet of canal or ditch crossings, two lift stations.	CWT	C	$5,052,000.00				
5	93	12840	Missouri City	TX0114855	71,732	Sienna Plantation MUD No.1 plans to discontinue operation of it's No. 3 WWTP package plant. The City proposes to expand its Steep Bank / Flat Bank WWTP facility to allow taking Sienna Plantation MUD WWTP No. 3 offline. City plant will be upgraded for Type I reuse effluent. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$27,750,000.00		Yes-BC	$27,750,000.00	
80	10	12809	New Waverly	TX0056685	1,204	Section of sanitary sewer requires replacement. Replace approximately 2500 linear feet of sanitary sewer line along U.S. 75 in the city limits of New Waverly.	CWT	PDC	$525,300.00	30%			

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POTW													
19	76	12834	North Alamo WSC	TX0134902	3,260	Development of the project area was at a substandard condition where sanitary sewer service was not include as part of the land development. Lot sizes in the targeted subdivisions are less than the current requirements for onsite septic tank and drain field disposal systems. Currently, the majority of residents of each of the areas identified are served by inadequate, under-designed, or improperly designed on-site wastewater disposal system. The use of pit privies is a common in these areas. Surface discharge of gray water is common these areas in order to reduce the wastewater load on the subsurface systems. This highly compacted and populated area lacking appropriate wastewater facilities is a public health risk. Construction funding to provide first-time sewer service to a cluster of 10 colonias within North Alamo's Sewer system area. The collection system project consist of the construction of approximately 55,932 feet of gravity sewer pipe, 5,955 feet of force main, 182 manholes, 519 feet of highway crossing bores, 150 feet of canal or ditch crossings, three lift stations, and other work required to bring the area back to equal or better condition. Work is largely proposed in alleys or along existing crossing roadsides. Some work is across agriculture land or along drainage ditches where easements have been secured.	CWT	C	$15,854,000.00	70%			
24	65	12781	Olmito WSC	TX0113875	7,161	The existing plant is a lagoon/wetlands type plant which is currently having difficulty is treating wastewater within the TCEQ permitted discharge parameters. The plant has been in TCEQ violations over the last 5 years and has is currently in a TCEQ Agreed Order. Additionally more TCEQ stringent disinfection regulations have recently been put on the plant which Olmito WSC has had trouble meeting. Renovate and expand existing WWTP from 0.75 mgd to 1.25 mgd to correct TCEQ violations, to resolve the current TCEQ Agreed Order, and to add treatment capacity due to area growth. Improvements include a new plant lift station, new headworks, new aeration basins, new clarifiers, new sludge disposal beds, new metering and discharge structures. Also, the existing plant aerated stabilization lagoon is being converted to a diffused air aeration basin.	CWT	PDC	$8,530,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
55	31	12787	Olmito WSC	TX0113875	7,161	To correct overloading portions of the existing wastewater collections system and to add wastewater service in developing areas The project will install two new master lift stations in the existing collection system. One of the master lift stations will provide wastewater service to new developed areas and will also allow the redirection of sewer from the existing developed areas to this lift station. This lift station will pump wastewater directly the wastewater treatment plant. New gravity mains and force mains are part of the lift station project. The second proposed master lift station will be located on the northern part of the community. The new lift station purpose is to provide wastewater service to an area which is currently experiencing problems in handling current wastewater flows. The proposed project will construct a large lift station which will pump directly into the wastewater treatment plant. The project will replace a small existing lift station and also will decommission two small lift stations.	CWT	C	$3,445,000.00	30%			
106	0	12911	Orange Co WCID # 1		14,300	The critical electrical, controls, and stand-by generation equipment at the District's Lower Lift Station was destroyed during the flooding event of Hurricane Harvey. The proposed project will replace the electrical, controls, pumps, switch gear, and stand-by generator at the District's Lower Lift Station. The stand-by generator, switch gear, electrical, and controls will be installed on a steel platform that will elevate the equipment above the Hurricane Harvey flood level.		PDC	$500,000.00				
103	0	12772	Orange Co WCID # 2	TX0054810	5,269	Currently, flooding causes lengthy plant shutdowns. Elevating sensitive components will minimize future flood damage, decrease the cost of repairs, and significantly reduce disruption of the wastewater treatment process. Elevate sensitive components of the treatment plant on earthen pads to minimize future flooding and plant shutdown. Components to be elevated include the MCC, standby generator, chemical feed equipment, office/laboratory building, and mechanical building. Rehabilitate controls, electrical conduits, and conductors throughout the treatment plant.	CWT	PDC	$2,441,652.00				

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POTW													
45	40	12783	Palo Pinto County	TX0101664	225	The County has been cited and received an enforcement order for maintenance and treatment issues related to excessive solids in the plant and failures to control solids in the treatment process. To replace the existing steel packaged wastewater treatment plant that was installed below ground in the early 1990s that has experienced enforcement issues with solids and treatment with a new plant.	CWT	PDC	$2,210,000.00	70%			
2	120	12762	Pinehurst	TX0024171	1,933	The existing equipment is aged and failing. Clogged ditches are preventing stormwater from draining through stormwater channels, so it drains into the sewer system, contributes I/I, gets contaminated, and requires treatment. Rehabilitate the wastewater treatment facility by replacing clarifier mechanisms, pumps, bar screen, blowers, MCC equipment, MCC and blower buildings, and cleaning solids from the storm basin. City wide ditch grading and rework to allow stormwater to drain out of street ditches. This will reduce the potential for extended infiltration and inflow into the sanitary sewer collection system and decrease the amount of stormwater exposed to polluted sanitary sewer wastewater.	CWT,GPR,Other	PDC	$7,014,120.00	50%			
28	60	12799	Pineland	TX0027154	626	The WWTP has documented instances of effluent limit non-compliance and certain treatment components exhibit structure deficiencies. It has been in operation for approximately 23 years and is reaching the end of its useful life. The City has also been treating industrial wastewater from a nearby industrial facility and improvements are required to continue treatment of municipal and industrial wastewater. Proposed project is for Planning, Design, and replacement of the City of Pineland's existing WWTP.	CWT	PDC	$1,750,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
4	100	12814	Port Arthur	TX0047589	54,913	City of Port Arthur owns and operates two wastewater treatment plants – Main WWTP and Port Acres WWTP. This project includes improvements to the Main WWTP to address aging infrastructure that is operating in a state of imminent failure and to relieve the Port Acres WWTP that has exceeded its permitted capacity by partial diversion of flows from Port Acres WWTP to Arthur Main WWTP. The City is already being funded by the TWDB through CWSRF for the planning, acquisition, and design for the Main WWTP improvements (TWDB Project No. 73688/Loan No. L1000298). This project includes improvements to the Main WWTP to address aging infrastructure that is operating in a state of imminent failure and to relieve the Port Acres WWTP that has exceeded its permitted capacity by partial diversion of flows from Port Acres WWTP to Arthur Main WWTP. This application is to request funds for the construction of the Main WWTP improvements and for the planning, acquisition, design, and construction for the infrastructure to divert flows from the Port Acres WWTP to the Main WWTP.	CWT	PADC	$69,341,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$16,000,000.00	
69	16	12774	Quitman	TX0022748	1,809	The existing clay tile line is in poor condition due to erosion along the existing creek channel and allow groundwater infiltration in the collection system. Breaks in the creek are common requiring repairs when accessible. Replacement will insure service to residents, reduce I&I issues at a large lift station as well as the WWTP, and reduce the risk of possible discharges for line breaks and overflows. The collection system improvements include the replacement of existing deteriorated gravity collection main serving the northeast side of the town. The project consists of replacing 5,800 Lf of 10-in and 12-in sewer main and 500 LF of 8-in sewer collection lines that have been identified as a significant source of I/I. The project includes the replacement of 26 old manholes and 190 LF of creek crossings. Spot repairs are made continuously but the subsurface I/I is still an issue at the lift station and the WWTP. The project includes training and an initial asset management plan.	CWT	PADC	$1,313,300.00	70%			

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POTW													
35	54	12823	Roby		643	The City of Roby has never removed solids from its WWTP. The existing WWTP consists of an extended aeration oxidation ditch followed by an irrigation lagoon which supports an onsite irrigation system. Since the existing WWTP does not have a clarifier, solids have built up within the oxidation and lagoon, reducing effective capacity over time. The proposed project includes rehabilitation of the existing headworks, restoration of oxidation ditch capacity, replacement of the existing aeration system, and restoration of lagoon capacity. The proposed project will also include development of an asset management plan for the facility.	CWT	PDC	$918,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$918,000.00	
30	60	12811	Rockdale	TX0027197	5,492	The City needs to make improvements to its sewer collection and treatment system to stay within permitted limits. Improvements and rehabilitation of the City's sewer infrastructure, including improvements, repairs, and upgrades to the WWTP, lift stations, manholes, and sewer lines.	CWT	PDC	$14,055,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$3,000,000.00	
51	37	12829	Roma	TX0117544	18,903	The City's WWTP was constructed in the early 2000s and is need of specific repairs at the WWTP facility, as well as repairs to one of its major lift stations in the City's collection system. Completion of the proposed improvements is needed to maintain compliance with the City's current discharge permit limits. Needed rehabilitation at the City's WWTP include the existing grit removal system, the return activated sludge (RAS) and waste activated sludge (WAS) system, the existing clarifiers, the existing UV disinfection system, the existing solids dewatering system, and the WWTP's onsite support systems. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the City's wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$2,944,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$2,432,000.00	

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POTW													
22	70	12820	Royalwood MUD	TX0062952	1,982	Aged WWTP (some components approx. 40 yrs old) and plant site in need of repair/improvements. The proposed project will rehabilitate the existing controls and infrastructure that the plant remains operational and continues to produce quality effluent. Project includes replacement of existing motor control center and air diffuser system, recoating of above ground yard piping and headworks, and repairing of control building roof. The project also includes site cleanup and security/access upgrades by installing new chain link fence and site access road and removing and disposing of existing abandoned sludge drying beds, piping and sand/silt units.	CWT	PDC	$758,600.00				
8	90	12802	San Antonio Water System	TX0065641	1,691,943	The lake discharges periodically in response to significant rainfall events. Discharges occur through a gated-spillway structure into Cottonmouth Creek, which flows into the Medina River. When discharges occur, SAWS is required to monitor and report flow, as well as water quality sampling results of analysis for its permitted constituents. Due to the eutrophic nature of the lake and its correspondingly high phytoplankton biomass, the facility has periodically not met the permit limits for pH, BOD5, DO and TSS. SAWS is exploring the concept of constructing approximately 115 acres of treatment wetlands downstream of the dam to improve the quality of water discharged from the lake. Outflow from the wetland would be discharged to either Cottonmouth Creek or to the Medina River. The spillway of the Mitchell Lake dam would be raised to a proposed elevation of 525.8 ft msl.	CWT,GPR	C	$1,228,209.00		Yes-BC	$1,200,000.00	
89	10	12779	San Antonio Water System	TX0077801	1,691,943	Various electrical switchgear, motor control centers, and transformers are aging, in poor condition, and/or do not meet Federal, State, and Local electrical codes. The Dos Rios WRC has been in operation since 1987 and Leon Creek has been in operation since the 1960's, and the plants electrical equipment is in poor condition. Failure of this equipment could interrupt the treatment process, require emergency generators, and cause a fire or other safety issue. Replace various electrical switchgear, motor control centers, and transformers.	CWT	C	$28,964,710.00				

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Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Population	Project Description	EPA Cat.	Requested Phase(s)	Total Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Related PIF #'s
POTW													
105	0	12788	San Antonio Water System	TX0052639	1,691,943	Two lift stations, #246 & #233, cannot support upstream growth in the sewershed. Lift Station #233 is at critical capacity. Construction of approximately 14,800 linear feet of 15-inch gravity wastewater mains. The Upper Segment of the project will eliminate Lift Station #246, and the Lower Segment will allow wastewater flows to bypass Lift Station #233.	CWT	C	$13,219,930.00				
71	16	12792	San Diego MUD # 1	TX0023361	4,528	Physical deficiency of existing sanitary sewer collection lines, lift station and treatment works in addition to significant I/I. Improvements to the WWTP, lift stations, sanitary sewer collection lines, trunk lines, and manholes throughout the system. The project also includes smoke testing and the development of an Asset Management Plan that will inventory and assess condition of the sanitary sewer system and provide a prioritization for the replacement of future improvements.	CWT	PDC	$1,940,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$1,500,000.00	
9	90	12773	San Juan	TX0057592	30,800	The City's WWTP is old and requires replacement an/or rehabilitation of major equipment components that are failing and worn-out. The City proposes a new SCADA system and electrical/mechanical upgrades to improvement operation practices. Additionally, site improvements will include a new plant office and lab.	CWT	PDC	$8,540,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$450,000.00	
10	90	12901	San Juan	TX0057592	30,810	Due to the inability of these lift stations to pump during rain events, there has been raw water spills, overcharging manholes and back ups into residences. The project will rehabilitate/replace/enlarge 6 lift stations and the construction of associated force mains to address capacity issues within the current wastewater collection system. This project application will fund construction only. Planning and design were previously funded with Project 73637, SFY 2012 IUP.	CWT	C	$3,945,000.00	30%			12266, 9399

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POTW													
25	63	12745	Sandbranch		190	Existing private septic systems are old and deteriorated. Most of the properties are not sized to meet the minimum lot size for septic systems and may be a source of coliform organisms in water wells. Install a new wastewater collection system. Improvements include installing approximately 30,000 linear feet of new PVC wastewater lines, a lift station and appurtenances such as manholes, sewer tap connections, etc. The wastewater will be pumped to the existing Southside Wastewater Treatment Plant that is owned and operated by Dallas Water Utilities (DWU). The Southside WWTP is adjacent to the north side of the Sandbranch Development.	CWT	PADC	$3,000,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$750,000.00	
47	40	12842	Seadrift	TX0026671	1,574	The WWTP existing secondary clarifier and chlorine contact chamber are undersized by current standards causing periodic excursions of TSS permit limitations during peak flow periods. During peak flow events, sludge pften will "washout" of the WWTP. Construct a new 42' diameter clarifier, a 3,000 CF chlorine contact chamber, and a RAS lift station. The exisiting WWTP will be refurbished, replacing the blowers, air headers,and diffusers to updrage from an ADF of 0.3MGD to an ADF of 0.4MGD.	CWT	DC	$1,556,500.00	30%			
74	12	12819	Slaton		5,800	The new force main is needed to provide redundancy and the new generator is needed to provide emergency power. The City pumps flows from the City main Lift Station to the Waste Water Treatment Plant through a single 10-inch force main. The project proposes a new force main to provide redundancy while City Staff is able to repair the older force main while the proposed force main will continue operation and service. The City is also proposing installation of a permanent generator at the main lift station to provide back-up power and avoid service disruptions if the main power is down.	CWT	PDC	$2,569,500.00				
23	66	12830	Stamford	TX0025411	3,033	The City's aging sewer lines are very brittle and prone to breakage and clogging and have the potential to be a significant source of inflow and infiltration into the collection system. The existing lift station has reached the end of its useful life and is in constant need of repair. The proposed project includes replacement of an existing lift station and replacement of aging sewer lines in the collection system.	CWT	PDC	$3,871,000.00				

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POTW													
65	25	12808	Terrell	TX0022527	17,329	The City's existing wastewater treatment system has diminished in capacity and is projected to be out of capacity in the next few years. Additionally, the plant experiences difficulty handling current BOD loading and achieving complete nitrification. An expansion of the plant is required to retain permit compliance and accommodate projected population growth. The Market Center lift station and various sections of mains and sewer lines have also reached the end of their useful life, and are subject to failures and inflow and infiltration. The City's proposed project consists of upgrades to, and expansion of, the Terrell King's Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, as well as replacement of lift stations and sections of force mains and sewer lines.	CWT	DC	$24,550,000.00	50%			
13	85	12810	Throckmorton	TX0024856	882	The City of Throckmorton cannot meet their discharge permit standards with their current pond system. The City proposes to install irrigation facilities and transition to a no-discharge facility.	CWT	PDC	$750,000.00	30%			
48	40	12817	Troup	TX0033529	1,629	The City of Troup wastewater treatment facility components require replacement due to deterioration and upgrades to improve quality of the final effluent. The City proposes to replace the operating mechanisms interior to the two existing clairifiers, install a second screw conveyor pump at the plant's headworks, and a mechanically cleaned bar/filter screen to remove "floatables" from the influent into the plant.	CWT	PDC	$1,003,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
16	81	12747	Upper Leon River MWD	TX0128813	255	The challenges in land applying solids from the plant has resulted in excess solids stored in the WWTP, resulting in increased discharge limit noncompliance from the WWTP. The project involves improving clarification, solids handling and solids dewatering at the existing WWTP. The District currently has excessive concentrations of molybdenum in the WWTP sludge, preventing the District from land applying its WWTP sludge at its existing land application site, which results in a substantially higher operating cost for the District. The project will include the construction of a second clarifier (currently operating on a single clarifier), a new onsite sludge holding tank and a new gravity dewatering system (based on a FloTrend dewatering system) and the development of an industrial pretreatment program to encourage reductions in heavy metal waste entering the WWTP influent. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the District's wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$2,772,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$782,300.00	
43	41	12803	Vernon	TX0023001	10,887	The WWTP is aged and in need of repair. The plant has had several viloation in thepast few years due to the dilapidated state of many of the plant components. The City is proposing, to rehabilitate both the primary and secondary clarifier, add a second primary clarifier, replace headworks units including, grit removal and bar screen, rehabilitate the main lift station, rehabilitate the existing sand filers, replace the belt press and rehabilitate and add control and automation processes throughout the plant. The City is also proposing to install 8 miles of treated effluent line from the WWTP for beneficial reuse.	CWT	PDC	$6,700,000.00	50%			
91	7	12790	White Settlement	TX0047295	17,204	The City has aging infrastructure that is in need of rehabilitation. Project will fund additional asset management and master planning efforts and the rehabilitation of infrastructure identified as high risk.	CWT	PDC	$2,188,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,070,020.00	
29	60	12776	Willow Park	TX0099732	4,691	The City has received TCEQ authorization to install and operate a temporary package wastewater plant that must be replaced with a permanent treatment option by 2021. Decommission City's existing WWTP and connect the City's wastewater collection system to a local treatment provider by installing approximately 5.5 miles of 12-inch effluent transmission line.	CWT	PADC	$5,600,000.00		Yes-BC	$5,600,000.00	

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POTW													
67	21	12832	Winters		2,532	The existing wastewater collection system improvements suffers from significant infiltration and inflow (I&I), pipe blockages and collapsed manholes. Repair/Replace aged collections lines (clay) and replace collapsed manholes. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$2,895,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$2,575,000.00	
81	10	12793	Wolfe City	TX0023558, TX0124192	1,428	The existing collection system is undersized and deteriorated causing an extensive amount of infiltration and inflow into the system. Several manholes throughout the City experience overflows during heavy rain events and require rehabilitation to comply with TCEQ requirements. This project includes construction of an estimated 20,000 feet of 8", 10" and 12" sewer lines. Replacement and/or rehabilitation of two lift stations, and replacement/rehabilitation of existing deteriorating manholes.	CWT	PDC	$4,645,000.00	50%			
POTW Total		**106**							**$781,496,919.88**	**56**	**44**	**$230,986,228.00**	

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Nonpoint Source													
1	45	12841	Marlin		5,671	The City has experienced several major floods within the project area with the latest disaster declaration in 2016. Improve street drainage in an area generally bounded by 1st St., Williams St., Little St., and Lincoln St.. Relocated utilities as necessary to install the improvements. The storm sewer collection system will drain to a new water quality pond in the City of Mun Park. The new water quality pond will drain into the existing pond in Mun Park and then to Perry Creek which drains into the Brazos River.	GPR	PDC	$6,975,000.00	70%			
Nonpoint Source Total		**1**							**$6,975,000.00**	**1**	**0**	**$0.00**	
Total		**107**							**$788,471,919.88**	**57**	**44**	**$230,986,228.00**	

Phase(s): P-Planning; A-Acquisition; D-Design; C-Construction
Green Type: BC-Business Case; CE-Categorically Eligible; Comb-Project consists of both CE and BC components

Appendix H. Alphabetic List of Ineligible Projects

None.

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Appendix I. Projects Ineligible for Disadvantaged Community Funding

Projects Listed are not eligible for Disadvantaged Community Funding but are eligible for low-interest financing.

	PIF #	Entity	Project Cost	Reason for Being Ineligible
1	12800	Alpine	$971,200	Disadvantagedd Ineligible - HCF
2	12815	Beeville	$5,354,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - HCF
3	12826	Eden	$2,486,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
4	12768	Graford	$215,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
5	12798	Haskell	$6,300,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
6	12794	Jacksonville	$1,999,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - HCF
7	12755	Jacksonville	$3,637,400	Disadvantaged Ineligible - HCF
8	12801	Los Fresnos	$1,296,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
9	12568	Mission	$5,052,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
10	12819	Slaton	$2,569,500	Disadvantaged Ineligible - HCF
		Total	**$29,880,100**	

AMHI = Annual Median Household Income was greater than 75% of the State AMHI.
HCF = Household Cost Factor did not meet the minimum threshold.

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POTW													
1	120	12742	Angelina & Neches RA	TX0056154	151	The existing Angelina County Fresh Water Supply District #1 (FWSD #1) wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) discharges effluent into Segment 0611 of the Angelina River. U.S. EPA lists this segment as impaired water bodies for bacteria. The Angelina County FWSD #1 WWTF has often exceeded surface water discharge limits in the past five years, which has negatively impacted the receiving waters. The Angelina & Neches River Authority proposes to decommission the existing Angelina County Fresh Water Supply District #1 (FWSD #1) wastewater treatment facility. The proposal will require installation of new lift stations, and approximately 32,000 L.F. of force main and/or gravity line in order to transfer it's flows to North Angelina Regional Wastewater Facility (NACRWF). The proposal also includes expanding and upgrading the capacity of the existing NACRWF to handle the additional flows.	CWT	PADC	$6,729,700.00	70%			
2	120	12762	Pinehurst	TX0024171	1,933	The existing equipment is aged and failing. Clogged ditches are preventing stormwater from draining through stormwater channels, so it drains into the sewer system, contributes I/I, gets contaminated, and requires treatment. Rehabilitate the wastewater treatment facility by replacing clarifier mechanisms, pumps, bar screen, blowers, MCC equipment, MCC and blower buildings, and cleaning solids from the storm basin. City wide ditch grading and rework to allow stormwater to drain out of street ditches. This will reduce the potential for extended infiltration and inflow into the sanitary sewer collection system and decrease the amount of stormwater exposed to polluted sanitary sewer wastewater.	CWT,GPR,Other	PDC	$7,014,120.00	50%			

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POTW													
3	114	12805	Kerr County	TX0116742	2,313	Currently the lots within the project area are too small for operating septic systems and violate 30 TAC Chapter 285 standards. The existing septic systems often malfunction, and therefore creating health hazards for the community and the nearby Guadalupe River. The proposed project completes the construction of a new wastewater collection system for the Center Point community and portions of eastern Kerr County. Currently, the unincorporated area utilizes septic systems which have a history of violations and are on lots that are too small for effective operation. The project proposes installation of approximately 177,000 L.F. of collection and transfer mains, 12 lift stations, and improvements to the existing Comfort Waste Water Treatment Plant. Also, an asset management plan will be developed the current design phase.	CWT	C	$12,000,000.00	70%			
4	100	12814	Port Arthur	TX0047589	54,913	City of Port Arthur owns and operates two wastewater treatment plants – Main WWTP and Port Acres WWTP. This project includes improvements to the Main WWTP to address aging infrastructure that is operating in a state of imminent failure and to relieve the Port Acres WWTP that has exceeded its permitted capacity by partial diversion of flows from Port Acres WWTP to Arthur Main WWTP. The City is already being funded by the TWDB through CWSRF for the planning, acquisition, and design for the Main WWTP improvements (TWDB Project No. 73688/Loan No. L1000298). This project includes improvements to the Main WWTP to address aging infrastructure that is operating in a state of imminent failure and to relieve the Port Acres WWTP that has exceeded its permitted capacity by partial diversion of flows from Port Acres WWTP to Arthur Main WWTP. This application is to request funds for the construction of the Main WWTP improvements and for the planning, acquisition, design, and construction for the infrastructure to divert flows from the Port Acres WWTP to the Main WWTP.	CWT	PADC	$69,341,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$16,000,000.00	
5	93	12840	Missouri City	TX0114855	71,732	Sienna Plantation MUD No.1 plans to discontinue operation of it's No. 3 WWTP package plant. The City proposes to expand its Steep Bank / Flat Bank WWTP facility to allow taking Sienna Plantation MUD WWTP No. 3 offline. City plant will be upgraded for Type I reuse effluent. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$27,750,000.00		Yes-BC	$27,750,000.00	

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POTW													
6	91	12752	Houston	TX0096172	2,233,310	Significant inflow and infiltration and sanitary sewer over flows in the collection system. The project includes: sanitary sewer rehabilitation by sliplining and pipebursting methods, cured-in-place method, or sanitary sewer cleaning and televised inspection in support of rehabilitation.	CWT	C	$44,000,000.00				
7	90	12816	Arlington	TX0022802	383,899	The City of Arlington's identifies existing 8" to 66" wastewater pipelines as deteriorated with high failure potential, and excessive I/I. The 66" pipeline has experienced one failure resulting in massive inflow due to the proximity to Village Creek. The City of Arlington's project includes replacement of approximately 6,400 L.F. of deteriorated 8" to 66" wastewater pipelines addressing high potential for failure, and excessive I/I.	CWT	C	$6,878,144.00		Yes-BC	$6,878,114.00	
8	90	12802	San Antonio Water System	TX0065641	1,691,943	The lake discharges periodically in response to significant rainfall events. Discharges occur through a gated-spillway structure into Cottonmouth Creek, which flows into the Medina River. When discharges occur, SAWS is required to monitor and report flow, as well as water quality sampling results of analysis for its permitted constituents. Due to the eutrophic nature of the lake and its correspondingly high phytoplankton biomass, the facility has periodically not met the permit limits for pH, BOD5, DO and TSS. SAWS is exploring the concept of constructing approximately 115 acres of treatment wetlands downstream of the dam to improve the quality of water discharged from the lake. Outflow from the wetland would be discharged to either Cottonmouth Creek or to the Medina River. The spillway of the Mitchell Lake dam would be raised to a proposed elevation of 525.8 ft msl.	CWT,GPR	C	$1,228,209.00		Yes-BC	$1,200,000.00	
9	90	12773	San Juan	TX0057592	30,800	The City's WWTP is old and requires replacement an/or rehabilitation of major equipment components that are failing and worn-out. The City proposes a new SCADA system and electrical/mechanical upgrades to improvement operation practices. Additionally, site improvements will include a new plant office and lab.	CWT	PDC	$8,540,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$450,000.00	

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Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Population	Project Description	EPA Cat.	Requested Phase(s)	Total Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Related PIF #'s
POTW													
10	90	12901	San Juan	TX0057592	30,810	Due to the inability of these lift stations to pump during rain events, there has been raw water spills, overcharging manholes and back ups into residences. The project will rehabilitate/replace/enlarge 6 lift stations and the construction of associated force mains to address capacity issues within the current wastewater collection system. This project application will fund construction only. Planning and design were previously funded with Project 73637, SFY 2012 IUP.	CWT	C	$3,945,000.00	30%			12266, 9399
11	87	12767	Comanche	TX0022730	4,320	Inflow and infiltration has caused inefficiencies at the wastewater treatment plant resulting in violations including: failure to meet the limit for one or more parameter, exceeding the permit limit by more than 40%, and failure to maintain permit limits. The proposed project consists of replacing existing sewer lines throughout the City's collection system which are known to cause significant inflow and infiltration (I/I). The phases would include planning, design and construction of the project.	CWT	PDC	$425,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$425,000.00	
12	87	12822	Grand Prairie	TX0022802	185,631	The City of Grand Prairie are experiencing high amounts of I/I due to it's aging and deteriorated collection piping conditions identified in segments of the collection system. The City of Grand Prairie proposes to replace approximately 10,477 linear feet of existing 6-inch to 18-inch wastewater mains with 8-inch to 18-inch pipe identified in various locations to eliminate high I/I.	CWT	C	$3,672,000.00		Yes-BC	$3,672,000.00	
13	85	12810	Throckmorton	TX0024856	882	The City of Throckmorton cannot meet their discharge permit standards with their current pond system. The City proposes to install irrigation facilities and transition to a no-discharge facility.	CWT	PDC	$750,000.00	30%			

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POTW													
14	84	12750	Iola	TX0092363	486	The Town of Iola does not have a municipal sanitary sewer system. The existing individual on-site sanitary sewage facilities (OSSFs) are not adequate to meet the State of Texas and Grimes County Health Department regulations. A majority of these OSSFs are not functioning properly due to age, soil conditions, or available treatment area and are experiencing back-ups, leakage, or direct discharge of untreated wastewater. This wastewater is frequently visible in a large number of the yards and ditches, posing health, safety, and environmental concerns. A nuisance investigation in the Town of Iola, Grimes County, Texas, was conducted by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) at the request of the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) on February 9, 2011. A nuisance determination was granted by the DSHS on February 21, 2011. The proposed collection system will utilize gravity flow to collect raw sewage from each service connection and transport it to the proposed wastewater treatment plant site. The project includes collection system, lift stations, force main, and a new package WWTP. An asset management plan and system-wide energy optimization study will be part of this project.	CWT	PADC	$10,995,000.00	70%			
15	82	12744	Brady	TX0034312	5,509	Essentially the existing WWTP is over 50-years old and has reached the end of its useful life, is failing on several counts, and under TCEQ enforcement. All rotating mechanical equipment, pumps, motors at treatment units are in an advanced stage of deterioration to a degree that the viability of biological processes are at risk of compromise or failure. Additionally, concrete walls and support beams as well as metal walkways in critical areas are severely corroded or damaged and pose serious risks to the safety of operators during routine maintenance activities. The WWTP is currently under two Agreed Orders from the TCEQ, the second due to violations of the WWTP's ammonia-nitrogen limit. Lastly, the plant is withing the 100-yr floodplain. Construct a new WWTP elevated out of the 100-yr floodplain. The City is also working on an asset management plan.	CWT	C	$14,705,500.00	50%	Yes-BC	$1,000,000.00	

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POTW													
16	81	12747	Upper Leon River MWD	TX0128813	255	The challenges in land applying solids from the plant has resulted in excess solids stored in the WWTP, resulting in increased discharge limit noncompliance from the WWTP. The project involves improving clarification, solids handling and solids dewatering at the existing WWTP. The District currently has excessive concentrations of molybdenum in the WWTP sludge, preventing the District from land applying its WWTP sludge at its existing land application site, which results in a substantially higher operating cost for the District. The project will include the construction of a second clarifier (currently operating on a single clarifier), a new onsite sludge holding tank and a new gravity dewatering system (based on a FloTrend dewatering system) and the development of an industrial pretreatment program to encourage reductions in heavy metal waste entering the WWTP influent. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the District's wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$2,772,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$782,300.00	
17	79	12763	Cleburne	TX0047155	33,698	The WWTF requires increased functional organic treatment capacity and increased wet weather treatment capacity to consistantly meet permitted parameters. The WWTF also requires a higher level of treatment to produce indirect potable reuse (IPR) quality water and Type I reuse water. Project 1: A new treatment train with an annual average daily flow (AADF) capacity of 3.5 MGD and a peak two-hour flow (P2HF) capacity of 17 MGD will be built. The new treatment train will consist of fine screening, grit removal, activated sludge basins designed for biological nutrient removal, secondary clarification, tertiary disk filtration, and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection. Once implemented, the new treatment train will increase the WWTF's overall capacity to 9.5 MGD AADF and 34 MGD P2HF. The new treatment train will primarily produce reclaimed effluent for water reuse applications. An ongoing integrated water supply and reuse master plan has identified the WWTF as a critical component in the City's water supply portfolio through both indirect potable reuse of the WWTF's reclaimed effluent to supplement the City's primary water supply reservoir and direct nonpotable reuse of reclaimed effluent to provide Type I and II reuse water to industrial and non-consumptive water users.	CWT,GPR	PADC	$40,135,612.00		Yes-CE	$19,250,000.00	

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POTW													
18	78	12904	Dripping Springs		3,140	Growth in the Dripping Springs area of North Hays County is precipitating the need for more wastewater effluent treatment capacity. The City of Dripping Springs is pursuing a TPDES permit for expansion of its South Regional Wastewater System. A draft permit for expansion is pending at the TCEQ. The purpose of the new permit is to increase capacity of the South Regional Wastewater System and change its method of effluent disposal to accommodate growth in the Dripping Springs area. Its existing permit capacity is a total of 348,000 GPD with 162,000 GPD being subsurface land application and 186,000 GPD being surface application. The City proposes to increase capacity at the existing WWTP, abandon the subsurface drip irrigation area to surface irrigation area for 30 TAC, Chapter 210 reuse, and convert the surface irrigation area to 30 TAC, Chapter 210 reuse, and discharge treated effluent to Walnut Springs, a tributary to Onion Creek on an as needed basis. It is the intention of the City to use as much treated effluent for reuse such that discharges to Onion Creek would be very infrequent. The City has several existing	CWT	PADC	$43,630,196.00		Yes-BC	$18,275,460.00	

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POTW													
19	76	12834	North Alamo WSC	TX0134902	3,260	Development of the project area was at a substandard condition where sanitary sewer service was not include as part of the land development. Lot sizes in the targeted subdivisions are less than the current requirements for onsite septic tank and drain field disposal systems. Currently, the majority of residents of each of the areas identified are served by inadequate, under-designed, or improperly designed on-site wastewater disposal system. The use of pit privies is a common in these areas. Surface discharge of gray water is common these areas in order to reduce the wastewater load on the subsurface systems. This highly compacted and populated area lacking appropriate wastewater facilities is a public health risk. Construction funding to provide first-time sewer service to a cluster of 10 colonias within North Alamo's Sewer system area. The collection system project consist of the construction of approximately 55,932 feet of gravity sewer pipe, 5,955 feet of force main, 182 manholes, 519 feet of highway crossing bores, 150 feet of canal or ditch crossings, three lift stations, and other work required to bring the area back to equal or better condition. Work is largely proposed in alleys or along existing crossing roadsides. Some work is across agriculture land or along drainage ditches where easements have been secured.	CWT	C	$15,854,000.00	70%			
20	71	12780	Dublin	TX0054348	4,207	The City of Dublin (City) is experiencing excessive inflow and infiltration into deteriorated clay tile sewer lines. The City of Dublin (City) proposes to replace existing, deteriorated clay tile sewer lines causing excessive infiltration and inflow. The City also proposes to extend sewer services to approximately 15 households eliminating their on-site sewage facilities.	CWT	PDC	$3,500,000.00				
21	70	12759	Childress		1,500	Most of the current WWTP is out of date and over 20 years old. The facility is not in compliance with TCEQ for exceeding 0.510 MGD permitted treatment capacity, high BOD factor, and lack of infrastructure to divert water to the holding ponds. The WWTP will undergo upgrades to the wet well, new submersible pump installation, cascade well installation, bar screen installation, complete the holding ponds to full operation, and relocate irrigation pump and plumbing.	CWT	DC	$1,175,075.00	30%			

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POTW													
22	70	12820	Royalwood MUD	TX0062952	1,982	Aged WWTP (some components approx. 40 yrs old) and plant site in need of repair/improvements. The proposed project will rehabilitate the existing controls and infrastructure that the plant remains operational and continues to produce quality effluent. Project includes replacement of existing motor control center and air diffuser system, recoating of above ground yard piping and headworks, and repairing of control building roof. The project also includes site cleanup and security/access upgrades by installing new chain link fence and site access road and removing and disposing of existing abandoned sludge drying beds, piping and sand/silt units.	CWT	PDC	$758,600.00				
23	66	12830	Stamford	TX0025411	3,033	The City's aging sewer lines are very brittle and prone to breakage and clogging and have the potential to be a significant source of inflow and infiltration into the collection system. The existing lift station has reached the end of its useful life and is in constant need of repair. The proposed project includes replacement of an existing lift station and replacement of aging sewer lines in the collection system.	CWT	PDC	$3,871,000.00				
24	65	12781	Olmito WSC	TX0113875	7,161	The existing plant is a lagoon/wetlands type plant which is currently having difficulty is treating wastewater within the TCEQ permitted discharge parameters. The plant has been in TCEQ violations over the last 5 years and has is currently in a TCEQ Agreed Order. Additionally more TCEQ stringent disinfection regulations have recently been put on the plant which Olmito WSC has had trouble meeting. Renovate and expand existing WWTP from 0.75 mgd to 1.25 mgd to correct TCEQ violations, to resolve the current TCEQ Agreed Order, and to add treatment capacity due to area growth. Improvements include a new plant lift station, new headworks, new aeration basins, new clarifiers, new sludge disposal beds, new metering and discharge structures. Also, the existing plant aerated stabilization lagoon is being converted to a diffused air aeration basin.	CWT	PDC	$8,530,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
25	63	12745	Sandbranch		190	Existing private septic systems are old and deteriorated. Most of the properties are not sized to meet the minimum lot size for septic systems and may be a source of coliform organisms in water wells. Install a new wastewater collection system. Improvements include installing approximately 30,000 linear feet of new PVC wastewater lines, a lift station and appurtenances such as manholes, sewer tap connections, etc. The wastewater will be pumped to the existing Southside Wastewater Treatment Plant that is owned and operated by Dallas Water Utilities (DWU). The Southside WWTP is adjacent to the north side of the Sandbranch Development.	CWT	PADC	$3,000,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$750,000.00	
26	61	12749	Alto	TX0025020	1,323	The WWTF fails to consistently meet the parameters of the discharge permit issued by TCEQ. Rehabilitation of the primary aeration basin will help solve this problem. The WWTF does not have an effective solids management program. Rehabilitation of the influent lifts station and the installation of a new secondary clarifier will make solids management more efficient. Rehabilitate Primary Aeration Basin by installing new aeration system (fine bubble diffusers and air piping system). Install new concrete bottom to basin, and concrete basin walls to segment the aeration basin for operations efficiency. Rehabilitate Influent Lift Station by enlarging wet well and installing new influent lift station pumps (3 each). Modify yard piping to allow influent wastewater to discharge into multiple segments of the rehabilitated primary aeration basin. Install a new secondary clarifier to promote efficient solids handling. Develop and Implement an Asset Management Plan. Have staff attend asset management training.	CWT	PDC	$2,200,000.00	70%			11905, 12331

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POTW													
27	61	12568	Mission	TX0070017	2,854	The City of Mission received Economically Distressed Area Program (EDAP) funding to complete the planning and design for connection of approximately 14 subdivisions in North Mission to the City's centralized collection and treatment systems. The subdivisions currently rely on septic tanks, pit privies and drain field systems for wastewater treatment. Construction of the sanitary facilities for which planning and design has been completed under EDAP funding. The project provides for construction of wastewater collection facilities to bring first time organized sewer service to 14 subdivisions in North Mission. The proposed project consists of approximately 53,343 feet of gravity sewer pipe. 6,814 feet of force main, 161 manholes, 400 feet of canal or ditch crossings, two lift stations.	CWT	C	$5,052,000.00				
28	60	12799	Pineland	TX0027154	626	The WWTP has documented instances of effluent limit non-compliance and certain treatment components exhibit structure deficiencies. It has been in operation for approximately 23 years and is reaching the end of its useful life. The City has also been treating industrial wastewater from a nearby industrial facility and improvements are required to continue treatment of municipal and industrial wastewater. Proposed project is for Planning, Design, and replacement of the City of Pineland's existing WWTP.	CWT	PDC	$1,750,000.00	50%			
29	60	12776	Willow Park	TX0099732	4,691	The City has received TCEQ authorization to install and operate a temporary package wastewater plant that must be replaced with a permanent treatment option by 2021. Decommission City's existing WWTP and connect the City's wastewater collection system to a local treatment provider by installing approximately 5.5 miles of 12-inch effluent transmission line.	CWT	PADC	$5,600,000.00		Yes-BC	$5,600,000.00	
30	60	12811	Rockdale	TX0027197	5,492	The City needs to make improvements to its sewer collection and treatment system to stay within permitted limits. Improvements and rehabilitation of the City's sewer infrastructure, including improvements, repairs, and upgrades to the WWTP, lift stations, manholes, and sewer lines.	CWT	PDC	$14,055,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$3,000,000.00	

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POTW													
31	60	12836	Acton MUD	TX0105155	8,655	The neighborhoods to be served in this project have been identified as "hot spots" on Lake Granbury where high coliform readings are regularly recorded. This project will allow old septic systems to be abandoned and allow residents to utilize the sewer collection system. Acton MUD is proposing to expand their sewer collection system to include several neighborhoods near Lake Granbury which are currently served by old, dilapidated, leaking septic tanks. Three of these neighborhoods are at lake level and will require grinder pumps and small diameter low pressure sewer to properly service each residence. Conventional gravity sewer will service the remainder the proposed area. Two lift stations are planned and will pump wastewater via a proposed 6-inch force main to the Rhea Road sewer main. These neighborhoods have also been identified as "hot spots" on Lake Granbury where high coliform readings are regularly recorded. This project will allow old septic systems to be abandoned and allow residents to utilize the sewer collection system. The design of these improvements will also include the development of a collection system asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$12,594,000.00				
32	55	12764	Lefors	TX0022586	454	To satisfy the requirements of TCEQ enforcement action for violations related to WWTP. Proposed project will include planning, design and construction of WWTP improvements such as screw pump replacment, repair of existing clarifiers, and addition of an aeration unit .	CWT	PDC	$777,837.00	50%	Yes-BC		
33	55	12797	Joaquin	TX0069213	957	Replacement of components due to age and condition, and to address capacity. Existing units are in excess of 25 years old and beyond their useful life. Existing metal structures are rusting and beyond rehabilitation. Additionally the City installed a reverse osmosis (RO) water treatment system for existing water wells and the waste stream generated is approximately 50,000 gpd which is driving the WWTP effluent above 75% of the permitted flow and causing treatment issues. Project proposes to demolish the existing WWTP package treatment units and replace with new WWTP package treatment units.	CWT	PDC	$3,915,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
34	55	12761	Buckholts	TX0073008	471	The existing wastewater treatment plant is approximately 30 years old and is reaching the end of the plants life expectancy. Continual repairs have deemed the plant too expensive to maintain and operate. The existing wastewater infrastructure consists of old clay pipe and brick manholes that are deteriorating and providing storm water infiltration and inflow. The 0.10 MGD wastewater treatment plant will be replaced with a new, energy efficient, 0.70 MGD plant. The plant access road will be improved to allow access during the 20 year frequency storm event, and the plant will be constructed so that it is not affected by the 100 year frequency storm event. A backup generator will also be provided to ensure continuous operation during power outages. The wastewater collection system will be improved to reduce infiltration and inflow into the system, thus reducing the treatment capacity required. Manholes and wastewater lines will rehabilitated or replaced as needed. The lift station alarm and notification system will be updated to provide operators with more control and operational data to improve efficiency. Drainage improvements will be provided to reduce the effects of flooding to wastewater system components.	CWT	PADC	$2,585,800.00	70%			12335
35	54	12823	Roby		643	The City of Roby has never removed solids from its WWTP. The existing WWTP consists of an extended aeration oxidation ditch followed by an irrigation lagoon which supports an onsite irrigation system. Since the existing WWTP does not have a clarifier, solids have built up within the oxidation and lagoon, reducing effective capacity over time. The proposed project includes rehabilitation of the existing headworks, restoration of oxidation ditch capacity, replacement of the existing aeration system, and restoration of lagoon capacity. The proposed project will also include development of an asset management plan for the facility.	CWT	PDC	$918,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$918,000.00	
36	51	12766	Marshall	TX0021784	23,651	Aging infrastructure and no existing sludge press. Replace generator, upgrade UV disinfection system, install new sludge press, replace filter media, and rehabilitate east end lift station. An asset management plan will be created for the new equipment that is installed as part of this project.	CWT	PDC	$8,853,124.88	30%			

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POTW													
37	49	12824	Coahoma		1,300	This collection line was originally constructed with the WWTP and is in constant need of repair. The operational efficiency of the WWTP is hindered by the quantity of sludge in each of the treatment basins. The proposed project includes replacement of approximately 4,500 linear feet of the City's main collection line that transports the raw sewage to the City's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). This collection line was originally constructed with the WWTP and is in constant need of repair. The operational efficiency of the WWTP is hindered by the quantity of sludge in each of the treatment basins. This project will include the removal and disposal of the sludge in each of these lagoons. The project will also include the improvements to the head works and influent pump station at the WWTP. Effluent from the WWTP is currently land applied. The project will also include the installation of additional irrigation equipment to allow the City to utilize more land for the application of effluent. The project will also include the development of an asset management plan to identify future critical improvements.	CWT	PDC	$3,940,000.00		Yes-BC	$2,980,000.00	

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POTW													
38	49	12837	Acton MUD	TX0105155	8,655	The City's WWTP has reported multiple historical TPDES permit violations as well as a recent TPDES permit violation in 2015. The areas serviced by the AMUD Pecan Plantation Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) are continuing to grow and expand. The WWTP expansion is necessary to treat the additional flows that will be produced due to the new developments in this area. In an effort to be proactive, AMUD proposes to expand the Pecan Plantation WWTP to accommodate the flows produced by these new connections in the collection system project. The proposed WWTP expansion will entail adding additional influent pump station capacity, replacing the existing aeration basin and clarifier systems with a Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) system, increasing disinfection and sludge handling capacity, as well as the associated yard piping, electrical, controls, etc. The plant expansion will allow AMUD to continue serving their customers with high quality, reliable wastewater treatment. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan for AMUD's wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$7,040,000.00		Yes-BC	$7,040,000.00	
39	45	12784	Gustine		496	The lift stations are old, out-of-date and need to be replaced to more efficient systems. The proposed project consists of making improvements to four existing lift stations within the City's collection system. The improvements would include full rehabilitation of the lift stations i.e. new wet well basins, pumps, controls/electricals, fencing, etc. The proposed project phases would include planning, design, and construction.	CWT	PDC	$280,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$280,000.00	
40	45	12798	Haskell	TX0026891	3,300	The City of Haskell (City) operates an old, inefficient activated sludge WWTP that frequently violates effluent discharge limits. As a result, operational costs are escalating. The City is proposing to replace the old WWTP with a new lagoon and pond system followed by irrigation for a no discharge system. The City is also proposing to replace approximately 4 blocks of dilapidated section of wastewater line along Avenue H from North 8th street to North 4th street.	CWT	PADC	$6,300,000.00				

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POTW													
41	43	12827	Evant	TX0055522	465	The aging wastewater treatment plant WWTP has reached the end of its useful life, and frequent rainfall events is overloading the WWTP resulting in permit violations. The TCEQ has issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) in October 2015, including previous NOV for permit violations issued in December 2014. The City of Evant (City) proposes to improve the aging wastewater treatment plant's (WWTP) ability to meet its permit limits. The project includes rehabilitation and upgrades to the existing treatment processes, and propose to replace deteriorated collection pipe lines to reduce inflow and infiltration.	CWT	PDC	$2,070,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$966,000.00	
42	41	12786	Horseshoe Bay		4,956	Capacity and community growth are causing the effluent to be negatively effected by weekend/recreational shock demands and loading. Expansion of existing 0.800 MGD wastewater reclamation facilities to 1.200 MGD to include increased Sequence Batch Reactor treatment structures and related equipment and rehabilitation of existing effluent holding pond liner.	CWT	C	$5,244,000.00				
43	41	12803	Vernon	TX0023001	10,887	The WWTP is aged and in need of repair. The plant has had several viloation in thepast few years due to the dilapidated state of many of the plant components. The City is proposing, to rehabilitate both the primary and secondary clarifier, add a second primary clarifier, replace headworks units including, grit removal and bar screen, rehabilitate the main lift station, rehabilitate the existing sand filers, replace the belt press and rehabilitate and add control and automation processes throughout the plant. The City is also proposing to install 8 miles of treated effluent line from the WWTP for beneficial reuse.	CWT	PDC	$6,700,000.00	50%			
44	41	12743	Harris Co WCID # 36		11,167	The goal of this project is for District to be completely self-sufficient in it's collection and treatment of wastewater flows. Currently, WCID #36 sends its effluent to Harris Co FWSD #51 for treatment. Planning, design & construction of a new WWTP owned and operated by the District. It is probable that the effluent can be incorporated in a significant reuse program for commercial/industrial use. The District also desires to relocate the Haden Rd. lift station due to security and odor issues.	CWT	PDC	$19,265,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$500,000.00	

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POTW													
45	40	12783	Palo Pinto County	TX0101664	225	The County has been cited and received an enforcement order for maintenance and treatment issues related to excessive solids in the plant and failures to control solids in the treatment process. To replace the existing steel packaged wastewater treatment plant that was installed below ground in the early 1990s that has experienced enforcement issues with solids and treatment with a new plant.	CWT	PDC	$2,210,000.00	70%			
46	40	12812	Kennard	TX0056596	285	The WWTP has documented excursions of permitted effluent limits, including a discharge of sludge from the plant. Proposed project will rehabilitate existing wastewater including removal of sludge from existing ponds to restore original treatment capacity.	CWT	PDC	$675,000.00	30%			
47	40	12842	Seadrift	TX0026671	1,574	The WWTP existing secondary clarifier and chlorine contact chamber are undersized by current standards causing periodic excursions of TSS permit limitations during peak flow periods. During peak flow events, sludge pften will "washout" of the WWTP. Construct a new 42' diameter clarifier, a 3,000 CF chlorine contact chamber, and a RAS lift station. The exisiting WWTP will be refurbished, replacing the blowers, air headers,and diffusers to updrage from an ADF of 0.3MGD to an ADF of 0.4MGD.	CWT	DC	$1,556,500.00	30%			
48	40	12817	Troup	TX0033529	1,629	The City of Troup wastewater treatment facility components require replacement due to deterioration and upgrades to improve quality of the final effluent. The City proposes to replace the operating mechanisms interior to the two existing clairifiers, install a second screw conveyor pump at the plant's headworks, and a mechanically cleaned bar/filter screen to remove "floatables" from the influent into the plant.	CWT	PDC	$1,003,000.00	50%			
49	40	12789	Grand Saline	TX0027545	3,266	The need for the project is for the WWTP to stay within compliance of its TCEQ Discharge Permit parameters. The City has received TCEQ Enforcement Actions in the past due to the conditions of the existing WWTP equipment which include exceeding the effluent levels for BOD, TSS and Ammonia Nitrogen. The new equipment will help the WWTP stay within TCEQ compliance. The project will consist of replacing four trash pumps, installing safety handrails, installing sludge dewatering dumpster, installing polymer injection system, and replacing the aeration discs equipment at the wastewater treatment plant.	CWT	PDC	$850,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$850,000.00	

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POTW													
50	40	12765	Gladewater	TX0022438	6,541	Collection system upgrades will address aged and failing collection system piping that is a significant source of I&I. WWTP upgrades will improve plant function and allow compliance with regulatory permitting. Collection system upgrades include lift station improvements and removal and replacement of failing sewerlines identified by recently completed smoke testing and sewer condition assessment. WWTP upgrades will include priorities identified in the recently completed PER and shall generally include: New belt filter press, Rehabilitation of clarifiers, Expansion of clarifier capacity, Expansion of disinfection capacity, Create and implement Asset Management Plan	CWT	PDC	$5,593,000.00	30%			
51	37	12829	Roma	TX0117544	18,903	The City's WWTP was constructed in the early 2000s and is need of specific repairs at the WWTP facility, as well as repairs to one of its major lift stations in the City's collection system. Completion of the proposed improvements is needed to maintain compliance with the City's current discharge permit limits. Needed rehabilitation at the City's WWTP include the existing grit removal system, the return activated sludge (RAS) and waste activated sludge (WAS) system, the existing clarifiers, the existing UV disinfection system, the existing solids dewatering system, and the WWTP's onsite support systems. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the City's wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$2,944,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$2,432,000.00	
52	36	12778	Granger	TX0071030	1,419	The City's wastewater treatment plant's equipment is over 20 years old, and has reached the end of expected life cycle. The collection system is comprised of predominately clay wastewater pipe that has become brittle with age. The City of Granger proposes to rehabilitate the City's wastewater treatment facility, lift stations, and collection system components. An asset management plan will be developed as part of the project.	CWT	PDC	$1,000,100.00	30%			

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POTW													
53	31	12740	Forsan		207	Removal of cesspools and septic tanks on undersized lots. The proposed project includes the installation of a new wastewater collection system which will replace the existing OSSF facilities currently in use throughout the City. The proposed collection system will flow to a new WWTP currently under construction which will be owned and operated by Forsan ISD. The project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the City.	CWT	PADC	$5,575,000.00				
54	31	12785	Millsap		414	The proposed project would reduce the number of septic systems (OSSF) within the City and in a confined area; therefore, it would reduce the number of potential health hazards from private OSSFs. The project consists of installing a new wastewater system in the City of Millsap. There currently is no existing wastewater system infrastructure within the City. The new system would consists of a lagoon WWTP, approximately 60,000 linear feet of collection and force main sewer lines, lift stations, manholes, connections, etc.	CWT	PADC	$3,400,000.00		Yes-BC	$3,400,000.00	
55	31	12787	Olmito WSC	TX0113875	7,161	To correct overloading portions of the existing wastewater collections system and to add wastewater service in developing areas The project will install two new master lift stations in the existing collection system. One of the master lift stations will provide wastewater service to new developed areas and will also allow the redirection of sewer from the existing developed areas to this lift station. This lift station will pump wastewater directly the wastewater treatment plant. New gravity mains and force mains are part of the lift station project. The second proposed master lift station will be located on the northern part of the community. The new lift station purpose is to provide wastewater service to an area which is currently experiencing problems in handling current wastewater flows. The proposed project will construct a large lift station which will pump directly into the wastewater treatment plant. The project will replace a small existing lift station and also will decommission two small lift stations.	CWT	C	$3,445,000.00	30%			

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POTW													
56	30	12818	Harris Co FWSD # 47	TX0022462	2,434	Several of the units at the WWTP are in need of rehabilitation and/or replacement, being over 40-years old. The project includes rehabilitation/replacement of the WWTP lift station including new controls and pumps with rehabilitation of the wet well, installation of pretreatment solution to minimize FOG (fats, oils and grease) and additions to the structure to make it more flexible for future maintenance and operation.	CWT	PDC	$986,500.00		Yes-BC	$146,000.00	
57	29	12838	Granbury	TX0105210	11,193	The City of Granbury's existing wastewater treatment plant is aging and it has reached the end of its useful life The City of Granbury (City) is proposing to replace its existing wastewater treatment plant. The proposal will assess whether to provide necessary capacity for current system growth with a single regional facility, or multiple facilities located in close proximity around Lake Granbury. The treatment improvements proposes new processes to produce high quality Type I non-potable reclaimed water. The project scope will also include the development of an asset management.	CWT,GPR	PDC	$44,747,000.00		Yes-BC	$44,747,000.00	
58	27	12828	Miles		870	The existing WWTP is approaching the end of its useful life and major improvements are needed to allow the City to continue to stay in compliance. The WWTP is in need of upgrade and/or replacement and the City wants to evaluate improvements needed to the WWTP and its collection system. Completion of an asset management plan of the City's wastewater system will be included in this project.	CWT	P	$200,000.00		Yes-BC	$200,000.00	
59	27	12833	Garland	TX0024678	234,213	The City of Garland (City) needs to replace portions of their deteriorated sanitary sewer collection system to address inflow and infiltration (I /I) into the system. The City entered into an sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) agreement with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to address the I/I. The City needs to replace sanitary sewer system piping to correct major sources of infiltration/inflow into the system. Replacement of the deteriorated pipe will restore capacity to the system.	CWT	C	$2,250,000.00		Yes-BC	$2,250,000.00	

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Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Population	Project Description	EPA Cat.	Requested Phase(s)	Total Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Related PIF #'s
POTW													
60	26	12748	Colorado City		4,071	N/A The mechanical equipment at the headworks at the existing wastewater treatment plant has begun to fail. A January 2018 TCEQ inspection cited the City for failure to properly maitain treatment plant bar screen material. (attached) The head works equipment is proposed to be replaced with a new automatic bar screen, grit trap, grit classifier, sludge belt press, feed pump, associated sludge processing equipment, and piping. The possibility of land applying sludge at the WWTP site is also being considered and would require a permit from TCEQ.	CWT	PDC	$2,650,000.00				
61	25	12746	DeLeon	TX0054844	2,296	The need for the project is to replace existing sewer lines that are over their life expectancy which can break easily and cause wastewater overflows. Overflows could potentially lead to public health hazards. Another need for the project is to reduce the inflow and infiltration (I/I) into the collection system which eventually makes its way to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). If the WWTP were to receive a significant amount of I/I, the WWTP could potentially overflow causing the effluent to exceed its permit parameters which could lead to potential public health hazards. The proposed project would consist of replacing existing clay sewer lines throughout the City with new PVC sewer lines. The project would also consist of replacing other appurtenances such as brick manholes, residential sewer reconnects, asphalt repair, etc. The areas of the lines to be replaced have been identified by City personnel which have caused issues in the past.	CWT	PDC	$1,100,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$1,100,000.00	
62	25	12770	Lago Vista		6,505	The City of Lago Vista (City) needs to convert to the use of reclaimed water for irrigation of a sports complex instead of potable water. The City is proposing to improve their wastewater treatment plant to provide Type I effluent to replace potable water for irrigation. The proposed improvements will in changes in the aeration basin from coarse bubble to fine bubble in order to conserve energy and installation of a tertiary filter to improve effluent to Type I reclaimed water requirements. The proposed improvements will allow the City to Use Type I reclaimed water to irrigate proposed sports complex on FM 1431 instead of potable water.	CWT,GPR	PDC	$3,000,000.00		Yes-BC	$3,000,000.00	

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POTW													
63	25	12801	Los Fresnos	TX0091243	6,376	The concrete and mechanical components of the existing headworks have excessive corrosion and have deteriorated past the point of repair and must be replaced. Improvements to WWTP Headworks, including new bar screen and grit removal system.	CWT	PDC	$1,296,000.00				
64	25	12755	Jacksonville	TX0100587	14,803	The sanitary sewer collection system experiences significant infiltration and inflow, is old, and consists of Vitrified Clay Pipe (VCP), cast iron pipe (CIP) and concrete pipe. During rain events, flows at the wastewater treatment facility increase by 50% to 200%, depending on the intensity of rainfall. There have been 10 documented cases of sanitary sewer overflows within this collection system in the past five years. Remove and replace approx. 17,000 LF of deteriorated 6", 8", & 10" pipe and related appurtenances.	CWT	C	$3,637,400.00	30%	Yes-BC	$2,993,500.00	
65	25	12808	Terrell	TX0022527	17,329	The City's existing wastewater treatment system has diminished in capacity and is projected to be out of capacity in the next few years. Additionally, the plant experiences difficulty handling current BOD loading and achieving complete nitrification. An expansion of the plant is required to retain permit compliance and accommodate projected population growth. The Market Center lift station and various sections of mains and sewer lines have also reached the end of their useful life, and are subject to failures and inflow and infiltration. The City's proposed project consists of upgrades to, and expansion of, the Terrell King's Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, as well as replacement of lift stations and sections of force mains and sewer lines.	CWT	DC	$24,550,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
66	22	12826	Eden	TX0079804	2,766	Debris released into WW system and lift station from local prison clogging lift station filters and routinely damaging pumps. In addition, one area withing the service area is not currently being served and is on OSSFs. Install new lift station with mechanical fine screen upstream of existing lift station to filter out any debris from the local prison. In addition, install new screens at main entry point to the WWTP to extend useful life of pumps. Lastly, approximately 40 connections are proposed to be tied into the City's wastewater collection system, which will allow the existing septic tanks and drain fields to be abandoned. The improvements will require a lift station and approximately 3,200 LF of gravity sewer and associated force main. This section of the City is known to contain rocky conditions, so subsurface exploration will be necessary during the planning phase to provide sufficient data to complete design. The City will develop an asset management plan as part of the project.	CWT	PDC	$2,486,000.00				
67	21	12832	Winters		2,532	The existing wastewater collection system improvements suffers from significant infiltration and inflow (I&I), pipe blockages and collapsed manholes. Repair/Replace aged collections lines (clay) and replace collapsed manholes. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$2,895,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$2,575,000.00	
68	20	12769	Greater Texoma UA	TX0068756	2,300	Project is necessary to address aging infrastructure in need of replacement. In addition, project will provide for increasing capacity of WWTP from 0.35 MGD to 0.9 MGD to address TCEQ permitting requirements, through construction of new treatment processes and pipelines, and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure Construction of new treatment processes and pipelines as well as the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure.	CWT	PADC	$10,525,000.00				

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POTW													
69	16	12774	Quitman	TX0022748	1,809	The existing clay tile line is in poor condition due to erosion along the existing creek channel and allow groundwater infiltration in the collection system. Breaks in the creek are common requiring repairs when accessible. Replacement will insure service to residents, reduce I&I issues at a large lift station as well as the WWTP, and reduce the risk of possible discharges for line breaks and overflows. The collection system improvements include the replacement of existing deteriorated gravity collection main serving the northeast side of the town. The project consists of replacing 5,800 Lf of 10-in and 12-in sewer main and 500 LF of 8-in sewer collection lines that have been identified as a significant source of I/I. The project includes the replacement of 26 old manholes and 190 LF of creek crossings. Spot repairs are made continuously but the subsurface I/I is still an issue at the lift station and the WWTP. The project includes training and an initial asset management plan.	CWT	PADC	$1,313,300.00	70%			
70	16	12760	Daingerfield	TX0027031	2,705	The existing WWTF is heavily impacted by I&I. Failing collection and treatment system components contribute to I&I and high operational costs. Sanitary sewer leaks are a risk to health and the environment. Replace approximately 16,000LF of 8" to 16" diameter aged and failing sewer collection lines that are a significant source of I&I. Install miscellaneous piping, and SCADA upgrades at the WWTP. Create and implement an Asset Management Plan.	CWT	PDC	$3,425,000.00	30%			
71	16	12792	San Diego MUD # 1	TX0023361	4,528	Physical deficiency of existing sanitary sewer collection lines, lift station and treatment works in addition to significant I/I. Improvements to the WWTP, lift stations, sanitary sewer collection lines, trunk lines, and manholes throughout the system. The project also includes smoke testing and the development of an Asset Management Plan that will inventory and assess condition of the sanitary sewer system and provide a prioritization for the replacement of future improvements.	CWT	PDC	$1,940,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$1,500,000.00	
72	15	12835	Lower Valley WD		93,061	The Lower Valley Water District (District) needs to replace their aged water meters to address water loss issues. The District is proposing to replace their 10-year old or older meters with an automated metering infrastructure (AMI) metering system to address water loss.	GPR	C	$5,720,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$5,200,000.00	

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POTW													
73	12	12775	Alma		330	The City is along the I-45 corridor between Dallas and Houston and is experiencing growth. Currently, all existing residents and businesses are on septics. In addition, the City is constructing a collection line from a single business customer to send this business' effluent to Ennis but this is a temporary solution. The City needs a permanent solution to their long-term needs. The City proposes to construct a new collection system and WWTP to meet the City's long-term needs.	CWT	PADC	$5,040,000.00				
74	12	12819	Slaton		5,800	The new force main is needed to provide redundancy and the new generator is needed to provide emergency power. The City pumps flows from the City main Lift Station to the Waste Water Treatment Plant through a single 10-inch force main. The project proposes a new force main to provide redundancy while City Staff is able to repair the older force main while the proposed force main will continue operation and service. The City is also proposing installation of a permanent generator at the main lift station to provide back-up power and avoid service disruptions if the main power is down.	CWT	PDC	$2,569,500.00				
75	12	12821	Balch Springs	TX0047848	25,043	Significant I/I and failures in aging VCP collection system pipe. Replace approximately 17,697 linear feet of existing 6-inch to 10-inch VCP wastewater mains with 6-inch to 10-inch HDPE pipe in various locations within the City. The City has been replacing aging VCP pipelines that are a significant source of I/I and failures within the City utilizing pipe-bursting.	CWT	C	$1,281,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,281,000.00	

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POTW													
76	11	12804	Corrigan	TX0133787	1,742	The existing oxidation ditch is deteriorating and reaching the end of its useful life. Also, residential growth and anticipated industrial growth will soon exceed capacity of the existing treatment facilities. The existing lift station is and area that is susceptible to flooding and the top of the wet well needs to be raised to prevent inflow during major rain events. Current distance between manholes in this area is over 1,000 feet and manholes are needed to improve accessibility. This section of gravity sewer is estimated to be approximately 20 feet deep and is located in an area susceptible to flooding, resulting in proposed overall manhole depth from rim to invert of approximately 25 feet. New Oxidation Ditch, Clarifier, and Chlorine Contact Basin, convert existing Oxidation Ditch to Flow Equalization, convert existing Chlorine Contact Basin to Post Aeration, & Related Work. Also included will be raising lift station wet well in a low area that floods frequently, adding manholes where distance between manholes currently exceed 500 ft, and preparation of Asset Management Plan	CWT	PADC	$4,516,446.00	50%			
77	11	12825	Horizon Regional MUD	TX0086045	3,313	The resident report that a significant percentage of septic systems have failed resulting in surface ponding of wastewater on the subject lots or running off into adjacent streets. Installation of a wastewater collection system within Horizon View Community for routing to the existing Horizon Regional MUD wastewater treatment plant. This would be include approximately 36,000 feet of 8-inch sanitary sewer and approximately 1800 feet of 12-inch sanitary sewer within the Horizon View Community. The lines will be placed within existing road right of way requiring removal and replacement of 44,830 square yards of asphalt paving. As the addition of Horizon View Community is an unplanned addition to the Horizon Regional MUD for each wastewater connection within the Horizon View Community. This will be used by Horizon Regional MUD as part of the funding to support expansion to the wastewater treatment facility required in part by the allocation of capacity to the Horizon View Community.	CWT	PADC	$11,000,000.00				

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POTW													
78	11	12815	Beeville	TX0047007	13,209	The City's existing pretreatment system, terminal lift station, and motor control center (MCC) are in failing condition at the Moore Street WWTP. Failure of any of these could result in uncontrolled SSOs in the collection system. The City proposes to replace the existing pretreatment system with a new mechanical screening system (to minimize bypass of debris into the rest of the plant), to replace the existing terminal lift station with a new efficient submersible pumping system, and to replace the existing failing, inefficient MCC with a new more efficient MCC facility. The City also plans to develop an asset management plan for the remaining WWTP facilities.	CWT	PDC	$5,354,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$3,684,000.00	
79	11	12813	Alice	TX0091219	19,439	Aging 40-50 year old concrete and clay pipe and brick manholes. Remove and replace aging concrete wastewater collection system lines and install manholes, sewer taps.	CWT	PDC	$4,057,764.00	30%	Yes-BC	$4,057,764.00	
80	10	12809	New Waverly	TX0056685	1,204	Section of sanitary sewer requires replacement. Replace approximately 2500 linear feet of sanitary sewer line along U.S. 75 in the city limits of New Waverly.	CWT	PDC	$525,300.00	30%			
81	10	12793	Wolfe City	TX0023558, TX0124192	1,428	The existing collection system is undersized and deteriorated causing an extensive amount of infiltration and inflow into the system. Several manholes throughout the City experience overflows during heavy rain events and require rehabilitation to comply with TCEQ requirements. This project includes construction of an estimated 20,000 feet of 8", 10" and 12" sewer lines. Replacement and/or rehabilitation of two lift stations, and replacement/rehabilitation of existing deteriorating manholes.	CWT	PDC	$4,645,000.00	50%			
82	10	12741	Edgewood	TX0023710	1,669	The City of Edgewood has identified collection system components that are experiencing excessive inflow and infiltration, and causing overloading flows to the wastewater treatment plant. The City of Edgewood proposes to eliminate high infiltration and inflow within the collection system, and also avoid overloading flows to the wastewater treatment plant.	CWT	PADC	$1,400,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
83	10	12758	Grapeland	TX0055239	1,784	Extensive repairs are needed at the existing WWTP but there is not a means for bypassing the treatment process to allow fr renovation. Proposed upgrades include a parallel treatment process. The parallel treatment could then be used for operations while the existing treatment facility is upgraded.	CWT	PDC	$5,830,000.00	50%			
84	10	12771	Madisonville	TX0026662	4,987	The existing concrete lines are in poor condition. One line failed, leading to a sinkhole in a city street and emergency repairs that caused nearby businesses to be temporarily shut down. The existing clarifiers are built at ground level. Storm water flows into these clarifiers and small animals fall into the basins. These animals close the unit effluent lines. Remove out of use units, install new digester, belt press, building, and accouterments. Replace broken valves, raise walls on units to prevent stormwater inflow, install electric entrance gate and replace handrails and walkways for safety, replace existing deteriorated lines and manholes throughout the system.	CWT	PDC	$4,824,200.00	30%			
85	10	12831	Breckenridge	TX0023213	7,635	The existing Lift Stations in town are past their useful life and in need of repair. The proposed project will include the rehabilitation of the main lift station in the collection system which will include pump and piping replacement as well as the installation of a permanent generator. The pumps in the two other lift stations in the collection system will be upgraded in this project as well.	CWT	PDC	$2,432,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$2,432,000.00	
86	10	12791	Falfurrias		8,151	The City of Falfurrias (City) is experiencing some collection and treatment system failures as a result of aging and failing system components. The City needs to improve the sewer system in order to avoid TCEQ violations. The City of Falfurrias (City) is proposing to make improvements to its wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Collection system improvements include replacement of lift stations and gravity and force main pipelines. Also proposed are improvements to the WWTP that includes repairs to the clarifiers, addition of drying beds, and the installation of head-works equipment , electrical and other site miscellaneous improvements.	CWT	C	$5,100,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
87	10	12807	Athens	TX0025372	12,796	The City of Athens needs to rehabilitate/upgrade one of their aged, deteriorated trickling filters at the North Wastewater Treatment plant and replace deteriorated sanitary sewer collection system to address inflow/infiltration. The City is proposing to reconstruct one of their trickling filters at the North WWTP and to replace approximately 4,000 linear feet of sanitary sewer collection system to address I/I.	CWT	PDC	$2,405,463.00	30%			
88	10	12782	Groves	TX0117960	15,967	The existing lift stations are unable to keep up with existing flows. Existing gravity line is undersized for the flow conveyed. Existing force main does not convey flows to most efficient location. Rehabilitate existing Taft Ave lift station with abandonment of original wet well, new flow control box, and new order control equipment. Replace existing Owen Street lift station including wet well, pumps, electrical, and controls. Install new force main for Owen Street Lift Station to route flows to Taft Avenue lift station and alleviate flows on existing system. Rehabilitate 6400 LF of gravity line along Terrell Avenue between Taft Avenue and Highway 73.	CWT	PDC	$4,224,880.00				
89	10	12779	San Antonio Water System	TX0077801	1,691,943	Various electrical switchgear, motor control centers, and transformers are aging, in poor condition, and/or do not meet Federal, State, and Local electrical codes. The Dos Rios WRC has been in operation since 1987 and Leon Creek has been in operation since the 1960's, and the plants electrical equipment is in poor condition. Failure of this equipment could interrupt the treatment process, require emergency generators, and cause a fire or other safety issue. Replace various electrical switchgear, motor control centers, and transformers.	CWT	C	$28,964,710.00				
90	9	12756	Canadian	TX0053961	3,370	Much of the City's collection system is aged and made of clay tile. Replace sewer collection lines with PVC material will help eliminate line breaks and reduce sewage discharges. Replace aged mechanical water meters with automated meters.	CWT	PDC	$1,078,600.00		Yes-BC	$418,000.00	
91	7	12790	White Settlement	TX0047295	17,204	The City has aging infrastructure that is in need of rehabilitation. Project will fund additional asset management and master planning efforts and the rehabilitation of infrastructure identified as high risk.	CWT	PDC	$2,188,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,070,020.00	

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POTW													
92	6	12751	Ennis	TX0047261	18,674	The failing sewerlines are a source of I&I that impacts all downstream components of the collection system and the treatment process. In addition, breaches and surcharges create a health risk including a risk of surface water contamination. The targeted City of Ennis sewerlines are over 50 years old and in extremely degraded condition. These mains have numerous sags and breaches. They are partially clogged with debris in numerous locations, with evidence of surcharges. Many of these lines are aged clay pipe with brick manholes. This project will completely rehabilitate the targeted lines including manhole replacements, new services, and all necessary appurtenances. The City will also prepare and implement an asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$4,479,858.00				12753, 12754
93	6	12753	Ennis	TX0047261	18,674	The failing sewerlines are a source of I&I that impacts all downstream components of the collection system and the treatment process. In addition, breaches and surcharges create a health risk including a risk of surface water contamination. The targeted City of Ennis sewerlines are over 50 years old and in extremely degraded condition. These mains have numerous sags and breaches. They are partially clogged with debris in numerous locations, with evidence of surcharges. Many of these lines are aged clay pipe with brick manholes. This project will completely rehabilitate the targeted lines including manhole replacements, new services, and all necessary appurtenances. The City will develop and implement an asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$10,922,373.00				12751, 12754
94	6	12796	Lubbock		244,507	The City of Lubbock (City) needs to replace their aged water meters with newer meters to address water loss and improve response to distribution system issues. The City proposes to implement a city-wide advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system. This project includes the installation of approximately 86,000 new and/or retrofitted water meters that will send data to the integrated communication network, allowing the City to have real time data on water use and loss.	GPR	C	$20,638,070.00		Yes-BC	$20,638,070.00	

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POTW													
95	5	12768	Graford	TX0104752	730	The waste water treatment plant has multiple violations as a result of the inflow and infiltration caused by defective manholes. Violations include multiple failures to meet the limit for one or more permit parameters as well as failure to maintain compliance with the TCEQ permitted effluent limits. The proposed project consists of making improvements to the collection system by replacing approximately 20 brick manholes throughout the City which are known to cause inflow and infiltration. The existing manholes are old and deteriorated and need to be replaced.	CWT	PDC	$215,000.00		Yes-BC	$215,000.00	11105
96	2	12806	Eagle Pass	TX0107492	52,624	Maintaining capacity requires rehabilitation of the existing treatment plant to remove grit from system and install new grit removal equipment. Also, providing lift station automatic trash racks will improve operations and reduce overflow potential Rehabilitate the existing wastewater treatment plant by replacing the existing carousel-type aeration system with an energy efficient membrane diffuser aeration system and adding headworks facility with grit removal to improve operational efficiency. Additional improvements include providing automatic trash racks at lift station, new equalization basin, and a new digester.	CWT	PDC	$21,999,996.00		Yes-BC	$9,000,000.00	
97	1	12800	Alpine	TX0022985	5,700	The City of Alpine (City) needs to rehabilitate and upgrade their aged wastewater collection and treatment system to improve efficiency and capacity. The City also needs to complete an asset management program for its wastewater treatment system. The City's proposed project includes the rehabilitation of two lift stations, security improvements, rehabilitation of pumps, replace the chemical system, increase the capacity of the reclaimed water storage tank, repair and replace solar panels at the waste treatment plant. The City will also develop an asset management program for their wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$971,200.00		Yes-BC	$80,000.00	
98	1	12839	Granbury	TX0105210	11,193	Several of the City's lift stations have reach the end of their useful lives. The City is proposing to replace several of its lift stations. The project will also include the development of an asset management plan.	CWT	PADC	$5,652,000.00				

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POTW													
99	0	12777	Fayetteville	TX0055077	258	The City has difficulty treating wastewater to permit standards based on rainfall intrusion into the crumbling clay pipes and the open top sludge drying beds. The City of Fayetteville (Fayetteville) proposes to make improvements to their existing wastewater system including replacement of the existing sludge drying beds with a sludge dewatering unit and the replacement of six-inch diameter clay gravity flow sewer pipe.	CWT	DC	$300,000.00				
100	0	12757	Covington	TX0084395	269	The City's current lagoon type treatment system is difficult to maintain for current TCEQ permit thresholds. The City has recently noticed that on cloudy days they are having trouble meeting the E. Coli effluent limit. The current system is not permitted for chlorine disinfection and would require a permit revision for inclusion. The pond has not been cleaned out and is expected to have silted in significantly to the point where the detention time has decreased and no longer provides proper treatment capacity. The City proposes to upgrade their existing WWTP to a more conventional type of treatment.	CWT	PDC	$1,485,000.00				
101	0	12794	Jacksonville	TX0100587	14,803	The Lift Station was installed in the late 1960s. Because of the age of the lift station and its electrical and mechanical components, finding replacement parts is difficult, and requires long lead times. Therefore, the lift station is often out of service for days at a time, until new parts can be located. The lift station is especially susceptible to service interruption due to electrical storms, and extreme weather conditions. Replace 50+ year old lift station with new lift station that has proper capacity, modern submersible pumps, and modern electrical controls.	CWT	PADC	$1,999,000.00	30%			
102	0	12795	Greater Texoma UA	TX0024325	41,567	Components in Primary Clarifier #1 are at risk of failure due to age and corrosion. Improvements to include rehabilitation of primary clarifier and appurtenances as necessary.	CWT	PDC	$1,113,260.00				

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POTW													
103	0	12772	Orange Co WCID # 2	TX0054810	5,269	Currently, flooding causes lengthy plant shutdowns. Elevating sensitive components will minimize future flood damage, decrease the cost of repairs, and significantly reduce disruption of the wastewater treatment process. Elevate sensitive components of the treatment plant on earthen pads to minimize future flooding and plant shutdown. Components to be elevated include the MCC, standby generator, chemical feed equipment, office/laboratory building, and mechanical building. Rehabilitate controls, electrical conduits, and conductors throughout the treatment plant.	CWT	PDC	$2,441,652.00				
104	0	12754	Ennis	TX0047261	18,764	The existing influent lift station includes pumps in an enclosed wet pit/dry pit configuration that is hazardous to enter. Structural failures including concrete spalling are evident in the existing facility. Age of structures and components cause failures on a regular basis. The grit removal devices are not functioning and the chlorine contact chamber is in need of rehabilitation or replacement. Sludge handling and digestion facilities require upgrade Construct a new influent lift station, sludge handling upgrades,process upgrades, and disinfection system at the existing wastewater treatment facility. Prepare and implement asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$6,810,000.00				12751, 12753
105	0	12788	San Antonio Water System	TX0052639	1,691,943	Two lift stations, #246 & #233, cannot support upstream growth in the sewershed. Lift Station #233 is at critical capacity. Construction of approximately 14,800 linear feet of 15-inch gravity wastewater mains. The Upper Segment of the project will eliminate Lift Station #246, and the Lower Segment will allow wastewater flows to bypass Lift Station #233.	CWT	C	$13,219,930.00				
106	0	12911	Orange Co WCID # 1		14,300	The critical electrical, controls, and stand-by generation equipment at the District's Lower Lift Station was destroyed during the flooding event of Hurricane Harvey. The proposed project will replace the electrical, controls, pumps, switch gear, and stand-by generator at the District's Lower Lift Station. The stand-by generator, switch gear, electrical, and controls will be installed on a steel platform that will elevate the equipment above the Hurricane Harvey flood level.		PDC	$500,000.00				
POTW Total		**106**							**$781,496,919.88**	**56**	**44**	**$230,986,228.00**	

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Nonpoint Source													
1	45	12841	Marlin		5,671	The City has experienced several major floods within the project area with the latest disaster declaration in 2016. Improve street drainage in an area generally bounded by 1st St., Williams St., Little St., and Lincoln St.. Relocated utilities as necessary to install the improvements. The storm sewer collection system will drain to a new water quality pond in the City of Mun Park. The new water quality pond will drain into the existing pond in Mun Park and then to Perry Creek which drains into the Brazos River.	GPR	PDC	$6,975,000.00	70%			
Nonpoint Source Total		**1**							**$6,975,000.00**	**1**	**0**	**$0.00**	
Total		**107**							**$788,471,919.88**	**57**	**44**	**$230,986,228.00**	

Phase(s): P-Planning; A-Acquisition; D-Design; C-Construction
Green Type: BC-Business Case; CE-Categorically Eligible; Comb-Project consists of both CE and BC components

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POTW												
1	120	12742	Angelina & Neches RA	TX0056154	151	The existing Angelina County Fresh Water Supply District #1 (FWSD #1) wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) discharges effluent into Segment 0611 of the Angelina River. U.S. EPA lists this segment as impaired water bodies for bacteria. The Angelina County FWSD #1 WWTF has often exceeded surface water discharge limits in the past five years, which has negatively impacted the receiving waters. The Angelina & Neches River Authority proposes to decommission the existing Angelina County Fresh Water Supply District #1 (FWSD #1) wastewater treatment facility. The proposal will require installation of new lift stations, and approximately 32,000 L.F. of force main and/or gravity line in order to transfer it's flows to North Angelina Regional Wastewater Facility (NACRWF). The proposal also includes expanding and upgrading the capacity of the existing NACRWF to handle the additional flows.	PADC	$6,729,700.00	70%			
2	120	12762	Pinehurst	TX0024171	1,933	The existing equipment is aged and failing. Clogged ditches are preventing stormwater from draining through stormwater channels, so it drains into the sewer system, contributes I/I, gets contaminated, and requires treatment. Rehabilitate the wastewater treatment facility by replacing clarifier mechanisms, pumps, bar screen, blowers, MCC equipment, MCC and blower buildings, and cleaning solids from the storm basin. City wide ditch grading and rework to allow stormwater to drain out of street ditches. This will reduce the potential for extended infiltration and inflow into the sanitary sewer collection system and decrease the amount of stormwater exposed to polluted sanitary sewer wastewater.	PDC	$7,014,120.00	50%			
3	114	12805	Kerr County	TX0116742	2,313	Currently the lots within the project area are too small for operating septic systems and violate 30 TAC Chapter 285 standards. The existing septic systems often malfunction, and therefore creating health hazards for the community and the nearby Guadalupe River. The proposed project completes the construction of a new wastewater collection system for the Center Point community and portions of eastern Kerr County. Currently, the unincorporated area utilizes septic systems which have a history of violations and are on lots that are too small for effective operation. The project proposes installation of approximately 177,000 L.F. of collection and transfer mains, 12 lift stations, and improvements to the existing Comfort Waste Water Treatment Plant. Also, an asset management plan will be developed the current design phase.	C	$12,000,000.00	70%			

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POTW												
4	100	12814	Port Arthur	TX0047589	54,913	City of Port Arthur owns and operates two wastewater treatment plants – Main WWTP and Port Acres WWTP. This project includes improvements to the Main WWTP to address aging infrastructure that is operating in a state of imminent failure and to relieve the Port Acres WWTP that has exceeded its permitted capacity by partial diversion of flows from Port Acres WWTP to Arthur Main WWTP. The City is already being funded by the TWDB through CWSRF for the planning, acquisition, and design for the Main WWTP improvements (TWDB Project No. 73688/Loan No. L1000298). This project includes improvements to the Main WWTP to address aging infrastructure that is operating in a state of imminent failure and to relieve the Port Acres WWTP that has exceeded its permitted capacity by partial diversion of flows from Port Acres WWTP to Arthur Main WWTP. This application is to request funds for the construction of the Main WWTP improvements and for the planning, acquisition, design, and construction for the infrastructure to divert flows from the Port Acres WWTP to the Main WWTP.	PADC	$69,341,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$16,000,000.00	
5	93	12840	Missouri City	TX0114855	71,732	Sienna Plantation MUD No.1 plans to discontinue operation of it's No. 3 WWTP package plant. The City proposes to expand its Steep Bank / Flat Bank WWTP facility to allow taking Sienna Plantation MUD WWTP No. 3 offline. City plant will be upgraded for Type I reuse effluent. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan.	PDC	$27,750,000.00		Yes-BC	$27,750,000.00	
6	91	12752	Houston	TX0096172	2,233,310	Significant inflow and infiltration and sanitary sewer over flows in the collection system. The project includes: sanitary sewer rehabilitation by sliplining and pipebursting methods, cured-in-place method, or sanitary sewer cleaning and televised inspection in support of rehabilitation.	C	$44,000,000.00				
7	90	12816	Arlington	TX0022802	383,899	The City of Arlington's identifies existing 8" to 66" wastewater pipelines as deteriorated with high failure potential, and excessive I/I. The 66" pipeline has experienced one failure resulting in massive inflow due to the proximity to Village Creek. The City of Arlington's project includes replacement of approximately 6,400 L.F. of deteriorated 8" to 66" wastewater pipelines addressing high potential for failure, and excessive I/I.	C	$6,878,144.00		Yes-BC	$6,878,114.00	

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POTW												
8	90	12802	San Antonio Water System	TX0065641	1,691,943	The lake discharges periodically in response to significant rainfall events. Discharges occur through a gated-spillway structure into Cottonmouth Creek, which flows into the Medina River. When discharges occur, SAWS is required to monitor and report flow, as well as water quality sampling results of analysis for its permitted constituents. Due to the eutrophic nature of the lake and its correspondingly high phytoplankton biomass, the facility has periodically not met the permit limits for pH, BOD5, DO and TSS. SAWS is exploring the concept of constructing approximately 115 acres of treatment wetlands downstream of the dam to improve the quality of water discharged from the lake. Outflow from the wetland would be discharged to either Cottonmouth Creek or to the Medina River. The spillway of the Mitchell Lake dam would be raised to a proposed elevation of 525.8 ft msl.	C	$1,228,209.00		Yes-BC	$1,200,000.00	
9	90	12773	San Juan	TX0057592	30,800	The City's WWTP is old and requires replacement an/or rehabilitation of major equipment components that are failing and worn-out. The City proposes a new SCADA system and electrical/mechanical upgrades to improvement operation practices. Additionally, site improvements will include a new plant office and lab.	PDC	$8,540,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$450,000.00	
10	90	12901	San Juan	TX0057592	30,810	Due to the inability of these lift stations to pump during rain events, there has been raw water spills, overcharging manholes and back ups into residences. The project will rehabilitate/replace/enlarge 6 lift stations and the construction of associated force mains to address capacity issues within the current wastewater collection system. This project application will fund construction only. Planning and design were previously funded with Project 73637, SFY 2012 IUP.	C	$3,945,000.00	30%			12266, 9399
11	87	12767	Comanche	TX0022730	4,320	Inflow and infiltration has caused inefficiencies at the wastewater treatment plant resulting in violations including: failure to meet the limit for one or more parameter, exceeding the permit limit by more than 40%, and failure to maintain permit limits. The proposed project consists of replacing existing sewer lines throughout the City's collection system which are known to cause significant inflow and infiltration (I/I). The phases would include planning, design and construction of the project.	PDC	$425,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$425,000.00	

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POTW												
12	87	12822	Grand Prairie	TX0022802	185,631	The City of Grand Prairie are experiencing high amounts of I/I due to it's aging and deteriorated collection piping conditions identified in segments of the collection system. The City of Grand Prairie proposes to replace approximately 10,477 linear feet of existing 6-inch to 18-inch wastewater mains with 8-inch to 18-inch pipe identified in various locations to eliminate high I/I.	C	$3,672,000.00		Yes-BC	$3,672,000.00	
13	85	12810	Throckmorton	TX0024856	882	The City of Throckmorton cannot meet their discharge permit standards with their current pond system. The City proposes to install irrigation facilities and transition to a no-discharge facility.	PDC	$750,000.00	30%			
14	84	12750	Iola	TX0092363	486	The Town of Iola does not have a municipal sanitary sewer system. The existing individual on-site sanitary sewage facilities (OSSFs) are not adequate to meet the State of Texas and Grimes County Health Department regulations. A majority of these OSSFs are not functioning properly due to age, soil conditions, or available treatment area and are experiencing back-ups, leakage, or direct discharge of untreated wastewater. This wastewater is frequently visible in a large number of the yards and ditches, posing health, safety, and environmental concerns. A nuisance investigation in the Town of Iola, Grimes County, Texas, was conducted by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) at the request of the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) on February 9, 2011. A nuisance determination was granted by the DSHS on February 21, 2011. The proposed collection system will utilize gravity flow to collect raw sewage from each service connection and transport it to the proposed wastewater treatment plant site. The project includes collection system, lift stations, force main, and a new package WWTP. An asset management plan and system-wide energy optimization study will be part of this project.	PADC	$10,995,000.00	70%			

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POTW												
15	82	12744	Brady	TX0034312	5,509	Essentially the existing WWTP is over 50-years old and has reached the end of its useful life, is failing on several counts, and under TCEQ enforcement. All rotating mechanical equipment, pumps, motors at treatment units are in an advanced stage of deterioration to a degree that the viability of biological processes are at risk of compromise or failure. Additionally, concrete walls and support beams as well as metal walkways in critical areas are severely corroded or damaged and pose serious risks to the safety of operators during routine maintenance activities. The WWTP is currently under two Agreed Orders from the TCEQ, the second due to violations of the WWTP's ammonia-nitrogen limit. Lastly, the plant is withing the 100-yr floodplain. Construct a new WWTP elevated out of the 100-yr floodplain. The City is also working on an asset management plan.	C	$14,705,500.00	50%	Yes-BC	$1,000,000.00	
17	79	12763	Cleburne	TX0047155	33,698	The WWTF requires increased functional organic treatment capacity and increased wet weather treatment capacity to consistantly meet permitted parameters. The WWTF also requires a higher level of treatment to produce indirect potable reuse (IPR) quality water and Type I reuse water. Project 1: A new treatment train with an annual average daily flow (AADF) capacity of 3.5 MGD and a peak two-hour flow (P2HF) capacity of 17 MGD will be built. The new treatment train will consist of fine screening, grit removal, activated sludge basins designed for biological nutrient removal, secondary clarification, tertiary disk filtration, and ultraviolet (UV) disinfection. Once implemented, the new treatment train will increase the WWTF's overall capacity to 9.5 MGD AADF and 34 MGD P2HF. The new treatment train will primarily produce reclaimed effluent for water reuse applications. An ongoing integrated water supply and reuse master plan has identified the WWTF as a critical component in the City's water supply portfolio through both indirect potable reuse of the WWTF's reclaimed effluent to supplement the City's primary water supply reservoir and direct nonpotable reuse of reclaimed effluent to provide Type I and II reuse water to industrial and non-consumptive water users.	PADC	$40,135,612.00		Yes-CE	$19,250,000.00	

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POTW												
18	78	12904	Dripping Springs		3,140	Growth in the Dripping Springs area of North Hays County is precipitating the need for more wastewater effluent treatment capacity. The City of Dripping Springs is pursuing a TPDES permit for expansion of its South Regional Wastewater System. A draft permit for expansion is pending at the TCEQ. The purpose of the new permit is to increase capacity of the South Regional Wastewater System and change its method of effluent disposal to accommodate growth in the Dripping Springs area. Its existing permit capacity is a total of 348,000 GPD with 162,000 GPD being subsurface land application and 186,000 GPD being surface application. The City proposes to increase capacity at the existing WWTP, abandon the subsurface drip irrigation area to surface irrigation area for 30 TAC, Chapter 210 reuse, and convert the surface irrigation area to 30 TAC, Chapter 210 reuse, and discharge treated effluent to Walnut Springs, a tributary to Onion Creek on an as needed basis. It is the intention of the City to use as much treated effluent for reuse such that discharges to Onion Creek would be very infrequent. The City has several existing	PADC	$43,630,196.00		Yes-BC	$18,275,460.00	
19	76	12834	North Alamo WSC	TX0134902	3,260	Development of the project area was at a substandard condition where sanitary sewer service was not include as part of the land development. Lot sizes in the targeted subdivisions are less than the current requirements for onsite septic tank and drain field disposal systems. Currently, the majority of residents of each of the areas identified are served by inadequate, under-designed, or improperly designed on-site wastewater disposal system. The use of pit privies is a common in these areas. Surface discharge of gray water is common these areas in order to reduce the wastewater load on the subsurface systems. This highly compacted and populated area lacking appropriate wastewater facilities is a public health risk. Construction funding to provide first-time sewer service to a cluster of 10 colonias within North Alamo's Sewer system area. The collection system project consist of the construction of approximately 55,932 feet of gravity sewer pipe, 5,955 feet of force main, 182 manholes, 519 feet of highway crossing bores, 150 feet of canal or ditch crossings, three lift stations, and other work required to bring the area back to equal or better condition. Work is largely proposed in alleys or along existing crossing roadsides. Some work is across agriculture land or along drainage ditches where easements have been secured.	C	$15,854,000.00	70%			

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POTW												
20	71	12780	Dublin	TX0054348	4,207	The City of Dublin (City) is experiencing excessive inflow and infiltration into deteriorated clay tile sewer lines. The City of Dublin (City) proposes to replace existing, deteriorated clay tile sewer lines causing excessive infiltration and inflow. The City also proposes to extend sewer services to approximately 15 households eliminating their on-site sewage facilities.	PDC	$3,500,000.00				
22	70	12820	Royalwood MUD	TX0062952	1,982	Aged WWTP (some components approx. 40 yrs old) and plant site in need of repair/improvements. The proposed project will rehabilitate the existing controls and infrastructure that the plant remains operational and continues to produce quality effluent. Project includes replacement of existing motor control center and air diffuser system, recoating of above ground yard piping and headworks, and repairing of control building roof. The project also includes site cleanup and security/access upgrades by installing new chain link fence and site access road and removing and disposing of existing abandoned sludge drying beds, piping and sand/silt units.	PDC	$758,600.00				
23	66	12830	Stamford	TX0025411	3,033	The City's aging sewer lines are very brittle and prone to breakage and clogging and have the potential to be a significant source of inflow and infiltration into the collection system. The existing lift station has reached the end of its useful life and is in constant need of repair. The proposed project includes replacement of an existing lift station and replacement of aging sewer lines in the collection system.	PDC	$3,871,000.00				
27	61	12568	Mission	TX0070017	2,854	The City of Mission received Economically Distressed Area Program (EDAP) funding to complete the planning and design for connection of approximately 14 subdivisions in North Mission to the City's centralized collection and treatment systems. The subdivisions currently rely on septic tanks, pit privies and drain field systems for wastewater treatment. Construction of the sanitary facilities for which planning and design has been completed under EDAP funding. The project provides for construction of wastewater collection facilities to bring first time organized sewer service to 14 subdivisions in North Mission. The proposed project consists of approximately 53,343 feet of gravity sewer pipe. 6,814 feet of force main, 161 manholes, 400 feet of canal or ditch crossings, two lift stations.	C	$5,052,000.00				

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POTW												
31	60	12836	Acton MUD	TX0105155	8,655	The neighborhoods to be served in this project have been identified as "hot spots" on Lake Granbury where high coliform readings are regularly recorded. This project will allow old septic systems to be abandoned and allow residents to utilize the sewer collection system. Acton MUD is proposing to expand their sewer collection system to include several neighborhoods near Lake Granbury which are currently served by old, dilapidated, leaking septic tanks. Three of these neighborhoods are at lake level and will require grinder pumps and small diameter low pressure sewer to properly service each residence. Conventional gravity sewer will service the remainder the proposed area. Two lift stations are planned and will pump wastewater via a proposed 6-inch force main to the Rhea Road sewer main. These neighborhoods have also been identified as "hot spots" on Lake Granbury where high coliform readings are regularly recorded. This project will allow old septic systems to be abandoned and allow residents to utilize the sewer collection system. The design of these improvements will also include the development of a collection system asset management plan.	PDC	$12,594,000.00				
40	45	12798	Haskell	TX0026891	3,300	The City of Haskell (City) operates an old, inefficient activated sludge WWTP that frequently violates effluent discharge limits. As a result, operational costs are escalating. The City is proposing to replace the old WWTP with a new lagoon and pond system followed by irrigation for a no discharge system. The City is also proposing to replace approximately 4 blocks of dilapidated section of wastewater line along Avenue H from North 8th street to North 4th street.	PADC	$6,300,000.00				
42	41	12786	Horseshoe Bay		4,956	Capacity and community growth are causing the effluent to be negatively effected by weekend/recreational shock demands and loading. Expansion of existing 0.800 MGD wastewater reclamation facilities to 1.200 MGD to include increased Sequence Batch Reactor treatment structures and related equipment and rehabilitation of existing effluent holding pond liner.	C	$5,244,000.00				
53	31	12740	Forsan		207	Removal of cesspools and septic tanks on undersized lots. The proposed project includes the installation of a new wastewater collection system which will replace the existing OSSF facilities currently in use throughout the City. The proposed collection system will flow to a new WWTP currently under construction which will be owned and operated by Forsan ISD. The project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the City.	PADC	$5,575,000.00				

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POTW												
55	31	12787	Olmito WSC	TX0113875	7,161	To correct overloading portions of the existing wastewater collections system and to add wastewater service in developing areas The project will install two new master lift stations in the existing collection system. One of the master lift stations will provide wastewater service to new developed areas and will also allow the redirection of sewer from the existing developed areas to this lift station. This lift station will pump wastewater directly the wastewater treatment plant. New gravity mains and force mains are part of the lift station project. The second proposed master lift station will be located on the northern part of the community. The new lift station purpose is to provide wastewater service to an area which is currently experiencing problems in handling current wastewater flows. The proposed project will construct a large lift station which will pump directly into the wastewater treatment plant. The project will replace a small existing lift station and also will decommission two small lift stations.	C	$3,445,000.00	30%			
56	30	12818	Harris Co FWSD # 47	TX0022462	2,434	Several of the units at the WWTP are in need of rehabilitation and/or replacement, being over 40-years old. The project includes rehabilitation/replacement of the WWTP lift station including new controls and pumps with rehabilitation of the wet well, installation of pretreatment solution to minimize FOG (fats, oils and grease) and additions to the structure to make it more flexible for future maintenance and operation.	PDC	$986,500.00		Yes-BC	$146,000.00	
59	27	12833	Garland	TX0024678	234,213	The City of Garland (City) needs to replace portions of their deteriorated sanitary sewer collection system to address inflow and infiltration (I /I) into the system. The City entered into an sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) agreement with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to address the I/I. The City needs to replace sanitary sewer system piping to correct major sources of infiltration/inflow into the system. Replacement of the deteriorated pipe will restore capacity to the system.	C	$2,250,000.00		Yes-BC	$2,250,000.00	
60	26	12748	Colorado City		4,071	N/A The mechanical equipment at the headworks at the existing wastewater treatment plant has begun to fail. A January 2018 TCEQ inspection cited the City for failure to properly maitain treatment plant bar screen material. (attached) The head works equipment is proposed to be replaced with a new automatic bar screen, grit trap, grit classifier, sludge belt press, feed pump, associated sludge processing equipment, and piping. The possibility of land applying sludge at the WWTP site is also being considered and would require a permit from TCEQ.	PDC	$2,650,000.00				

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POTW												
63	25	12801	Los Fresnos	TX0091243	6,376	The concrete and mechanical components of the existing headworks have excessive corrosion and have deteriorated past the point of repair and must be replaced. Improvements to WWTP Headworks, including new bar screen and grit removal system.	PDC	$1,296,000.00				
64	25	12755	Jacksonville	TX0100587	14,803	The sanitary sewer collection system experiences significant infiltration and inflow, is old, and consists of Vitrified Clay Pipe (VCP), cast iron pipe (CIP) and concrete pipe. During rain events, flows at the wastewater treatment facility increase by 50% to 200%, depending on the intensity of rainfall. There have been 10 documented cases of sanitary sewer overflows within this collection system in the past five years. Remove and replace approx. 17,000 LF of deteriorated 6", 8", & 10" pipe and related appurtenances.	C	$3,637,400.00	30%	Yes-BC	$2,993,500.00	
66	22	12826	Eden	TX0079804	2,766	Debris released into WW system and lift station from local prison clogging lift station filters and routinely damaging pumps. In addition, one area withing the service area is not currently being served and is on OSSFs. Install new lift station with mechanical fine screen upstream of existing lift station to filter out any debris from the local prison. In addition, install new screens at main entry point to the WWTP to extend useful life of pumps. Lastly, approximately 40 connections are proposed to be tied into the City's wastewater collection system, which will allow the existing septic tanks and drain fields to be abandoned. The improvements will require a lift station and approximately 3,200 LF of gravity sewer and associated force main. This section of the City is known to contain rocky conditions, so subsurface exploration will be necessary during the planning phase to provide sufficient data to complete design. The City will develop an asset management plan as part of the project.	PDC	$2,486,000.00				
68	20	12769	Greater Texoma UA	TX0068756	2,300	Project is necessary to address aging infrastructure in need of replacement. In addition, project will provide for increasing capacity of WWTP from 0.35 MGD to 0.9 MGD to address TCEQ permitting requirements, through construction of new treatment processes and pipelines, and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure Construction of new treatment processes and pipelines as well as the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure.	PADC	$10,525,000.00				
72	15	12835	Lower Valley WD		93,061	The Lower Valley Water District (District) needs to replace their aged water meters to address water loss issues. The District is proposing to replace their 10-year old or older meters with an automated metering infrastructure (AMI) metering system to address water loss.	C	$5,720,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$5,200,000.00	

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POTW												
73	12	12775	Alma		330	The City is along the I-45 corridor between Dallas and Houston and is experiencing growth. Currently, all existing residents and businesses are on septics. In addition, the City is constructing a collection line from a single business customer to send this business' effluent to Ennis but this is a temporary solution. The City needs a permanent solution to their long-term needs. The City proposes to construct a new collection system and WWTP to meet the City's long-term needs.	PADC	$5,040,000.00				
74	12	12819	Slaton		5,800	The new force main is needed to provide redundancy and the new generator is needed to provide emergency power. The City pumps flows from the City main Lift Station to the Waste Water Treatment Plant through a single 10-inch force main. The project proposes a new force main to provide redundancy while City Staff is able to repair the older force main while the proposed force main will continue operation and service. The City is also proposing installation of a permanent generator at the main lift station to provide back-up power and avoid service disruptions if the main power is down.	PDC	$2,569,500.00				
75	12	12821	Balch Springs	TX0047848	25,043	Significant I/I and failures in aging VCP collection system pipe. Replace approximately 17,697 linear feet of existing 6-inch to 10-inch VCP wastewater mains with 6-inch to 10-inch HDPE pipe in various locations within the City. The City has been replacing aging VCP pipelines that are a significant source of I/I and failures within the City utilizing pipe-bursting.	C	$1,281,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,281,000.00	
77	11	12825	Horizon Regional MUD	TX0086045	3,313	The resident report that a significant percentage of septic systems have failed resulting in surface ponding of wastewater on the subject lots or running off into adjacent streets. Installation of a wastewater collection system within Horizon View Community for routing to the existing Horizon Regional MUD wastewater treatment plant. This would be include approximately 36,000 feet of 8-inch sanitary sewer and approximately 1800 feet of 12-inch sanitary sewer within the Horizon View Community. The lines will be placed within existing road right of way requiring removal and replacement of 44,830 square yards of asphalt paving. As the addition of Horizon View Community is an unplanned addition to the Horizon Regional MUD for each wastewater connection within the Horizon View Community. This will be used by Horizon Regional MUD as part of the funding to support expansion to the wastewater treatment facility required in part by the allocation of capacity to the Horizon View Community.	PADC	$11,000,000.00				

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POTW												
86	10	12791	Falfurrias		8,151	The City of Falfurrias (City) is experiencing some collection and treatment system failures as a result of aging and failing system components. The City needs to improve the sewer system in order to avoid TCEQ violations. The City of Falfurrias (City) is proposing to make improvements to its wastewater collection system and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). Collection system improvements include replacement of lift stations and gravity and force main pipelines. Also proposed are improvements to the WWTP that includes repairs to the clarifiers, addition of drying beds, and the installation of head-works equipment , electrical and other site miscellaneous improvements.	C	$5,100,000.00	50%			
88	10	12782	Groves	TX0117960	15,967	The existing lift stations are unable to keep up with existing flows. Existing gravity line is undersized for the flow conveyed. Existing force main does not convey flows to most efficient location. Rehabilitate existing Taft Ave lift station with abandonment of original wet well, new flow control box, and new order control equipment. Replace existing Owen Street lift station including wet well, pumps, electrical, and controls. Install new force main for Owen Street Lift Station to route flows to Taft Avenue lift station and alleviate flows on existing system. Rehabilitate 6400 LF of gravity line along Terrell Avenue between Taft Avenue and Highway 73.	PDC	$4,224,880.00				
89	10	12779	San Antonio Water System	TX0077801	1,691,943	Various electrical switchgear, motor control centers, and transformers are aging, in poor condition, and/or do not meet Federal, State, and Local electrical codes. The Dos Rios WRC has been in operation since 1987 and Leon Creek has been in operation since the 1960's, and the plants electrical equipment is in poor condition. Failure of this equipment could interrupt the treatment process, require emergency generators, and cause a fire or other safety issue. Replace various electrical switchgear, motor control centers, and transformers.	C	$28,964,710.00				

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Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Population	Project Description	Eligible Phase(s)	Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Related PIF #'s
POTW												
92	6	12751	Ennis	TX0047261	18,674	The failing sewerlines are a source of I&I that impacts all downstream components of the collection system and the treatment process. In addition, breaches and surcharges create a health risk including a risk of surface water contamination. The targeted City of Ennis sewerlines are over 50 years old and in extremely degraded condition. These mains have numerous sags and breaches. They are partially clogged with debris in numerous locations, with evidence of surcharges. Many of these lines are aged clay pipe with brick manholes. This project will completely rehabilitate the targeted lines including manhole replacements, new services, and all necessary appurtenances. The City will also prepare and implement an asset management plan.	PDC	$4,479,858.00				12753, 12754
93	6	12753	Ennis	TX0047261	18,674	The failing sewerlines are a source of I&I that impacts all downstream components of the collection system and the treatment process. In addition, breaches and surcharges create a health risk including a risk of surface water contamination. The targeted City of Ennis sewerlines are over 50 years old and in extremely degraded condition. These mains have numerous sags and breaches. They are partially clogged with debris in numerous locations, with evidence of surcharges. Many of these lines are aged clay pipe with brick manholes. This project will completely rehabilitate the targeted lines including manhole replacements, new services, and all necessary appurtenances. The City will develop and implement an asset management plan.	PDC	$10,922,373.00				12751, 12754
94	6	12796	Lubbock		244,507	The City of Lubbock (City) needs to replace their aged water meters with newer meters to address water loss and improve response to distribution system issues. The City proposes to implement a city-wide advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system. This project includes the installation of approximately 86,000 new and/or retrofitted water meters that will send data to the integrated communication network, allowing the City to have real time data on water use and loss.	C	$20,638,070.00		Yes-BC	$20,638,070.00	
97	1	12800	Alpine	TX0022985	5,700	The City of Alpine (City) needs to rehabilitate and upgrade their aged wastewater collection and treatment system to improve efficiency and capacity. The City also needs to complete an asset management program for its wastewater treatment system. The City's proposed project includes the rehabilitation of two lift stations, security improvements, rehabilitation of pumps, replace the chemical system, increase the capacity of the reclaimed water storage tank, repair and replace solar panels at the waste treatment plant. The City will also develop an asset management program for their wastewater system.	PDC	$971,200.00		Yes-BC	$80,000.00	

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POTW												
98	1	12839	Granbury	TX0105210	11,193	Several of the City's lift stations have reach the end of their useful lives. The City is proposing to replace several of its lift stations. The project will also include the development of an asset management plan.	PADC	$5,652,000.00				
99	0	12777	Fayetteville	TX0055077	258	The City has difficulty treating wastewater to permit standards based on rainfall intrusion into the crumbling clay pipes and the open top sludge drying beds. The City of Fayetteville (Fayetteville) proposes to make improvements to their existing wastewater system including replacement of the existing sludge drying beds with a sludge dewatering unit and the replacement of six-inch diameter clay gravity flow sewer pipe.	DC	$300,000.00				
100	0	12757	Covington	TX0084395	269	The City's current lagoon type treatment system is difficult to maintain for current TCEQ permit thresholds. The City has recently noticed that on cloudy days they are having trouble meeting the E. Coli effluent limit. The current system is not permitted for chlorine disinfection and would require a permit revision for inclusion. The pond has not been cleaned out and is expected to have silted in significantly to the point where the detention time has decreased and no longer provides proper treatment capacity. The City proposes to upgrade their existing WWTP to a more conventional type of treatment.	PDC	$1,485,000.00				
102	0	12795	Greater Texoma UA	TX0024325	41,567	Components in Primary Clarifier #1 are at risk of failure due to age and corrosion. Improvements to include rehabilitation of primary clarifier and appurtenances as necessary.	PDC	$1,113,260.00				
103	0	12772	Orange Co WCID # 2	TX0054810	5,269	Currently, flooding causes lengthy plant shutdowns. Elevating sensitive components will minimize future flood damage, decrease the cost of repairs, and significantly reduce disruption of the wastewater treatment process. Elevate sensitive components of the treatment plant on earthen pads to minimize future flooding and plant shutdown. Components to be elevated include the MCC, standby generator, chemical feed equipment, office/laboratory building, and mechanical building. Rehabilitate controls, electrical conduits, and conductors throughout the treatment plant.	PDC	$2,441,652.00				

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POTW												
104	0	12754	Ennis	TX0047261	18,764	The existing influent lift station includes pumps in an enclosed wet pit/dry pit configuration that is hazardous to enter. Structural failures including concrete spalling are evident in the existing facility. Age of structures and components cause failures on a regular basis. The grit removal devices are not functioning and the chlorine contact chamber is in need of rehabilitation or replacement. Sludge handling and digestion facilities require upgrade Construct a new influent lift station, sludge handling upgrades,process upgrades, and disinfection system at the existing wastewater treatment facility. Prepare and implement asset management plan.	PAD	$800,000.00				12751, 12753
105	0	12788	San Antonio Water System	TX0052639	1,691,943	Two lift stations, #246 & #233, cannot support upstream growth in the sewershed. Lift Station #233 is at critical capacity. Construction of approximately 14,800 linear feet of 15-inch gravity wastewater mains. The Upper Segment of the project will eliminate Lift Station #246, and the Lower Segment will allow wastewater flows to bypass Lift Station #233.	C	$13,219,930.00				
106	0	12911	Orange Co WCID # 1		14,300	The critical electrical, controls, and stand-by generation equipment at the District's Lower Lift Station was destroyed during the flooding event of Hurricane Harvey. The proposed project will replace the electrical, controls, pumps, switch gear, and stand-by generator at the District's Lower Lift Station. The stand-by generator, switch gear, electrical, and controls will be installed on a steel platform that will elevate the equipment above the Hurricane Harvey flood level.	PDC	$500,000.00				
POTW Total		**54**						**$514,187,414.00**	**15**	**17**	**$127,489,144.00**	

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Nonpoint Source												
1	45	12841	Marlin		5,671	The City has experienced several major floods within the project area with the latest disaster declaration in 2016. Improve street drainage in an area generally bounded by 1st St., Williams St., Little St., and Lincoln St.. Relocated utilities as necessary to install the improvements. The storm sewer collection system will drain to a new water quality pond in the City of Mun Park. The new water quality pond will drain into the existing pond in Mun Park and then to Perry Creek which drains into the Brazos River.	PDC	$6,975,000.00	70%			
Nonpoint Source Total		**1**						**$6,975,000.00**	**1**	**0**	**$0.00**	
Total		**55**						**$521,162,414.00**	**16**	**17**	**$127,489,144.00**	

Phase(s): P-Planning; A-Acquisition; D-Design; C-Construction
Green Type: BC-Business Case; CE-Categorically Eligible; Comb-Project consists of both CE and BC components

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Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Green Description	Eligible Phase(s)	Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Subsidized Green
POTW											
4	100	12814	Port Arthur	TX0047589	The following energy efficient and environmentally innovative technologies are included in the proposed project: 1. AquaPrimeTM Filtration System: The AquaPrimeTM filtration system proposed in Phase 1 of the project is an innovative technology for primary and wet-weather applications. The AquaPrimeTM filtration will replace the existing non-functional stormwater clarifier at the Main WWTP. This filtration system is robust and can handle a wide range of flow characteristics. The proposed AquaPrimeTM filtration system for the Main WWTP will eliminate the need for a new stormwater clarifier for wet weather management in Phase 1 and potentially also eliminate the expansion of the solids contact aeration basins and final clarifiers, thereby significantly reducing the overall carbon footprint and energy consumption at the Main WWTP. 2. Trickling Filter System Improvements: The Main WWTP currently has two-stage trickling filters that operate in series which requires two pumping stations. In	PADC	$69,341,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$16,000,000.00	
5	93	12840	Missouri City	TX0114855	The proposed plant improvements will not only upgrade the plant's ability to produce Type I reclaimed water, but will also increase the plant capacity, which will increase the net volume of reclaimed water available. Reuse of effluent is a key strategy of the local regional plan, specifically to reduce groundwater usage for non-potable uses, to minimize risk of subsidence in the area.	PDC	$27,750,000.00		Yes-BC	$27,750,000.00	X
7	90	12816	Arlington	TX0022802	A complete TWDB 0162 has been prepared to demonstrate the business case for green project reserve eligibility with the cost of removal of the infiltration of $6,878,144 through implementation of the project being less than the $7,173,561 cost impact of the infiltration inflow over the service life of the improvements.	C	$6,878,144.00		Yes-BC	$6,878,114.00	X
8	90	12802	San Antonio Water System	TX0065641	SAWS is exploring the concept of expanding treatment wetlands to improve water quality discharge from Mitchell Lake by doing a pilot wetland study and constructing a two acre wetland, as described in the attached document. This meets the wetlands management project definition in the TWDB Green Project Reserve criteria in TWDB-0161 Technical Guidance sections 1.2-1, 1.2-7 and 1.2-8.	C	$1,228,209.00		Yes-BC	$1,200,000.00	X

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Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Green Description	Eligible Phase(s)	Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Subsidized Green
POTW											
9	90	12773	San Juan	TX0057592	Existing Aeration basin mechanical two speed motors are being converted to Variable Frequency Drives with Dissolved Oxygen control. It is calculated that approximately the City could achieve 20% power savings over the existing mechanical aeration. Estimated yearly savings are approximated to be about $ 45,000 per year	PDC	$8,540,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$450,000.00	
11	87	12767	Comanche	TX0022730	The green element of the proposed project would include energy efficiency. The project shall reduce the amount of inflow/infiltration (I/I) caused by the old and deteriorated sewer lines and brick manholes.	PDC	$425,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$425,000.00	X
12	87	12822	Grand Prairie	TX0022802	Energy efficiency	C	$3,672,000.00		Yes-BC	$3,672,000.00	X
15	82	12744	Brady	TX0034312	The green elements of this effort include a significant replacement/upgrade to the plant aeration process and motors to provide additional energy efficiencies in the process. VFDs will be considered in specific operations to reduce wasted energy usage. Additionally, the plant chlorination and dechlorination systems will be replaced by an energy efficient UV disinfection system, which will greatly decrease the overall chemical usage of the plant, while increasing operator's safety. Improvements to the quality of the sludge will result in much less water wasted from the system. Finally, an expanded plant reuse system will help to reduce to the overall potable water usage at the site, decreasing holistic energy and water usage.	C	$14,705,500.00	50%	Yes-BC	$1,000,000.00	
17	79	12763	Cleburne	TX0047155	An ongoing Integrated Water Supply and Reuse Master Plan is being conducted for the City that has identified that the most cost effective and energy efficient method to fulfill the City's future water supply deficit as indirect potable reuse through augmentation of the City's primary water supply reservoir with reclaimed effluent. The City has already received a permit for discharging reclaimed effluent to the water supply reservoir, but new construction is necessary to realize the benefits of the permitted outfall. Project 1 includes improvements necessary at the wastewater treatment plant to produce suitable water quality for indirect potable reuse including a new treatment train with a biological nutrient removal activated sludge process, back-up chemical disinfection, tertiary cloth media filtration, UV disinfection and all associated site work and piping. The improvements will also allow the City to consistently produce Type I quality reuse water that will be sold to non-consumpti	PADC	$40,135,612.00		Yes-CE	$19,250,000.00	X
18	78	12904	Dripping Springs		Reuse	PADC	$43,630,196.00		Yes-BC	$18,275,460.00	X

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POTW											
56	30	12818	Harris Co FWSD # 47	TX0022462	The project will include replacing 13 year old motors with IE3 premium energy efficiency motors and replacing the controls of the pumps to have variable frequency drives.	PDC	$986,500.00		Yes-BC	$146,000.00	
59	27	12833	Garland	TX0024678	Collection system I/I corrections will save energy for pumping, reduced treatment cost and are cost effective.	C	$2,250,000.00		Yes-BC	$2,250,000.00	X
64	25	12755	Jacksonville	TX0100587	The East Side Sanitary Sewer Collection System Project conveys approximately 60% of the total flow delivered to the Double Creek WWTF. Dry weather flows at the WWTF average 1.4 MGD. Wet Weather flows approach permitted limits, which is 2.9 MGD. This means a wet weather flow increase of 1.5 MGD, due exclusively to infiltration. If the East Side Collection System is contributing 60% of the infiltration (0.9 MGD), and the removal and replacement of the collection system reduces the infiltration by 65%, then the total wet weather flow to the Double Creek WWTF will be reduced by 0.59 MGD, or 20.3% This would make the East Side Sanitary Sewer Collection System Project eligible for CWSRF GPR funding under Section 3, Energy Efficiency. This project will also reduce sanitary sewer overflows and other unplanned releases of untreated sewage into the environment due to line breaks and poor quality manholes. This could make the project eligible for CWSRF GPR funding under Section 1 Green Infras	C	$3,637,400.00	30%	Yes-BC	$2,993,500.00	X
72	15	12835	Lower Valley WD		water efficiency	C	$5,720,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$5,200,000.00	X

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POTW											
75	12	12821	Balch Springs	TX0047848	Under Energy Efficiency category: Cost to remove the I/I being $1,281,000 through implementation of the project being less than the $1,674,961 cost impact of the I/I over the service life of the improvements.	C	$1,281,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,281,000.00	X
94	6	12796	Lubbock		AMI is compliant with the “Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Green Project Reserve (GPR) Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility” 2.2-3.a(i) Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI)	C	$20,638,070.00		Yes-BC	$20,638,070.00	X
97	1	12800	Alpine	TX0022985	Repair and replace existing solar panels at treatment facility	PDC	$971,200.00		Yes-BC	$80,000.00	
POTW Total		**17**					**$251,789,831.00**	**6**	**17**	**$127,489,144.00**	
Total		**17**					**$251,789,831.00**	**6**	**17**	**$127,489,144.00**	

Phase(s): P-Planning; A-Acquisition; D-Design; C-Construction
Green Type: BC-Business Case; CE-Categorically Eligible; Comb-Project consists of both CE and BC components