

APPENDIX K
FINANCING MECHANISMS

Appendix K – Financing Mechanisms

This appendix reviews funding programs available to water users in the West Central Brazos study area for water supply infrastructure projects. For each program discussed below, the purpose of the program, eligible applicants, restrictions on the use of funds, the loan maturity, the interest rate, and the total available funding are reported where available. Water users that are interested in one of these programs should contact the program manager to determine whether additional restrictions apply.

1.0 Market Financing

Market financing through local bank loans and municipal bonds that are repaid through increased fees and revenues are the primary mechanisms for funding municipal infrastructure projects. This funding mechanism places the burden of paying for the capital improvements on the beneficiaries of the project. It also provides for local control in the implementation and timing of the needed improvements. Private and local financing (both taxable and tax-exempt) will continue to be an integral component for financing water infrastructure, especially for non-municipal users. This is because most non-municipal water users are involved in for-profit activities, and most public water supply infrastructure funding programs are available only to non-profit entities. It will be necessary for many non-municipal users to locate private financing sources.

Service providers have historically used various debt instruments to fund costs that were not covered by governmental assistance. The conventional debt instruments that public entities have used for long-term financing include General Obligation Bonds, Revenue Bonds, Double-Barreled Bonds and Certificates of Obligation.

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation Bonds (GOs) are secured by the full faith and credit of the city or the issuing taxing authority entity and used for a specific purpose. GOs are secured by the pledge of a city's ad valorem taxing power. One disadvantage of GO bonds is that the approval process usually takes a longer amount of time. The public must authorize the issuance of this bond through an election. In addition, the governmental issuer may have a practical or legal debt limit

that they must adhere to. The positive aspects of GOs are that they are considered the most secure type of debt obligation and the issuance process tends to be simpler and less costly.

Revenue Bonds

Revenue Bonds are completely paid for by the revenue received from the provision of a service. Thus, repayment of Revenue Bonds used in the financing of water and wastewater facility improvements is made through the revenue collected from the designated revenue source, i.e. water sales and wastewater treatment. The Service Provider must/should conduct a cost of service and rate design study in which the revenue requirements include not only the operation and maintenance costs for the system, but also the debt service payments and reserve fund deposits for this debt. Revenue Bonds may have any number of reserve fund requirements including debt service reserve fund, construction fund, renewal and replacement fund, operating fund, insurance fund, and/or arbitrage rebate fund. The Service Provider must also be aware of any coverage requirements required for the issuance of the Revenue Bond. The issuance of Revenue Bonds is limited to the amount of rate increase that the Service Provider is willing to implement.

Double-Barreled Bonds / Certificates of Obligation

Double-Barreled Bonds are revenue bonds that are additionally guaranteed by a larger municipal entity. It is considered a hybrid of a Revenue Bond and a General Obligation Bond. The first source of funds for the principal and interest is derived from the designated revenue source, i.e. water sales. If the revenue source does not match the revenue requirement during a specific period of time, then the tax revenue of the larger municipal entity is used to cover the principal and interest requirement. Double-Barreled Bonds have similar advantages and disadvantages to General Obligation Bonds.

Certificates of Obligation (COs) have different issuance requirements than the General Obligation Bonds but can be used for the same purpose. Certificates of Obligation can either be a tax pledge or a combination of tax and revenue pledges (Combination Tax and Revenue COs). If CO bonds are only backed by tax revenue then they can only be used for limited purposes. However, if it is a Combination Tax and Revenue Bond then it can be used for any lawful purpose.

2.0 Texas Water Development Board Programs

Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) programs are targeted toward political subdivisions and non-profit water supply corporations and districts. Three programs benefit *colonias* and state-designated economically distressed areas. Since the West Central Brazos study area does not have any *colonias* or economically distressed counties, these programs would not be applicable. Other loan programs for water infrastructure specific to municipalities include the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program, Rural Water Assistance Fund Program, State Participation in Regional Water Facilities Program, and the Water Loan Program (Development Fund II).

Each of these TWDB programs is discussed below.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program¹

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan Program (DWSRF) provides low interest loans to finance projects for public drinking water systems. Additional subsidies are available for disadvantaged communities. The purpose of this program is to assist applicants in providing water that meets drinking water regulations. Applicants may be a political subdivision of the state, non-profit water supply corporation, privately owned water system or state agency.

The loans can be used for planning, design and construction of projects to upgrade or replace water infrastructure, purchase additional capacity, and/or purchase land integral to the project. This land could be for the construction of the project or to protect the source water from potential contamination, such as nitrate contamination of a municipal well field.

Applicants to the DWSRF program must submit an information form to the TWDB each year for inclusion in the TWDB's intended use plan for the year. The potential DWSRF projects are prioritized and funding is distributed based on the priority rating and applicant's readiness to proceed. The interest rate is net 1.2 percent below open market and the maximum repayment period is 20 years after completion of construction. The DWSRF program has a budget of approximately \$76 million in 2003.

Rural Water Assistance Fund Program²

Using the Rural Water Assistance Fund (RWAFF), the TWDB will provide low-interest loans for development of rural water supplies or for regionalization of rural water supplies.

Eligible applicants are rural political subdivisions, defined as a “nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation, district, or municipality with a service area of 10,000 or less in population or that otherwise qualifies for financing from a federal agency or a county in which no urban area exceeds 50,000 in population.”⁶ Non-municipal water users are not eligible for this program, but these users may be able to work with eligible rural political subdivisions to obtain funding for water supply infrastructure projects. Joint applications between a rural political subdivision and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Texas Department of Agriculture, or the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs are permitted.

Funds may be used for the following purposes: water or water-related projects, including the purchase of well fields, the purchase or lease of rights to produce groundwater, and interim financing of construction projects; to enable a rural political subdivision to obtain water supplied by a larger political subdivision or to finance the consolidation or regionalization of neighboring political subdivisions, or both; or as a source of revenue for the repayment of principal and interest on water financial assistance bonds issued by the board if the proceeds of the sale of these bonds will be deposited into the fund. The maximum term of the loan is 40 years and cannot exceed 120 percent of the average estimated useful life of the project.

The Rural Water Assistance Fund was created in 2001 and was initially funded with \$25 million. It is actively being used to fund water projects and soon will be expanded to include wastewater related projects. The current interest rate, as of November 2003, is 5.61 %.

State Participation Program³

Deferred interest loans from the TWDB’s State Participation Program may be used for regional systems where the project sponsors are unable to assume debt for an optimally sized facility. In return for state participation, the TWDB may acquire ownership interest in the project. The benefits of assistance from the State Participation Program include deferred payments until the customer base grows into the project capacity and no interest on the deferred payments. For new water supply projects the TWDB can fund up to 80 percent of costs, provided at least 20 percent of the total capacity of the proposed project will serve existing needs. For other projects, TWDB participation is limited to the maximum of the excess project capacity or 50 percent of the project. For these projects, at least 50 percent of the proposed capacity must be

used for existing needs. Remaining costs may be eligible for funding from other TWDB programs.

Applicants must be political subdivisions or water supply corporations that are sponsoring construction of a regional project, which may include new water supplies, reuse or transmission from a developed supply. For non-municipal users, a political subdivision must take the lead. Applications are accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. An application must consist of an engineering feasibility report and environmental information, as well as general, fiscal, and legal information.

The maximum repayment term for assistance from the State Participation Program is 34 years. The repayment schedule may be obtained from the TWDB. The State Legislature has appropriated funds to assist local governments in regional optimization projects. Funding will vary depending on when projects repurchase the TWDB's interest.

Development Fund II⁴

The Development Fund II is a pure state loan fund used for financing water supply, water quality enhancement, flood control and municipal solid waste. This program provides financing for water supply infrastructure as well as acquisition of water rights. The applicants can be political subdivisions of the state and water supply corporations with applicable projects.

Interest rates for the loans will vary depending on the length of the loan and other factors. The maximum length of a loan is 50 years. The average financing is 20 to 23 years. Bonds may not be prepaid for approximately 10 years (10 year call provisions). System revenues and/or tax pledges are typically required to secure the loans.

Water Infrastructure Fund⁵

The Water Infrastructure Fund was created in 2001 by the 77th Session of the Texas Legislature to provide funding at below-market interest rates for water management strategies recommended in the state or regional water plans. Only political subdivisions are eligible to apply. Therefore, to use funds from this program to implement a recommended water management strategy for non-municipal users, a political subdivision must lead the project.

Funds may be used for eligible projects and for planning and design costs, permitting costs, and other costs associated with state or federal regulatory activities with respect to a

project. An eligible project is “any undertaking or work, including planning and design activities and work to obtain regulatory authority, to conserve, mitigate, convey, and develop water resources of the state, including any undertaking or work done outside the state that the board determines will result in water being available for use in or for the benefit of the state.”⁵

This is a self-supporting fund and is independent of other TWDB financing programs. To date, the Texas Legislature has not appropriated funds to initiate this program. As a result, no applications or funds have been awarded at this time. Funding for water supply projects are currently being obtained through other TWDB financing programs.

3.0 U.S. Department of Agriculture Programs

The U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the Rural Utilities Service and the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program. Each of these is discussed below.

*Rural Utilities Service Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants*⁶

The Rural Utilities Service Water and Environmental Programs division provides loans, grants, and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas or in cities of 10,000 people or less. Eligible applicants are public bodies, non-profit organizations, and recognized Indian tribes. Non-municipal water users are not eligible for this program, but these users may be able to work with eligible public bodies, non-profit organizations, or recognized Indian tribes to obtain funding for water supply infrastructure projects.

Direct loans and grants have been set aside for communities along the U.S.-Mexico border designated as "*colonias*;" areas designated Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities and Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones; certain projects where at least 50 percent of the users of the facility/project are Native Americans; rural Alaskan villages; and water emergencies and disaster relief.

Loans and grants may be used to construct, repair, modify, expand, or otherwise improve water supply and distribution systems and waste collection and treatment systems, including storm drainage and solid waste disposal facilities; acquire needed land, water sources, and water rights; and pay costs such as legal and engineering fees when necessary to develop the facilities.

Grants may be made for up to 75 percent of eligible project costs. The maximum term of a loan is the lesser of 40 years or the useful life of the facilities being financed. The interest rate may be a poverty rate of 4.5 percent, a market rate, or an intermediate rate, depending on the project.

In Fiscal Year 2003, the Rural Utilities Service Water and Waste Disposal program had funds available nationwide, including approximately \$797.6 million in direct loans, \$75 million in guaranteed loans, and \$425 million in grants. FY 2003 state allocations for Texas was approximately \$39 million in direct loans, \$2 million in guaranteed loans, and \$20 million in grants.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program¹⁰

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program, also known as the Small Watershed Program or the PL566 Program, is operated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). This program provides grants and technical assistance to local sponsoring organizations, state, and other public agencies to voluntarily plan and install watershed-based projects on private lands⁷. Eligible watershed projects include watershed protection; flood prevention; water quality improvements; soil erosion reduction; rural, municipal and industrial water supply; irrigation water management; sedimentation control; fish and wildlife habitat enhancement; and creation and restoration of wetlands and wetland functions⁹. Eligible applicants include state or local agencies, counties, municipalities, towns or townships, soil and water conservation districts, flood prevention/flood control districts, Indian tribes or tribal organizations, or other governmental subunits. Projects are limited to watersheds containing no more than 250,000 acres⁸.

Although only governmental subunits may apply for funding, projects funded under this program are targeted at private land and can be used for rural and industrial water supply. Potential project types include brush control, salt water control and wastewater reuse.

In Fiscal Year 2003, the funding available from the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program was an estimated \$110 million nationwide.

4.0 Texas Department of Agriculture Programs

The Texas Department of Agriculture administers the Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Program. Funding from this source may be used for water supply infrastructure improvements. In addition, the Texas Agricultural Finance Authority (TAFA), a public authority within the Texas Department of Agriculture, administers the following finance programs: the Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Program and the Rural Municipal Finance Program.

Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Program⁹

The Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Program provides grants to non-entitlement communities to assist in economic development. Eligible applicants include incorporated city or county governments that are not entitled to receive Community Development funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. In addition, eligible cities must have a population of less than 50,000 people. Non-municipal water users are not eligible for this program, but these users may be able to work with eligible city or county governments to obtain funding for water supply infrastructure projects.

Funds from the Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Program may be used for public infrastructure to assist a business that commits to create and/or retain permanent jobs, primarily for low- and moderate-income persons. Funding may be used for the following public infrastructure improvements: water and sewer; road/street improvements; natural gas lines; electric, telephone, & fiber optic lines; harbor/channel dredging; purchase of real estate related to infrastructure; drainage channels and ponds; pre-treatment facilities; traffic signals and signs; and railroad spurs.

Award amounts are directly related to the number of jobs created and to the matching funds available. In the regular program, the minimum award is \$50,000, and the maximum award is \$750,000. Up to an additional \$750,000 may be awarded if the project creates a sufficient number of permanent jobs (the “jumbo” program). The award may not exceed 50 percent of the total project costs. The tentative deadline dates for the 2004 application rounds are March 5th, July 9th, and November 5th.

Rural Municipal Finance Program¹⁰

The TAFAs Rural Development Finance Program provides loans and loan guarantees to municipalities, water supply corporations and non-agricultural businesses located in rural Texas. Eligible political subdivisions include a non-metropolitan statistical area, unincorporated area, or city with a population under 20,000 that does not adjoin a city or group of cities with an aggregate population of 50,000 or more¹¹.

Funds may be used for purchase of real estate, construction of buildings and site improvements, equipment, water and wastewater systems, municipal infrastructure projects and other projects that can be identified to improve or assist in the economic development of rural areas. Loan amounts range from \$100,000 to an amount determined by the lender and the TAFAs. The Authority Board approves the interest rate, and the terms of the loan are determined on a case-by-case basis. The program targets projects less than \$1,000,000. The term of the loan is not to exceed the useful life of the financed assets or improvements, with a maximum maturity in the year 2031

5.0 Office of Rural Community Affairs¹²

The Office of Rural Community Affairs (ORCA) was created in 2001 to address issues specific to small and rural communities. As one of its responsibilities, ORCA administers the federal Community Development Block Grant non-entitlement program in Texas, which is known as the Texas Community Development Program.

Funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program is received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and is divided into two categories: entitlement (cities with populations over 50,000 and counties over 200,000 in population) and non-entitlement (cities and counties that do not qualify for entitlement). Entitlement cities receive an annual allocation of funds for eligible activities, which include infrastructure improvements. In the West Central Brazos study area there is one entitlement city, Abilene. All counties and other cities are non-entitlement entities.

Non-entitlement communities must compete for funding on an annual basis. There are several funding categories that fall under the Texas Community Development Program. Those that appear applicable to fund water planning and infrastructure improvements include the

Community Development Fund, Planning and Capacity Building Fund, Housing Fund, and the Small Towns Environment Program.

Community Development Fund

Communities compete for funding through this program on a biennial basis. Population, poverty and unemployment are used to calculate regional allocations of these funds. ORCA and a Regional Review Committee review applications and distribute funds available in a region. Eligible activities include infrastructure projects such as water and wastewater system improvements. Funding in 2003 was nearly \$48.5 million. Over half of the monies distributed through the Texas Community Development Program were through this fund.

Planning and Capacity Building Fund

This fund provides financial assistance to communities for planning activities that address improving short and long-term capacities for community needs. Planning activities include assessing local needs, developing strategies to meet these needs and other planning activities necessary to build or improve public services and infrastructure. Funding in 2003 was \$776,000.

Housing Infrastructure Fund

The Housing Fund was established to promote affordable housing to low and moderate-income persons. It is comprised of two parts: the Housing Infrastructure Fund and the Housing Rehabilitation Fund. The Housing Infrastructure Fund provides grants to non-entitlement communities to develop infrastructure necessary to support the construction of single and multifamily housing. To be eligible, at least 51 percent of the housing units built in conjunction with an Infrastructure Fund project must be occupied by low to moderate-income persons. If the housing unit is a multifamily rental project, at least 20 percent must be low to moderate-income units with affordable rent. Activities that qualify for this funding include public facility improvements to support the proposed development and associated engineering and administrative costs.

Small Towns Environment Program (STEP) Fund

Grant funds are available to cities and counties that utilize self-help techniques to solve water and wastewater problems in their community through the STEP Program. These funds are

used to implement the STEP approach for the installation of infrastructure improvements. The Texas Community Development Program staff will provide guidance, assistance and support to these communities to reduce costs of the needed improvements. Funding for this program in 2003 was \$2.7 million.

6.0 U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration Public Works Program¹³

Through its Economic Development Administration (EDA) Public Works Program, the U.S. Department of Commerce provides “direct grants, on a cost-share basis, for projects that will create and retain private-sector jobs and leverage public and private investment in distressed areas.” Funds may be used for public works and development facilities to support industrial, commercial, and technology-based employment. In particular, water and sewer systems for industrial use are eligible for funding. Eligible applicants include units of state and local government, Indian tribes, economic development districts, public and private non-profit organizations, universities, and other institutions of higher learning.

Although non-municipal water users are not strictly eligible for funding, projects funded under this program are targeted at industrial and commercial development and can be used for public works facilities to support this development. Therefore, this program is indirectly applicable to non-municipal users.

Projects must be consistent with the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) approved by the EDA for the project area. Applicants must develop a preapplication for review by the EDA that shows how the project will address economic development needs and objectives outlined in the CEDS. Upon approval of the preapplication, applicants will be invited to submit a full application.

Public Works Program grants generally require a 50 percent match from applicant contributions, state and local grants and loans, general obligation bonds, and other public and private contributions. The estimated funding available for investment in FY 2004 is approximately \$232 million.

7.0 Brazos River Authority

The BRA provides funding and sponsorship for planning studies within the Brazos River Basin. These studies generally are regional in scope. The Authority owns and/or operates numerous water and wastewater treatment facilities throughout the Basin, but does not provide direct financing for infrastructure projects. The Authority is willing to enter into discussions with interested parties about possible assistance with the development of regional projects. This could include acquisition and expansion of existing facilities, or construction of new facilities to meet regional needs.

8.0 Texas Department of Economic Development Programs

The Texas Department of Economic Development offers several financing programs, including the Texas Capital Access Fund and the Texas Industrial Revenue Bonds (Exempt Facility Bonds). Other programs are also available but those appear to be the most general in scope. None of these programs specifically target water supply infrastructure projects, but each could allow non-municipal water users to shift other funds to water supply infrastructure projects. Each of the above programs is reviewed below.

*Texas Capital Access Fund*¹⁴

The Texas Capital Access Fund targets businesses and non-profit organizations that face barriers in accessing capital. The program establishes a reserve account at a lending institution to act as a credit enhancement. Eligible applicants include small businesses (100 or fewer employees), medium businesses (100 to 500 employees), or non-profit organizations. Eligible applicants must be domiciled in Texas or have at least 51 percent of its employees located in the state. Proceeds from this program may be used for “working capital or the purchase, construction, or lease of capital assets, including buildings and equipment used by the business.” The lender determines loan terms. The state contribution to the reserve account may range from 100 percent to 200 percent of the combined contribution of the borrower and the lender, depending on the project.

Texas Industrial Revenue Bond Program¹⁵

The Texas Industrial Revenue Bond Program provides tax-exempt bond financing for land and depreciable property for industrial and manufacturing projects. Cities, counties, and conservation and reclamation districts may form non-profit industrial development corporations or authorities to issue taxable and tax-exempt bonds for eligible projects in their jurisdictions.

9.0 Corps of Engineers Assistance

The Corps of Engineers has traditional been involved in large-scale flood damage reduction projects through the construction of reservoirs. The Corps of Engineers offers federal financing opportunities through partnering and constructing projects with a federal purpose. Examples of such projects include new reservoir construction and wastewater reuse projects. The Corps can participate in multipurpose reservoir projects through their existing flood damage reduction, ecosystem restoration and water supply authorities. The cost sharing agreements for reservoir projects may vary with the local sponsor and ability to pay. Generally, under current policies the total non-federal interest should be a minimum of 35 percent of the project for flood control, 35 percent for the ecosystem restoration portion of the project and 100 percent for water supply. Reservoir projects that are primarily for water supply would not benefit from Corps assistance. At this time, all proposed new reservoirs in the West Central Brazos study area are for water supply only. If additional purposes are added, Corps participation may be applicable.

Water supply through reuse could be sponsored with the Corps through the ecosystem restoration authority. The purpose of this authority is to improve ecosystem functions to produce environmental benefits. Wastewater reuse projects were not identified in this study. If an entity chooses to initiate a program that includes constructed wetlands, the project could potentially qualify under this authority. For ecosystem restoration projects, the federal contribution is 65 percent for that portion of the project. Other water quality type projects may also qualify for funding under the Corps ecosystem restoration authority. This may include salt water control and brush control projects.

10.0 Potential Sources of Funding for West Central Brazos Strategies

This appendix has provided an overview of the funding programs that are available to assist in the financing of water infrastructure projects. It is important to note that a majority of these programs have a detailed application process, therefore, it is essential to examine the applications (most are available on the world wide web) and contact the agency in order to gather the most up-to-date information regarding the programs.

The following table provides a listing of the strategies identified in the regional water treatment and distribution facility plan.

Water user	Strategy	Market Financing (1.0)	TWDB Programs (2.0)	USDA Programs (3.0)	TxDA Programs (4.0)	EDA Programs (5.0)	ORCA Programs (6.0)	BRA Programs (7.0)	COE Programs (9.0)
Throckmorton	Renew contract with Ft. Belknap								
	Midway Group regional WTP with supply from Possum Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	maybe	✓	✓		
	New pipeline from Lake Stamford	✓	✓	✓	maybe	✓	✓		
Shackelford WSC	Midway Group regional WTP with supply from Possum Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	maybe	✓	✓		
	Purchase water from Throckmorton from Lake Stamford supply	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Stephens County RWSC	Midway Group regional WTP with supply from Possum Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	maybe	✓	✓		
	Purchase water from Throckmorton from Lake Stamford supply	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Breckenridge	Midway Group regional WTP with supply from Possum Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	maybe	✓	✓		
Graham	Agreement with BRA regarding releases to Possum Kingdom								
	Purchase Possum Kingdom water and blend with Lake Graham at WTP	✓	✓	✓	maybe	✓	✓		
Sweetwater	New groundwater well field	✓	✓		maybe	✓	✓		
Strawn	Purchase water from Eastland County WSD	✓	✓	✓	maybe	✓	✓		
Rising Star	Install a nitrate treatment system and connection to existing Westbound WSC system	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Lawn	Purchase water from Abilene	✓	✓	✓	maybe	✓	✓		

Water user		Market Financing (1.0)	TWDB Programs (2.0)	USDA Programs (3.0)	TxDA Programs (4.0)	EDA Programs (5.0)	ORCA Programs (6.0)	BRA Programs (7.0)	COE Programs (9.0)
NE Brown County	Purchase water from Zephyr WSC	✓	✓	✓	maybe	✓	✓		
WCTMWD	Agreement with BRA regarding releases to Possum Kingdom								
	Clear Fork Diversions to Hubbard Creek (raw water)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
NCTMWA	Agreement with BRA regarding releases to Possum Kingdom								
	New groundwater well	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
	Interconnection with Abilene through Hamlin	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Palo Pinto MWD	Purchase Possum Kingdom water from BRA and blend with existing supply	✓	✓		maybe	✓	✓		
	Turkey Peak Reservoir	✓	✓						
Abilene	Increase contract with WCTMWD using supply from Clear Fork Diversion	✓	✓						
ULMWD	New groundwater well field	✓	✓	✓		✓			
BCWID #1	Permit modifications								
Anson	Emergency connection to Abilene-Hamlin pipeline (only available when NCTMWA is not taking water from Abilene)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Regional	Weather Modification			✓					
Regional	Salt water control			✓					maybe

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