Texas Water Development Board

STATE OF TEXAS

Intended Use Plan

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

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

SFY 2020

TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD
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Clean Water State Revolving Fund

SFY 2020 Intended Use Plan

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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) 2020, at least $525 Million is available under the CWSRF for all financing options including $28.6 Million in principal forgiveness. The total amount available is based on a 10-year average capacity of $525 Million from SFY 2020 to SFY 2029. Of the total amount available, at least $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 level for SFY 2020 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 (incl. Reuse/Water Conservation)	$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 and the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 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 2020 IUP will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis throughout the year until the SFY 2021 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. Under Emergency Relief Need funding, facilities being replaced or repaired for a disaster recovery project must be built to mitigate future damage and destruction, to the extent it is practical based on the nature of the project activities (Section VI).

2. Asset Management Program for Small Systems (AMPSS) Initiative - Subsequent Rounds - The TWDB anticipates awarding additional contracts under this initiative in SFY 2020 in a total amount to be determined during the year (Section XII).

3. Asset Management – Any eligible entity, not just small systems, may be eligible for up to $75,000 with an interest rate of zero percent to prepare all of the Asset Management / Financial Planning tools required in the current AMPSS program's Scope of Work and deliverables (Sections VI and XII).

4. Beginning in SFY 2021, a small system eligible under AMPSS may receive an additional interest rate reduction for a portion of the TWDB funding for a project if it has implemented all of the Asset Management / Financial Planning tools required in the current AMPSS initiative's Scope of Work and deliverables and the proposed project is included in its current plan (Section VI).

5. Multi-Year commitments are now available for projects that receive principal forgiveness under the Disadvantaged Communities funding (Section VII).

6. Goals – Continue to implement the AMPSS and CPA to Go initiatives (Section IX).

7. A project must demonstrate to the TWDB that it is viable, feasible, and sustainable (Section X).

8. The deadline to close a commitment that includes only principal forgiveness has been extended from three to four months (Section X).

9. As announced in the SFY 2019 IUP, 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).

10. The maximum amount that may be transferred under the ongoing cash flow transfer mechanism is increased from $125 Million to $150 Million (Section X).

11. The IUP contains a detailed description of the TWDB's Asset Management Program for Small Systems and CPA to Go initiatives (Section XII).

12. Beginning with the SFY 2021 IUP, an entity that has adopted an Asset Management and Financial Planning tools within the past 5 years that contains the product deliverables under the AMPSS initiative will receive additional points (Appendix C).

V. Amount Available

1. Allocations

Texas is eligible for a capitalization grant from funds appropriated by Congress for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2019. The TWDB will use the grant, along with other available sources of funds, to offer up to $525,000,000 for projects in this SFY 2020 IUP. The sources of funds include the FFY 2019 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 $72,622,000, or $7,262,200, 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 Principal Forgiveness	$2,000,000	Maximum amount per project/entity varies from $300,000 to $500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Subsidized Green Principal Forgiveness	$4,600,000	Up to 15% of CWSRF-funded Green Costs – Maximum of $1,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Emergency Relief Principal Forgiveness	$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% ***
Asset Management Bonds/Loans (AMPSS)	$2,025,000		0%	0%	1.75%
Bonds/Loans	$426,375,000	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 2020 - Grant of $72,622,000		% of Grant
Maximum & Minimum - Principal Forgiveness		
Minimum	$7,262,200	10%
Optional Additional Amount	$21,786,600	30%
Maximum	**$29,048,800**	40%
Current Allocation of Principal Forgiveness		
Disadvantaged Community	$17,000,000	23%
Disadvantaged Community - for Small / Rural only	$2,000,000	3%
Subsidized Green (incl. Reuse/Water Conservation)	$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	*$448,800*	*0.6%*
Total Breakdown		
Total Principal Forgiveness Allocated to Projects	$28,600,000	39%
TWDB Administration	$4,325,651	6%
Loans/Bonds	$39,696,349	55%
Total	**$72,622,000**	100%

VI. Funding Options and Terms

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

Equivalency projects (Federal Requirements) - A portion of the CWSRF funded projects must follow all federal requirements commonly known as “cross-cutters”. This type of financial assistance is referred to broadly 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 projects (State Requirements) - Non-Equivalency projects are 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 2020 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 2020

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 2020 IUP, with one exception. If the Household Cost Factor in excess of the base (i.e., the HCF difference) 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.

The Household Cost Factor will be established based on the PIF, and associated Disadvantaged Community worksheets and income information, submitted by the PIF deadline for inclusion in the IUP.

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 below.

Disadvantaged Community - Principal Forgiveness Eligibility Percentage Level	Maximum Amount of Principal Forgiveness per Project/ Entity	Maximum Amount of 0% Loan per Project/ Entity (excluding additional funds for rounded bond increment and the associated fee financed at 0%)
30%	$300,000	$1,000,000
50%	$400,000	$2,000,000
70%	$500,000	$3,000,000

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 2020 with an Interest Rate of Zero Percent

To ensure the long-term viability of the program, the amount of funding with an interest rate of zero percent made available during SFY 2020 is $15 Million. The TWDB Executive Administrator may establish a higher amount 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 2020 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 on the previous page, 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, 2020 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 be eligible to 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 2020 includes the planning, acquisition, design and construction phases. Subsidized green funding received by the project prior to SFY 2019 IUP funding will not count against this limit. Additional information may be found in Appendix E.

d. Emergency Relief Projects - (Non-Equivalency)

<u>Emergency Relief funding</u>

Emergency Relief funding, as defined in 31 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §375, 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. Funds will not be provided for acquisition or construction in a Special Flood

Hazard Area in a community that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) considers a sanctioned jurisdiction or area.

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

Emergency Relief funding is available in SFY 2020 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 TAC §375.

The proposed project must be in accordance with all agency program requirements including 31 TAC §375 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 2020 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, 2020 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 1, 2019 project information form submission deadline may be invited in the first round of invitations for SFY 2020 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.

Mitigation

Facilities being replaced or repaired for an Emergency Relief disaster recovery project must be built to mitigate future damage and destruction, to the extent it is practical based on the nature of the project activities.

Co-funding

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 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. Asset Management – Bonds/Loans (AMPSS Scope of Work) (Equivalency or Non-Equivalency)

An eligible entity, not just small system, may be eligible for up to $75,000 with an interest rate of zero percent to prepare all of the Asset Management / Financial Planning tools required in the current AMPSS program's Scope of Work and deliverables as described in Section XII. The entity's asset management program may include enhancements or tools that extend beyond the minimum requirements of the AMPSS program's Scope of Work. Any zero percent funding would be blended with any other repayable SRF financial assistance to create one interest rate on the bond or loan. The maximum amount available for this option in SFY 2020 is $2,025,000 (excluding the additional funds for the rounded bond increment and associated fee that may also be financed at zero percent). Allocation of any available funding at an interest rate of zero percent for this option would occur concurrently with the allocation of any other funding for the project.

f. AMPSS – Additional Interest Rate Reduction

Beginning in SFY 2021, a small system eligible under AMPSS may receive an additional interest rate reduction for a portion of the TWDB funding for a project if it has implemented all of the Asset Management / Financial Planning tools required in the current AMPSS initiative's Scope of Work and deliverables as described in Section XII and the proposed project is included in its current plan. The small system's asset management program may include enhancements or tools that extend beyond the minimum requirements of the AMPSS initiative's Scope of Work. The total amount of funding available in SFY 2021 with an additional interest rate reduction may be limited.

g. Bond/Loan Funding (Equivalency or Non-Equivalency)

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 2020, 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 available for projects that receive Additional Subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness except for those projects that receive Emergency Relief funding.

If an entity receives regular Disadvantaged Community funding then the TWDB would generally close on the funding for each year on a pro rata basis to retain the applicable 30%, 50% or 70% level. However, because there is a limit on the total amount of Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness than may be received, the Executive Administrator may approve closing on a higher amount of principal forgiveness during the first and subsequent years. For each year, the calculation would compare the calculated principal forgiveness amount based on the applicable 30%, 50% or 70% level to the pro rata amount based on the limit for each of the five years. If the calculated amount without the limit for a particular year is greater, then that would be the maximum principal forgiveness that may close in the year. This will ensure that the limit on the amount of Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness does not reduce the amount of principal forgiveness that an entity selecting the multi-year option would otherwise be able to receive in a given year.

Principal forgiveness awarded as Green subsidy will be allocated on a pro rata basis over the total number of years selected. All Disadvantaged Community – Small/Rural principal forgiveness may be received in the first year that funds are received.

For multi-year commitments, any zero-interest funding will receive the blended rate and, in essence, will be closed pro-rata with any regular loan/bond funding.

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	2.37% *	$13,810,655 **	
CWSRF Program Non-equivalency	1.05% *	$11,695,982	
Savings Using CWSRF *		**$2,114,673**	**15%**

* Rates were current as of June 4, 2019. 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 $2.1 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.

7. Continue to implement the TWDB's AMPSS and CPA to Go initiatives.

B. Long-Term Goals

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

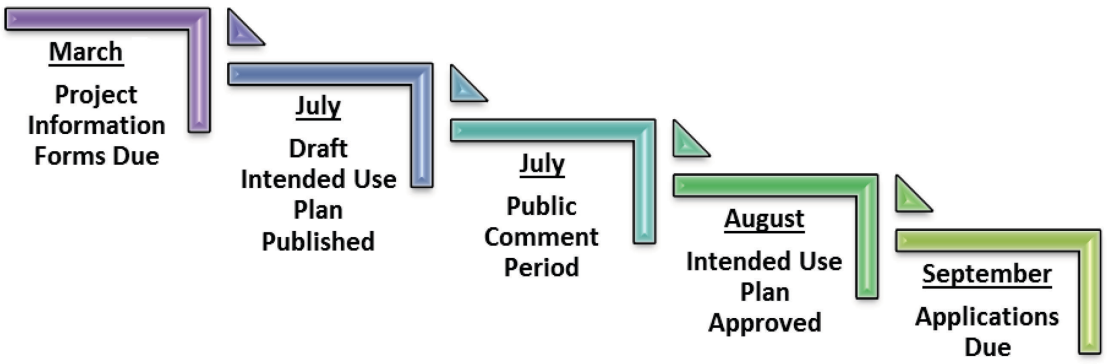
2. Employ the resources of the CWSRF in the most effective and efficient manner to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the state's waters, assist communities in maintaining compliance with EPA's clean water standards, and maintain a strong financial assistance program that is responsive to changes 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 2020.



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 1, 2019.

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.

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 2020, 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 scores are based on information received by any established PIF deadline. 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 1st 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 2020. 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 2020, 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 2020 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 2020. 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 2020, 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 for Invited Projects

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 that 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.

4. Viability and Feasibility of Projects

A project must demonstrate to the TWDB that it is viable, feasible, and sustainable prior to being invited to submit an application and prior to receiving a commitment for any funding option, including principal forgiveness, for the acquisition, design or construction phases of the project. A project may receive funds for the planning phase to assess the viability and feasibility of a project, including funds to prepare an asset management plan.

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. Under the first come, first served processing, for a brief, initial period of time TWDB will first consider for allocation of funds those project listed in the initial IUP.

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 an applicant that is a retail public utility providing potable water has a water loss that 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	4 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 $150,000,000 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. The TWDB will include any amount that was transferred in SFY 2020 in the CWSRF program's SFY 2020 Annual Report. (See Appendix E for the calculation demonstrating that $150,000,000 may be transferred in accordance with Section 302 of the SDWA Amendments of 1996.)

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 2020 is set at $525,000,000. The total amount available is based on a 10-year average capacity of $525 Million from SFY 2020 to SFY 2029. The amount of the FFY 2019 capitalization grant allotment for the CWSRF is $72,622,000, with a match of $14,524,400 to be provided by the state. The TWDB will comply with the requirements associated with the FFY 2019 allotment in SFY 2020.

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 2020, 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 $5,509,305. TWDB has allocated $$4,325,651 for SFY 2020, 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 2020 that total 120 percent of the amount of a FFY 2019 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

On March 1, 2018, 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 2020, 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 2019 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 2020, 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 based on a level debt service payment schedule. 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, but may be based on interest rate levels determined as of an earlier date, 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 2018 through an onsite review occurring from April 29, 2019 to May 3, 2019. EPA will send their final report to TWDB upon completion.

The Texas State Auditor's Office published the results of the SFY 2018 Federal Portion Single Audit of the CWSRF on February 21, 2019 (Report 19-315). There were no findings as a result of the review.

XII. TWDB Special Program Initiatives

Asset Management Program for Small Systems (AMPSS)

Purpose and Overview:

Smaller water and wastewater utilities often operate reactively rather than proactively, usually due to a lack of resources and planning tools. For some of the smaller utilities, system components are replaced only after failure, while system expansion occurs only as requested by users or mandated by regulatory agencies. The TWDB has developed and implemented an initiative to assist these water and wastewater utilities in creating a plan for managing their systems in a financially and technically sustainable manner by delivering management tools developed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). TWDB will contract with qualified entities to evaluate the existing system and create an asset management plan in accordance with the guidelines created by TCEQ's Small Business and Governmental Assistance Section. This plan will become the basis for planning for system sustainability by identifying replacement dates and estimated costs, developing best practices for operation and maintenance, and developing financial plans for obtaining funding for future needs.

The system will receive the following tangible assistance:

a. Asset Management Plan.

b. Sustainability Plan.

c. System Operations and Maintenance Manual.

d. Training for system management and staff.

e. A Compliance Manual.

f. Installation of all tools that were developed on the system's computer system.

Funding – Administrative Costs

The funds to cover the contracted services for these smaller systems come from origination fees from the CWSRF and DWSRF. The TWDB considers the planned activities to be administrative activities under the CWSRF program and administration / technical assistance under the DWSRF program. The benefit to wastewater systems would be covered through CWSRF origination fees while projects that benefit water systems would be covered through DWSRF origination fees.

a. The TWDB will pay not more than $75,000 per project.

b. Match - There is no match requirement for the system; however, the system will be required to contribute 80 hours of staff participation to the development of the plan. (TWDB may waive the required contribution requirement if the TWDB determines it would constitute a serious hardship on the operations of a system with only a few or no full-time staff.)

Systems to be Assisted

The target systems are defined as (a) having 5,000 service connections or less or (b) an entity that has a population of less than 10,000 and one that is not located within the borders of any municipality with a population over 10,000, including its extra-territorial jurisdiction.

Selection of Contractors

The TWDB may select multiple contractors according to qualifications that are specified in a RFQ. The procurement process will follow all state procurement laws and requirements, including use of Historically Underutilized Businesses.

Scope of Work to be Performed by Contractors for Selected Systems

The work must meet the following requirements:

a. Asset Management – (1) Conduct a system evaluation (asset identification, location, and date of service or approximate age), as needed, resulting in an inventory of the system and prioritization of assets, (2) develop a comprehensive plan for managing system assets, (3) develop a budget for managing system assets, (4) develop an implementation plan, including a time schedule, for implementing and updating the asset management plan, and (5) determine whether a rate study is necessary.

The resulting asset management plan must fulfill the general requirements of a Fiscal Sustainability Plan as outlined in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Further, in the section of the asset management plan that discusses funding sources, it must identify current TWDB financial assistance programs, including the CWSRF and DWSRF programs as applicable, that may be utilized to meets the system's needs. The asset management plan must include an analysis of whether current utility rates would provide adequate revenue to meet future system needs but it does not have to include a full rate study that establishes a new rate structure.

b. For Water Systems: Source Assessment and Planning - Identify the utility's drinking water source, develop any appropriate best management practices for sustaining the source (at a minimum develop or update the system's conservation and drought contingency plans), and, if needed, identify options for alternative sources. It will discuss plans for water conservation and detecting and minimizing water loss.

For Wastewater Systems: Sustainable Systems - Create a plan to manage the system more efficiently by conducting an energy assessment of the system and including recommendations for energy-efficiency improvements, and potential public-participation programs.

c. Operations and Maintenance - Create an operations and maintenance manual for the utility that includes a plan for scheduling and performing preventative and general maintenance. The plan may identify other resources available to the system such as TCEQ's financial, managerial, and technical assistance.

d. Compliance - Train the utility's management and staff on monitoring, reporting, and record-keeping requirements, the TCEQ's investigation and enforcement process (including an enforcement scenario), and develop a compliance manual that includes copies of all required reports, compliance checklists and tables for keeping track of State and/or Federal requirements. The compliance manual may be incorporated into the Operations and Maintenance manual.

e. Other Requirements - As part of the project, all tools that are developed, such as spreadsheets and manuals, shall be nonproprietary and will be installed on the system's computer system and key staff members will be trained sufficiently to implement the plan. The TWDB-procured contractor must coordinate development activities, including the training of key system staff members, with the utility's management. The utility's management and the TWDB must be kept informed quarterly of the status of the project while it is under development and be provided an opportunity to provide ample input on the development of plans.

The project activities conducted by the TWDB-procured contractor must include at least one presentation to the system's governing body or owner that provides an overview of the developed plans, the benefits to the system of implementing the plans, and any recommendations.

The TWDB-procured contractor must return to the system between 12 months and 18 months after delivery of the final plans to assess the system's implementation progress and provide TWDB and the system's governing body or owner a written analysis of the system's implementation of the plans.

The TWDB-procured contractor and the smaller system will negotiate and execute a contract in a form acceptable to TWDB covering the development of the project prior to the contractor initiating any work. The contractor must complete the project within 9 months after the date of the contract between the contractor and the system.

Initial Round:

In the fall of 2018, a total of $450,000 was made available for six small systems in the initial round. Three projects addressed water systems and three projects addressed wastewater systems. Systems. The work is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 2019.

Subsequent Rounds:

The TWDB anticipates awarding additional contracts under this initiative in SFY 2020 in a total amount to be determined during the year.

Reporting:

The TWDB will report on the amount of fees allocated, recipients assisted, and outcomes under this initiative in its Annual Report.

CPA to Go Initiative

Similar in concept to the AMPSS program, the TWDB has developed and implemented a pilot program called "CPA to Go" using origination fees collected under the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs. Under this program, the TWDB will contract with Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) to provide technical assistance services to designated recipients of TWDB funding under the State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs. The TWDB will select recipients determined to be in need of special assistance from a CPA to maintain adequate compliance with the requirements of the SRF programs.

The contracted CPA's anticipated work activities would fall into two broad categories of services for the designated recipients.

First, the contracted CPA would evaluate regulatory and financial assistance covenant compliance procedures in the following areas for designated recipients:

- Activities allowed/unallowed, including compliance with financial instrument covenants,
- Allowable costs/cost principles,
- Federal funding eligibility, and/or
- Financial Reporting.

Second, the CPAs will provide professional services in areas such as the following:

- Advising recipients on the design and implementation of internal control procedures, particularly those addressing Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting in response to control weaknesses identified in audits of Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports and/or in Single Audit Reports and Management Letters (or the equivalent),
- Assisting recipients in the design of procedures for preparing financial statements required by the covenants of loan and other financial commitment documents that require compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and Generally Accepted Government Accounting Standards. This assistance will not include actually performing the independent audit of the entity's financial statement, or

• Assisting recipients in the identification and interpretation of funding commitment provisions and covenants and best practices related to compliance disclosure.

While these provide examples of the contracted CPA services contemplated at this time, the TWDB may alter the scope of services under this program to reflect the needs of the agency and the recipients.

The expenditures under the CPA contracts will be allocated to the respective SRF programs based on the initial amount provided under existing SRF loans with the designated recipient. The TWDB considers the planned activities to be administrative activities under the CWSRF program and administration / technical assistance under the DWSRF program.

The TWDB will report on the amount of fees allocated and the recipients assisted under this initiative in its Annual Report.

XIII. 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, will be made available for a 30-day public comment period. The draft SFY 2020 CWSRF IUP will be announced as follows:

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

B. Comment

Comments will be accepted via the following three options from July 3, 2019, until 5:00 P.M. on August 1, 2019.

1. Attend a public hearing to be held on July 23, 2019, at 1:30 P.M.. in Room 170 of the Stephen F. Austin Building located at 1700 N. Congress Avenue in Austin, Texas
2. Email comments to the following electronic mail address and specifying in the subject line "*CWSRF comments*".

   iupcomments@twdb.texas.gov.
3. Mail 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 will be responded to on an individual basis.

C. Approval

The SFY 2020 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

9/1/2019 to 8/31/2020
(As of May 31, 2019)

SOURCES:	
FFY 2019 Federal Capitalization Grant	$72,622,000
State Match - for FFY 2019 Federal Capitalization Grant	$14,524,400
Undrawn previous grants (Administration)	$3,267,144
Principal Repayments	$117,695,900
Interest Repayments	$49,664,478
Investment Earnings on Funds	$12,454,272
Cash available	$513,787,970
Additional net leveraging bond proceeds (based on "Projects to be Funded")	$289,282,365
TOTAL SOURCES:	**$1,073,298,529**
USES:	
Administration:	
Administration	$4,325,651
Administration from prior grant:	$3,267,144
Projects to be Funded:	
SFY 2020 IUP Commitments - Principal Forgiveness	$28,600,000
SFY 2020 IUP Commitments - Bonds/Loans	$496,400,000
Total Projects To Be Funded - SFY 2020:	$525,000,000
Projects Already Pledged	
Commitments [1]	$226,072,495
Applications	$277,363,200
Total Projects Already Pledged or being processed:	$503,435,695
Debt Service (Principal and Interest) on:	
Revenue Bonds - to Leverage the Fund:	
Senior Lien Revenue Bonds	$19,043,300
Match General Obligation Bonds	$18,226,739
Total Debt Service:	$37,270,039
TOTAL SOURCES:	**$1,073,298,529**
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 2020

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 a majority of the funds being requested from the SRF for the project will 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.

5 pts. – Beginning in SFY 2021 - Entity has adopted an Asset Management / Financial Planning tools within the past 5 years that contains the product deliverables under the AMPSS initiative as described in Section XII.

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 created within the past 5 years.

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 for this Project

10 pts. – The project is requesting construction financing and previously received a TWDB commitment for Planning, Acquisition, and/or Design (PAD) financing within the prior five years (60 months) of the PIF due date under the CWSRF program or the TWDB's Economically Distressed Areas Program, the entity has completed and received TWDB completion approval for all of the PAD activities and is ready to proceed to the construction phase, TWDB has released from escrow at least eighty 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 the 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. For the initial allocation round, the determination will be based on information received by the applicable PIF deadline. 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 2020

For SFY 2020, the TWDB will utilize:

(1) U.S. Census 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, along with the 2009-2013 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. Any survey being used for income determination must be conducted within five years of the date the TWDB receives the PIF. 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 2020.

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 1.0 and 2.0 percentage levels are known as the "base" levels in determining the maximum allocation amount.

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:

			From Entity	Calculation	ACS 2013-2017	Calculation	ACS 2013-2017	Calculation	Calculation
County	Census Tract	Block Group	Total Number of Household Connections	% of TTL Connections	AMHI	Prorated AMHI	Average HH Size	Prorated Average HH Size	Entity's Population Served
Jefferson	69	1	198	34.49%	$29,667	$10,234	2.26	0.78	154
Jefferson	69	2	101	17.60%	$34,781	$6,120	2.26	0.40	40
Jefferson	69	3	275	47.91%	$30,880	$14,794	1.87	0.90	246
			574	100.00%		$31,148		2.07	441

			ACS 2013-2017	Calculation	ACS 2013-2017	ACS 2009-2013	Calculation
County	Census Tract	Block Group	Unemployment Rate	Prorated Unemployment Rate	Population 2017	Population 2013	Prorated Pop. Change
Jefferson	69	1	5.29%	1.82%	2045	1,132	315
Jefferson	69	2	11.49%	2.02%	675	1,422	-131
Jefferson	69	3	11.70%	5.61%	343	563	-105
				9.45%	3,063	3,117	78

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 2020. 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	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	Number of Household Connections (HH)	Percentage of Total HH	Average Monthly Water Flow	Average Household Size	Average Mo. Water Flow / HH (CxD)	First Tier	Initial Rate	Additional Use	Additional Rate	Other Changes	Average Mo. Water Bill (((E-F)/H)xI)+G)	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	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	Number of Household Connections (HH)	Percentage of Total HH	Average Monthly Water Flow	Average Household Size	Average Mo. Water Flow / HH (CxD)	First Tier	Initial Rate	Additional Use	Additional Rate	Other Changes	Average Mo. Water Bill (((E-F)/H)xI)+G)	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.

The Equivalency projects that are considered federal are those entered into the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System.

9. Additional Subsidization

In accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6) 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 $72,622,000, or $7,262,200, in Additional Subsidization. The TWDB has allocated the Additional Subsidization for SFY 2020 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 2020, an amount equal to $7,262,200 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 February 14, 2019. The TWDB may increase the allocations to provide the full eligible amount to a project. The TWDB may allocate up to the maximum of $29,048,8000 as principal forgiveness in accordance with the CWA and the FFY 2019 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 $7,262,200, 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) *	$7,262,200
Small Communities (15% of capitalization grant)	$10,893,300
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.

13. Transfers – Amount Available

Federal Fiscal Year	Grant Award Number	Grant Amount	33% of Grant
FFY 2008	CS-48000208	$61,564,429	$20,316,262
FFY 2009	CS-48000209	$31,103,000	$10,263,990
FFY 2010	CS-48000210	$31,101,800	$10,263,594
FFY 2010	CS-48000210	$93,126,000	$30,731,580
FFY 2011	CS-48000211	$67,492,000	$22,272,360
FFY 2012	CS-48000212	$64,597,000	$21,317,010
FFY 2013	CS-48000213	$61,021,000	$20,136,930
FFY 2014	CS-48000214	$64,084,000	$21,147,720
FFY 2015	CS-48000215	$63,756,000	$21,039,480
FFY 2016	CS-48000216	$61,068,000	$20,152,440
FFY 2017	CS-48000217	$60,598,000	$19,997,340

FFY 2018	CS-48000218	$73,361,000	$24,209,130
FFY 2019	CS-48000219	$72,622,000	$23,965,260
TOTAL		$805,494,229	$265,813,096

CWSRF - Available from FFY 2008 to FFY 2019 grants	**$265,813,096**
Ongoing cash flow transfer	$150,000,000
Remaining Transfer Authority	**$115,813,096**

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 CWSRF 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

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POTW													
37	34	13165	Acton MUD	TX0105163	19,125	Several neighborhoods near Lake Granbury are currently served by old, dilapidated, leaking septic tanks. These neighborhoods have also been identified as "hot spots" on Lake Granbury where high coliform readings are regularly recorded. By expanding the sewer collection system to include these neighborhoods, old septic systems can be abandoned and residents can utilize the sewer collection system. The design of these improvements will also include the development of a collection system asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$13,082,000.00				
53	24	13065	Acton MUD	TX0105155	8,655	The areas serviced by the Acton MUD 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.The City's WWTP also has reported multiple historical TPDES permit violations as well as a recent TPDES permit violation in 2015. 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 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,GPR	PDC	$11,607,000.00		Yes-BC	$9,229,000.00	
43	31	13177	Alice	TX0091219	19,439	Aging concrete wastewater collection system lines and brick manholes are resulting in inflow and infiltration and need to be replaced. Removal and replacement of approximately 22,975 linear feet of aging concrete wastewater collection system lines—replacing with SDR 26PVC; replacement of approximately 68 brick manholes—replacing with fiberglass manholes; replacing all service lines with PVC; and installation of approximately 5,800 water meters ranging in size from 5/8" to 6", meter boxes and associated appurtenances.	CWT	PDC	$7,500,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$4,057,710.00	

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POTW													
75	12	13155	Alma		330	The City is experiencing commercial development and residential growth. There are currently no wastewater collection/treatment options available other than on-site sewer/septic. The neighboring City of Ennis has set a limit on the volume of flow that Ennis can accept. The limit established by Ennis does not allow for adding new residences or businesses.The system is needed to collect wastewater from commercial developments, new residences, and existing residences so that wastewater can be treated appropriately. The new wastewater system would serve the long term needs of the City of Alma in taking existing homes and businesses off on-site septic and accommodating and inviting new development to occur. As a part of the project, the City will prepare an Asset Management Plan.	CWT	PADC	$5,040,000.00				
41	31	13154	Alpine		5,700	N/A/ The City of Alpine has not performed a needs assessment to establish an asset management program for its wastewater system. Due to the age of the existing system, components are not functioning efficiently to handle the existing needs of the city. This project includes the rehabilitation of two lift stations, security, rehabilitation of pumps, replace the chemical system, increase the capacity of the reclaimed water storage tank, repair and preplace solar panels at the waste treatment plant, installing a new mechanical screen and belt press, a gear box for the aerator, and bringing back ponds and oxidations.	CWT,GPR	PDC	$2,256,784.00	30%	Yes-BC	$80,000.00	

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POTW													
24	41	13055	Alto		1,323	The WWTF fails to consistently meet the parameters of the discharge permit issued by TCEQ. The City of Alto has been cited by the TCEQ over 45 times since 2013 for various violations at the WWTF. The City has been under a TCEQ Enforcement Action four times since 2006. This WWTF has been rehabilitated twice since it was originally constructed in the 1980s with EPA funds under a program to use new and innovative technology. The WWTF has never performed properly and needs to be replaced with a new facility. Major components of the facility must be replaced with newer technology. 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	50%			

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POTW													
93	1	13166	Amarillo	TX0025810	211,591	Currently, the City of Amarillo's metering infrastructure can provide only one read per customer per month collected through manual and drive-by meter reading. This current 'manual read method' is very labor intensive and results in minimal meter readings due to the existing low tech infrastructure. As a result, the City is unable to obtain real time flow monitoring data to help determine unauthorized meter removals, potential leaks, and missed/incorrect readings in a timely matter. The incorporation of an AMI system into the City of Amarillo's water infrastructure will provide for real time flow monitoring throughout the system, reduce the number of missed and incorrect readings, allow for real time detection of unauthorized meter removal, notify customers of potential leaks, and help track conservation efforts. These benefits of the AMI system will help the City achieve the goals set in the 2017 Water Conservation Plan. Additional secondary benefits for the AMI system include improved billing accuracy and reduction in labor costs associated with meter readings.	GPR	C	$29,506,375.00		Yes-CE	$26,555,740.00	
74	13	13187	Arlington		374,992	N/A The City of Arlington's project includes the replacement or rehabilitation of approximately 4,457 LF of existing 8" to 20" wastewater pipelines in areas that that have been identified as having excessive rates of inflow and infiltration (I/I) as well as sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs).	CWT	C	$5,061,840.00		Yes-BC	$5,061,840.00	

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POTW													
86	10	13032	Bowie		5,079	The City's sewer system was originally constructed in the 1920's, with expansions and upgrades since that time. Concrete unjointed lines and clay lines comprise the majority of the system. Approximately 31 percent (97,010 LF) of the collection system is comprised of old 4-inch lines, substandard by today's TCEQ regulations requiring collection pipe of at least 6-inches or greater. These old lines continue to pose a problem in that the majority are very shallow and are subject to a complete collapse. The old manholes were constructed of brick and mortar and are subject to high infiltration and sewage overflows. The current treatment plant was constructed in 1995 through Utility issued revenue bonds. TCEQ discharge permits limit the release of treated domestic wastewater effluent at a daily peak flow not to exceed an average of 1.25 million gallons/day (mgd). Currently, 2018 records indicate the daily average flow at the sewer plant averages approximately 723,689 gpd and a peak re Sewer line replacement/upgrade of existing collapsed, leaking and undersized sewer collection system pipes. This project will reduce the amount of inflow & infiltration caused by old concrete lines and broken pipe & old brick manholes. The project will also reduce the number of lift stations in the City, resulting in energy savings and elimination of possible sewage overflows. It will also help reduce the number of SSO's.	CWT	PADC	$9,374,040.00	30%	Yes-BC	$3,266,815.00	

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POTW													
31	40	13084	Breckenridge		2,936	The City's wastewater collection system experiences significant I&I during wet weather events, so improvements are necessary to reduce the risk of system overflows. In doing so, the City will improve the environmental safety to residents and wildlife. The City of Breckenridge is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater collection system by upgrading existing lift stations and replacing manholes and collection lines. The system experiences significant infiltration & inflow (I&I) during rainfall events which results in increased flows at the WWTP. The City is proposing to perform flow metering out in the collection system during the planning phase in order to identify the most severe areas contributing to the I&I issue. The planning phase information will help to direct design decisions and plan development. In addition, the City proposes to upgrade lift stations in the collection system that have exceeded the intended design life and have reached a condition where replacement / upgrade is required.	CWT	PDC	$2,606,000.00	30%			
81	10	12980	Brookeland FWSD		288	Due to I/I the adf is approaching the daily treatment capacity. Project will include rehabilitation of existing VCP collection system pipes, manholes, and service connections in the existing system serving the Forest Hills Area	CWT	PADC	$2,254,500.00				

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POTW													
66	17	13058	Buckholts		398	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. Replacement will also eliminate untreated wastewater discharges throughout the system.The wastewater treatment plant concrete basins are showing signs of stress fractures and shifting which are compromising the structural integrity of each basin. Any further shifting or increase in stress will cause irreparable damage resulting in untreated wastewater discharges. 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. Replacement will also eliminate untreated wastewater discharges throughout the system. Manholes and wastewater lines will be 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. The City plans on coordinating with TC	CWT,GPR	PDC	$2,630,490.00	70%	Yes-BC	$900,000.00	

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POTW													
58	21	13191	Canadian		3,253	The existing lift station is nearing the end of its projected life cycle. Given the lift station's age there is concern for mechanical failure which would cause overflows resulting in potential water pollution and health issues. There is also concern the existing wet well will fail causing possible groundwater pollution issues. The existing Red Deer lift Station is approximately 45 years old and is nearing the end of its life cycle. The lift station serves the far west side of Canadian. The proposed project will replace the existing lift station with a new wet well, submersible pumps and motor control center. The new lift station will be constructed in accordance with TCEQ lift station requirements.	CWT	DC	$1,092,000.00				
96	0	13087	Coahoma		3,700	The City’s lagoons are reaching full capacity and need to be cleaned. Existing infrastructure such as the pump station, collections lines and manholes are continuing to fail and need to be replaced for proper wastewater containment and operation. The City of Coahoma (City) is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater system by cleaning out sludge from wastewater lagoons and land applying the sludge, making pump station improvements, electrical improvements and replacing outdated infrastructure in the wastewater collection system. The wastewater lagoons are reaching capacity and need to be cleaned in order for efficient treatment processes to occur. The existing pump station is outdated and continues to present issues for City staff. In addition, various gravity sewer lines and manholes are beyond their anticipated service life and need replacement.	CWT	PDC	$1,484,000.00				
12	63	13033	Comanche		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	50%	Yes-BC	$425,000.00	

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POTW													
65	19	13153	Crockett Co WCID # 1		3,650	In order to produce higher quality treated effluent from the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and meet more stringent discharge parameters for their discharge permit, the District needs to replace the existing natural treatment system (ponds) with a mechanical treatment facility capable of biological nutrient removal. Additionally, the existing main sewage lift station and manual bar screen are in desperate need of replacement. The replacement of the facilities will greatly diminish these risks while providing more reliable and effective treatment of the District's wastewater.	CWT	PDC	$8,927,000.00				
89	6	13016	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 16000LF 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	40	13035	DeLeon		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. These sections of sewer lines to be replaced cause significant amounts of inflow and infiltration into the collection system. 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	50%	Yes-BC	$1,100,000.00	

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POTW													
87	10	13163	Diboll	TX0024872	5,325	The existing equipment has begun requiring more significant repair and other elements have been taken out of service as they are inoperable. The City intends to replace existing wastewater treatment equipment originally installed in 2002. The existing equipment is nearing the end of its service life and has begun to require ongoing repair and maintenance. The proposed project will involve the removal and replacement of the mechanical wastewater screen, two clarifiers, grit removal system, and a sludge digester aerator. Replacement of this equipment will also require electrical and control improvements as well as replacement miscellaneous steel walkways, stairs and railing.	CWT	PDC	$4,000,000.00	30%			
57	22	13151	Eagle Pass		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. Eliminate lift station. Rehab and replace collection lines.	CWT	PDC	$42,452,000.00		Yes-BC	$13,000,000.00	
7	70	12965	East Texas MUD of Smith County	TX0032484	1,830	The City of Winona's WWTF consistently fails to meet the requirements of its TPDES Discharge Permit. This project is intended to close the City of Winona wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) because the WWTF consistently fails to meet the limitations of its discharge permit. The plant has received many Notices of Violation, and was under Enforcement Action in 2013 (Docket No. 2012-1358-MWD-E) and 2018 (Docket No. 2015-072-MWD-E). A lift station will be constructed at the site of the City's WWTF of sufficient capacity to pump peak flow of wastewater from the WWTF, through a 6" Force Main 2.4 miles south along SH 155 to a WWTF owned by East Texas Municipal Utility District (ET MUD). The ET MUD WWTF is of sufficient capacity to accept wastewater from the City of Winona. The ET MUD WWTF has a history of consistently meeting the parameters of it's discharge permit.	CWT	PADC	$2,909,600.00	30%			

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POTW													
46	30	13186	East Texas MUD of Smith County		1,755	Old concrete sewer lines have reached their useful life and are structurally failing and collapsing. This project will consist of the replacement of old concrete sewer lines that were installed as part of a World War II army facility (Camp Fannin). The existing concrete sewer mains are structurally failing and collapsing. The lines have also failed under state maintained highways and require immediate replacement. In addition, two (2) existing sewer lift station pumping facilities will be removed from service and replaced with new gravity sewer. This complete project will replace the main facilities that transport sewer from residential areas to the wastewater treatment facility.	CWT	ADC	$5,437,125.00	50%	Yes-BC	$40,000.00	
60	20	13088	Eden		1,228	The City of Eden (City) has identified several deficiencies within the wastewater collection system. Several areas in the collection system have been identified for improvements including upgrading piping and replacement of manholes. The City would also like to construct a mechanical fine screen upstream of the lift station pumps to filter out any debris that might make their way into the sewer system.	CWT	PDC	$1,947,000.00	50%			
94	0	13147	Ellinger Sewer & Water SC		438	Minimize ongoing operational issues due to clogging Install larger submersible 3 phase pumps at the East Side Lift Station to prevent ongoing clogging & other maintenance issues. Upgrade electrical service & components for larger pumps and bring up to current electrical code (built in early 1970's). Install new manhole on influent line to lift station	CWT	PDC	$210,000.00				
47	30	13173	Elsa		7,134	Upgrading of a substandard and obsolete system Improvements to the WWTP by replacing equipment that is obsolete and substandard, improve treatment capacity and quality and replace obsolete, undersized collection facilities to improve efficiency, treatment and reduce expensive repairs and maintenance work.	CWT	C	$7,305,483.00	50%			
90	1	13014	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. This project will completely rehabilitate the targeted lines including manhole replacements, new services, and all necessary appurtenances.	CWT	PDC	$4,479,858.00				

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POTW													
91	1	13015	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.	CWT	PDC	$10,922,373.00				
39	31	12994	Forsan		198	Removal of cesspools and septic tanks on undersized lots. The City of Forsan proposes to install first time sewer collection lines in the City and remediate existing cesspools and septic systems on small lots. The Forsan ISD built a new school with a permitted WWTP that has the capacity to serve the community and the project would tie the community on to this WWTP.	CWT	PADC	$5,925,000.00		Yes-BC	$5,925,000.00	
95	0	12977	Fort Davis WSC	TX0066133	1,674	The existing plant was constructed in the 1970s in very close proximity to the floodplain. The existing plant is plagued by maintenance issues and is having difficulty meeting stricter discharge requirements. The plant is also landlocked and cannot expand. Obtain a new WWTP site and construct a new WWTP outside of the floodplain and with sufficient land to expand and meet all TCEQ buffer zone requirements.	CWT	PADC	$3,750,000.00				

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POTW													
98	0	13010	Fort Worth		829,560	The Water Department plans to construct this facility in an effort to meet current and future regulatory requirements, produce a marketable product that can be beneficially utilized, provide a higher percent solids end product which will reduce the trucking of biosolids and reduce or eliminate odor complaints from the product. The City of Fort Worth currently utilizes a contract to dewater digested municipal sludge using belt filters to transport and land apply the dewatered sludge to farmland within North Central Texas. This contract will expire in March of 2020. In the recent past, the City of Fort Worth and the TCEQ have received complaints regarding the odor of the dewatered biosolids from property owners adjacent to locations where the product was being land applied. As part of this project, the City of Fort Worth intends to construct a new biosolids dewatering, drying and processing facility at the Village Creek Water Reclamation Plant. While the exact process to be recommended is still under evaluation, the goal of the proposed processing facility will be to produce a Class “A” biosolids with minimal odor that can be beneficially utilized in a variety of applications. This type of product will increase the number of interested vendors and make for a more marketable product. Clean Water State Rev	CWT	DC	$78,500,000.00				
97	0	13152	Galveston Co WCID # 1		12,845	The existing bar screen is over 30 years old and is past its useful life. Replace existing Climber Screen Model II by Infilco Degremont Inc. with a Duperon Flexrate Bar Screen at District's WWTP.	CWT	DC	$380,000.00				
27	41	13012	Gladewater		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				

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POTW													
59	20	13190	Glidden FWSD # 1		791	To avoid the possibility of sewage sweeping into the earth and eventually reaching the water table. Replace 8,880 Ft. of 6" and 13,600 Ft. of 8" aging and deteriorating clay sewer pipes with 8" and 10" PVC piping using the busting method, add nine (9) new manholes where existing manholes are further than 500 Ft. apart, and reconnecting 173 existing customers to the new lines.	CWT	DC	$1,368,812.00	70%	Yes-BC	$832,020.00	
83	10	13034	Graford		730	The wastewater 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 (I/I). The existing manholes are old and deteriorated and need to be replaced. The proposed project phases would include planning, design and construction.	CWT	PDC	$215,000.00		Yes-BC	$215,000.00	
49	28	13167	Granbury		11,300	N/A The City of Granbury is proposing to expand its existing wastewater treatment capacity. The City of Granbury proposes to construct a new satellite WWTP and associated collection system improvements to support the proposed WWTP improvements. The proposed improvements are intended to begin eliminating the risk of force main failures that cross Lake Granbury, as the City continues to rely more and more on the lake as its primary drinking water source. The proposed treatment will evaluate the need for conventional technologies versus the need for more advanced technologies, such as biological nutrient removal (BNR) and membrane bioreactor (MBR) technologies.	CWT	PADC	$27,540,000.00		Yes-BC	$27,540,000.00	

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POTW													
21	45	13023	Grand Saline		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	
14	61	13056	Granger		1,419	The City's wastewater treatment plant has equipment that is approximately 20+ years old, and have reached the end of their expected life cycle. The collection system is comprised of predominately clay wastewater pipe that has become brittle with age. The wastewater treatment rehabilitation includes the replacement of wastewater treatment equipment, including modification to piping, electrical service, controls, and monitoring equipment as required. The rehabilitation of the City's lift stations includes the replacement of the station with a prepackaged lift station, including pumps, controls, and all piping as required. The collection system rehabilitation includes the replacement of collection system pipe by trench or trenchless replacement as required. The rehabilitation will include the replacement/rehabilitation of existing manholes as required to reduce infiltration and inflow. The identification of system components requiring rehabilitation/replacement will be identified by a wastewater system master plan. The master plan will include an asset management plan as well as an updated rate study.	CWT	PDC	$1,010,000.00	30%			
84	10	13156	Grapeland		1,784	The project is needed to incorporate much needed maintenance and upgrades, and to provide capacity for planned developments. Proposed upgrades include a parallel treatment process. The parallel treatment could then be used for operations while the existing treatment facility is upgraded. Currently, extensive repairs are needed at the existing plant but there is not a means for bypassing the treatment process to allow for renovation.	CWT	PDC	$6,130,000.00	70%			

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POTW													
23	42	12989	Green Valley SUD		39,120	The District does not currently own a WWTP and has active requests for WW treatment services. The District has received applications for non-standard service for approximately 1,500 connections and has held meeting regarding approximately 1,500 other connections within this service area. This sewershed is approximately 18,000 acres and is within the high growth corridor of IH 35 and IH 10 between San Antonio & Austin. The District recently received the TPDES permit for the Santa Clara Creek No. 1 WWTP and wishes to secure financing to move into design, easement acquisition and construction of the 0.25 MGD plant, site improvements and collection system. GVSUD will prepare an asset management plan as part of this project since this is a new line of business and this will be all new assets. The project includes the design and construction of the plant, lift station(s), forcemain, site improvements, lab building, parking lot, electrical, scada, large diameter collection system, easement acquisition and permitting.	CWT	PADC	$24,989,996.00				
8	70	13182	Gregory		2,000	The existing wastewater treatment plant is reaching its capacity. Collection system I/I is present, and if a new plant site is selected, new transmission lines will be needed to deliver flows to the new plant site. The City of Gregory owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that is approaching its design capacity. The plant is reaching 75% of its permitted average daily flow at times during the year. The project will include planning, land acquisition, design, and construction of a new WWTP, and decommissioning of the City's existing Roloff Wastewater Treatment Facility, WQ0010092001. The project will also include the rehabilitation of its collection system to remove I/I, and the construction of improvements to transport flows to the new WWTP from the decommissioned plant site. The project will enable the City to treat flows with one plant instead of two or more, and it will provide energy savings equipment (compared to the existing plant) at the new WWTP. It will also allow the City to provide enough treatment capacity to meet City needs, including the removal of I/I throughout the City, to help address impacts on Corpus Christi Bay, Segment No. 248.	CWT	PADC	$44,132,273.00		Yes-BC	$150,000.00	

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POTW													
70	15	13036	Gustine		496	The lift stations are old, out-of-date and need to be replaced to more efficient systems. Due to the age of the lift stations, it is only a matter of time before the lift stations go down and cause wastewater to backflow into residents' homes. 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	$350,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$350,000.00	
54	22	13049	Harris Co WCID # 36		14,122	The site receives numerous nuisance odor complaints and was cited by Harris County Pollution Dept on 7/21/2017 (see attached documentation). Relocate existing Haden Rd Lift Station to new site to abate odor issues and function as potential influent lift station for future planned WWTP.	CWT	PADC	$3,175,940.00	30%	Yes-BC	$250,000.00	
55	22	13051	Harris Co WCID # 36		14,122	The goal of this project is for District to be completely self-sufficient in it's collection and treatment of wastewater flows. POTW Project-Treatment. Planning, Design & Construction. HCWCID 36 (D-36) owns a WW collection/pumping system that flows to WWTP operated by HC-FWSD No. 51 (D-51). D-36 is contracted 25% of this system. D-36 proposes to build a WWTP to process their wastewater "in house". D-51 is a growth area. It is anticipated that the WWTP will have to expand in the near future. Initial data indicates that a 2.0 MGD WWTP would be adequate since D-36 is substantially built out. District 36's proposed WWTP is located in an industrial/commercial area. It is probable that the effluent can be incorporated in a significant reuse program for commercial/industrial use.	CWT	PADC	$21,564,160.00	50%	Yes-BC	$250,000.00	

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POTW													
5	71	13171	Horizon Regional MUD		3,313	The residents 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	50%			
34	36	13192	Houston		2,267,336	This work reduces sanitary sewer overflows from the collection system and optimizes system performance through replacement and rehabilitation of sewer lines, which contribute to significant inflow and infiltration. On September 20, 2018 the US Dept of Justice filed suit on behalf of the EPA and TCEQ in regards to unpermitted sanitary sewer overflows from City's utility system. The City anticipates continuation of sanitary sewer collection system rehabilitation work will be a component of any agreed settlement to this action. The project performs sanitary sewer rehabilitation/replacement through various techniques, principally sliplining, pipebursting and cured-in-place methods, and includes sanitary sewer cleaning and televised inspection in support of rehabilitation work.	CWT	C	$325,000,000.00				

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POTW													
16	55	13159	Huntington		2,736	Wastewater treatment plant is dilapidated and physically inadequate for the inflows that it experiences. The inadequate treatment has led to problems with effluent violations. The plant and the collection system incur excessive costs in both maintenance and emergency repairs. The collection system allows for a high volume of inflow/ infiltration that exacerbates the treatment capacity problem. Collection system improvements will include rehabilitation of deteriorated lift stations, lines, and manholes in order to reduce inflow/infiltration into the system. Work to be done will be identified in a system wide evaluation. Proposed wastewater plant improvements will include construction of new units and rehabilitation of existing facilities,	CWT	PADC	$8,000,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
2	91	12999	Iola		424	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. An asset management plan will be prepared as part of the proposed project. A system-wide energy assessment/audit/optimization study will be completed as part of 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. Four (4) submersible pump grinder lift stations and one (1) submersible pump full body lift stations are proposed in the system, as well as one (1) submersible pump full body lift station at the wastewater treatment plant site. The gravity lines are proposed to be ASTM D-3034 SDR 26 PVC pipe and the force mains are proposed to be ASTM D-2241 SDR 26 Class 160 PVC pipe. The gravity flow collection system will consist of approximately 50,000 linear feet of 6-inch and 8-inch gravity lines as well as 9,000 linear feet of 2-inch and 4-inch force main. Approximately 175 manholes will be installed in appropriate locations along the gravity collection lines. Several easements will be needed for the collection system. A package wastewater treatment system was chosen during the EDAP planning phase as the recommended treatm	CWT	C	$9,900,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$2,000,000.00	

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POTW													
33	36	13061	Jourdanton		4,259	The need for the project is to improving aging infrastructure. There are no current Health and Compliance Factor and/or MCL Violations and physical deficiencies. This project will consist of a proposed new Tamarac Lift Station. A wastewater treatment plant wet well rehabilitation. The Olive street lift station area improvements will consist of manhole installation in the existing gravity main from LaGarde Avenue to Olive Street Lift Station and replacement of a 12-inch gravity sewer and manholes from the Olive Street Lift Station toward Indian Crossing street. Several locations will be identified during planning to determine replacement of aged gravity sanitary sewer collection piping and manholes. Preparation of an Asset Management Plan.	CWT	PADC	$2,494,743.00				
88	10	13064	Keene		6,266	Inflow & infiltration and sewer overflows. The proposed project includes replacing approximately 12,000 linear feet of old, deteriorated sewer line and lift station improvements.	CWT	PDC	$1,955,901.00	50%			
9	70	13008	La Joya		4,229	The city maintains a lagoon based wastewater treatment system which is under capacity and under performing requiring improvements. The existing pond system is cited for TCEQ violations due to effluent parameters not meeting the discharge requirements. The city plans to remove the existing 0.5 mgd lagoon system from service and replace it with a activated sludge based mechanical system to be located adjacent to the current ponds. The project includes aeration basins, blowers, pump station, secondary clarifier, chlorination and a generator system. the current flows are above 85% capacity and is in need of an upgrade.	CWT	C	$9,580,000.00	50%			
45	30	13150	Lefors	TX0022586	454	The City of Lefors is under TCEQ Enforcement Action (Docket No. 2016-1968-MWD-E). The TCEQ agreed to offset a portion of the penalty if the City installs 2 new screw pumps at the WWTP. Proposed project includes planning, design, and construction of WWTP improvements such as screw pump replacement, repair of existing clarifiers, and addition of aeration unit. Performing these actions will satisfy the requirements of the TCEQ Enforcement Action. The project also includes implementation of a Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan.	CWT	PDC	$808,000.00		Yes-BC	$500,000.00	

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POTW													
11	65	13024	Lone Oak		786	The City of Lone Oak is currently experiencing capacity issues at their WWTP. The existing WWTP effluent flow is above the 75% permitted flow. This may pose a TCEQ compliance issue, if planning to has not begun for expansion, which can lead to a potential health and safety danger. The City of Lone Oak proposes to increase the capacity of their wastewater treatment plant to continue to provide adequate sanitary sewer services to their community. Improvements consist of increasing the existing lagoon treatment plant or installing a packaged mechanical wastewater treatment plant.	CWT	PDC	$2,750,000.00				
92	1	13157	Lower Valley WD		93,061	N/A This project's focus is water conservation, addressing the District's water loss issues through technological upgrades to the metering system. The project will entail the replacement of current metering infrastructure with AMI meters with cellular capabilities. Currently, the majority of the LVWD's meters are over 10 years old and the antennas supporting the system are over radio, making the system antiquated and inefficient.	GPR	C	$5,720,000.00		Yes-BC	$5,200,000.00	
51	25	13148	Madisonville		4,987	The existing clarifiers are built at ground level. Storm water flows into the clarifiers, contact basin, and oxidation ditch. Replacing the walkways and handrails for safety of the personnel. Adding sludge processing system. Extending collection system to serve area along IH45. 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 force main at LS8, extend collection system at IH45 with new lift station.	CWT	PDC	$4,032,500.00	30%			

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POTW													
42	31	13046	Marble Falls		6,905	The existing treatment facility is at 75% capacity and additional capacity is needed to serve the population. This project is required to be in compliance with TCEQ. This will involve the TCEQ permit process for the plant expansion and the land application of the effluent. The City of Marble Falls Wastewater Treatment Facility at 75% capacity and will require additional capacity to serve the population in the immediate future. This project will look to expand the existing plant by at least 0.5 MGD or design a new package plant at a different location. Expansion or new design will include land application for discharge. As part of the land application, this project will also include the land acquisition for the expansion.	CWT	AD	$2,850,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$1,050,000.00	
29	40	13178	Mart		1,879	The City of Mart Wastewater Treatment Plant is experiencing high flows thought to be from I/I in the collection system and the plant is near its capacity and having difficulty meeting permit limitations. At this time the project may involve improvements within the collection system with repairs to and replacements of collection lines, manholes, and lift stations. The WWTP may be rehabilitated, repaired, upgraded, and/or expanded.	CWT	PDC	$9,250,090.00				
78	11	13040	McCamey		2,146	The proposed project is necessary to comply with TCEQ TPDES permit requirements During the permit renewal process with the TCEQ, the need was identified to expand the storage pond to comply with the requirements set by the TCEQ. The proposed improvements will bring the wastewater treatment plant into compliance with the TCEQ regulations.	CWT	PDC	$1,768,955.00	30%			

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POTW													
71	15	13018	Memorial Point UD		1,059	The District has continued to experience an increase in maintenance costs due to point repairs of its collection system. The District has experienced high rates of inflow and infiltration during periods of high intensity rainfall which have resulted in sanitary sewer overflows. The District proposes to rehabilitate approximately 40,000 feet of 6-inch to 8-inch gravity sanitary sewer collection lines, including corresponding service connections, and manholes. Most of the existing sewer pipes are unreinforced concrete pipes, with some PVC pipes. Most of the lines are approximately 40 years old. The district televised a portion of the sanitary sewer system in 2012. The tapes showed many defects including inflow and infiltration due to pipe cracks, offset joints, and root intrusions. The District also proposes to rehabilitate the existing sanitary lift stations by replacing mechanical and electrical equipment which have reached the end of its service life.	CWT	PDC	$3,814,600.00	70%			
40	31	13164	Mertzon		700	By completing the proposed upgrades to the WWTP, the City will be able to consistently meet TCEQ design requirements and their WWTP permit. The proposed project includes an upgrade of existing processes at the City's existing WWTP. Proposed improvements at the City's WWTP include an upgrade to the headworks, replacement of the aerators, and rehabilitation of the clarifier. Wastewater Treatment The aeration improvements consist of replacing the aging paddle aerators in the race track at the WWTP. The existing floating aerators were placed into service in 1996 and have reached the end of their service life. The paddle wheel aerators will be replaced with newer technology aspirating aerators. These will be easier to get in and out of the track and easier for the City to maintain. This should also provide some added performance and keep the plant compliant with its TCEQ permit. Screen System at Headworks of WWTP The current set up at the plant has all raw waste going through a grinder pump to chop up rags or other inorganic matter (trash). While this keeps most from hanging on the paddles in the aeration basin it does	CWT	PDC	$1,646,000.00				

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POTW													
63	20	13028	Midland		112,618	This area of town is experiencing rapid growth due to the booming oil and gas industry and the current collection system is reaching capacity. This line will also open up new parts of the area to development helping relieve a housing shortage the region is currently experiencing The City of Midland has proposed the construction of a new sewer main to provide service to the northeast portion of the City. This line will be approximately eight miles long installed from the Midland County line along a route near Todd road and terminate into a bar screen structure at the City's wastewater treatment plant. The sanitary sewer line will be designed to accommodate 10,000 housing units (connections) in this area.	CWT	C	$25,000,000.00				
52	24	13052	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 City of Miles (City) owns and operates a WWTP that consists of an Imhoff Tank and lagoon system. The effluent from the WWTP is currently land applied at a nearby site via a TLAP permit. 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.	Other	P	$200,000.00		Yes-BC	$200,000.00	
36	35	13162	Navasota	TX0071790	7,607	Aerators at the WWTP are worn out and failing. The pumps and controls at five lift stations are failing and create problems during wet weather. Force mains are undersized and susceptible to overflows. Replacing worn out aeration equipment will allow the system to maintain compliance. By using fine bubble aeration and submerged mixers the power required by the aeration process will be reduce by 50%, from 150 HP to 75 HP. Improvements to the collection system will prevent system overflows. The rehabilitation of five lift station includes replacing their pumps, updating their controls and adding SCADA. Three force mains that run from lift station to lift station will be upgraded.	CWT	DC	$2,940,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,100,000.00	

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POTW													
38	33	13193	North Texas MWD		767,997	The North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) provides water, wastewater, and solid waste services to member and customer cities in the state of Texas counties of Collin, Dallas, Rockwall, Kaufman, and Denton. These communities are experiencing rapid population growth. A critical NTMWD wastewater service that is experiencing very rapid growth is its Upper East Fork Interceptor System (UEFIS) service area. Current UEFIS service areas are conveyed to two existing regional wastewater treatment plants- the Wilson Creek Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (RWWTP) (located in Allen, TX) and Rowlett Creek RWWTP (located in Plano, TX). The available treatment capacity of both facilities is expected to be exceeded as population growth within the UEFIS service area continues to occur. To meet the wastewater treatment needs of these communities and to provide protection of the watershed for Lake Lavon, NTMWD has completed initial planning and is beginning design of the Sister Grove Regional Water Resource Recovery Facility (SGRWRRF) to provide additional wastewater treatment capacity within the UEFIS service area.	CWT	ADC	$458,919,900.00				
3	80	13168	NW Harris Co MUD # 5	TX0072346	40,853	None The total amount of expected effluent from both WWTPs with the current number of connections is approximately 550,000 gpd. After the subdivisions served by WWTP No. 2 are built and occupied, the projected amount of effluent from those connections will be approximately 786,000 gpd. The District's Home Owners Association's will still need to rely on current potable lake make-up wells until WWTP No. 2 has the ultimate number of connections projected by current development. The make-up wells will remain in place also to serve as a back up to the reclaimed water plants if demand is higher than the anticipated effluent from the communities or one of the plants has to be taken out of service for repairs.	CWT	C	$16,225,000.00		Yes-BC	$11,763,000.00	

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POTW													
61	20	13160	Orange Co WCID # 2		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. The collection system also experiences large volumes of I/I, therefore, compromised piping and manholes will be identified and replaced. 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. Expand equalization pond, add grit unit, replace bar screen and rehabilitate the clarifier and orbal mechanisms. Pipe burst old sewer line with larger diameter hdpe and replace manholes and services.	CWT	PDC	$8,508,776.00				
80	10	12972	Palo Pinto County		202	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. The County has also received notices of violation for effluent violations. The existing plant is now 20 years old and is reaching its design life. The process that is employed by the plant is also not capable of treating the effluent to a higher quality, nor can it be easily expanded. The Palo Pinto County WWTP serves the unincorporated community of Palo Pinto, Texas. The community is the County Seat of Palo Pinto County and is the home to the Palo Pinto County Courthouse, the Palo Pinto County Jail and several other County Offices. According to the latest American Community Survey, Palo Pinto County has proposed to replace their existing WWTP with a new plant that utilizes the SBR Process.	CWT	AC	$2,780,000.00	70%			

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POTW													
10	66	13017	Pecos City		9,552	The current facility in Pecos has reached a discharge rate that triggers them to be in design or construction of a new plant. The increase in flow is due to the large influx of workers in the booming oil field. Additionally, to irrigate lands not in the plant's evaporation disposal site would require the treatment plan to meet a 5 CBOD / 5 TSS requirements. Construct a new 3.5 MGD wastewater treatment plant using an advanced process such as sequencing batch reactors, new head-works, new bar screening, new septic receiving, new sludge handing, decommission old plant and produce a Type II effluent for irrigation.	CWT	PDC	$50,000,000.00		Yes-BC	$10,000,000.00	
67	16	12971	Pettus MUD		507	The Pettus M.U.D. wastewater treatment plant is experiencing an excessive amount of repairs and is in need of a major rehabilitation of the plant. Deteriorated components throughout the District’s existing wastewater treatment plant facility warrant repairs almost weekly and thus prevents an efficient delivery/circulation/treatment process. To rectify this continual repair process, as well as re-establish an efficient delivery/circulation/treatment process, the District has elected to accomplish various improvements at the existing facility. Such improvements are expected to generally consist of taking the necessary measures for dewatering existing components to enable repairs to be accomplished; repairing cracks in existing concrete aeration ditch, concrete contact chamber and concrete clarifier; demo-ing and replacing existing clarifier components (mechanism, gear, drive, upper and lower bearings, trough, skirt, weir plates and rake); replacing two (2) existing return activated sludge (RAS) pumps, RAS valves, RAS automation and RAS electrical; replacing three (3) existing aeration pumps and motors, aeration automation and aerat	CWT	PDC	$664,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
20	50	12996	Pharr		76,727	Potential SSO and future deficiencies with TCEQ requirements. City of Pharr has considered to Consolidate 3 existing Lift Stations and built one centralized to abandon the over 40 year old lift stations located on the South Portion of the City Limits. They have also considered eliminating 2 other Lift Stations by construction a gravity line from the lift stations to an existing collection system that was constructed for this purpose approximately 11 years ago at the northeastern part of the city. The city has also considered to construct a gravity line to Eliminate an existing Lift Station that is been in service for over 50 years. This lifts station is the first lift station ever built at the city and is located at the central region of the city.	CWT	PDC	$19,080,020.00	30%			
85	10	13185	Ralls		1,990	N/A consequent to the disaster that will be addressed by the proposed project. Add additional sheets as necessary. The existing WWTP was constructed approximately 50 years ago. The major components of the existing WWTP include: an influent bar screen, an Imhoff tank, wastewater stabilization ponds and sludge drying beds. We propose to convert the existing treatment system to a facultative lagoon system with newly lined ponds. The proposed WWTP will be constructed while the existing WWTP remains in operation. Upon completion of the proposed WWTP, the existing plant headworks plant will be removed from service, decommissioned, and demolished once the proposed facultative lagoon is functioning. The proposed plant shall consist of an influent mechanical fine bar screen a facultative lagoon, two stabilization ponds (using the existing ponds) and an effluent pumping station to transport the treated wastewater the permitted land irrigation system. Each of the ponds will be provided with a clay or	CWT	PADC	$1,103,280.00	50%			
79	11	13188	Reno		2,736	The City of Reno currently has no collection system for wastewater. This project is proposed to eliminate all on-site sewage facilities within the City of Reno. Wastewater will be collected and transported to a new WWTP within the city.	CWT	PADC	$17,287,000.00				

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POTW													
28	40	13189	Richland Springs		310	The City is operating an unpermitted wastewater treatment plant and has been for the last 14 years. The City's discharge permit expired in 2004. The existing wastewater treatment facility was constructed in the 1960's and does not meet current design criteria. Since the discharge permit was allowed to expire 14 years ago all facilities covered by a new permit will have to meet current design criteria. It is not possible to upgrade the current ponds and keep them in operation at the same time. Richland Springs must construct a new wastewater treatment facility.	CWT	ADC	$2,887,500.00	70%	Yes-BC	$2,000,000.00	
82	10	13175	Richland Springs		350	physical deficiencies The wastewater treatment system for the City of Richland Springs is very old and currently dysfunctional and needs to be replaced.	CWT	PDC	$2,012,500.00	70%			

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POTW													
17	55	13170	Rio Grande City		20,400	A.Health, Sanitation: As stated previously, the RGC WWTP is currently under order by the TCEQ to plan and construct an expansion. Discharge records show that the plant has exceeded 90% of it's permitted discharge capacity. Any further increase in flows especially during high intensity rainfall events, would likely result in untreated waste being discharged into the Rio Grande River. This would imperil municipalities downriver that take water from the river and would be a grave violation that would likely result in heavy fines for the City. B. Aging Infrastructure The increased flows contributed by development is exacerbated by obvious infiltration problems within the sanitary sewer collection system. Repair to the collection system in order to minimize infiltration is part of the solution that may be undertaken under different circumstances by City Staff or by a contractor at a later time. The immediate problem is the expansion of the treatment capacity of WWTP and the replacement or The RGC WWTP is now in need of an expansion. While rated at 1.5 MGD, records show that discharge flows have exceeded 90% of capacity several times in the past two years. Currently, the 2009 expansion is operating well. The clarifiers are in a state of disrepair and need to be rehabilitated or replaced. The chlorine contact chamber and chlorination system need to be rehabilitated or replaced. The sludge drying beds are not able to keep pace with the increased discharge flows and the oxidation ditches have been pressed into service as sludge holding ponds, in violation of the plant's permit. The City is being held under violation and enforcement by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and has been notified to begin planning and constructing an expansion of the plant.	CWT	PDC	$6,952,050.00	30%			

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POTW													
72	14	13067	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	$964,000.00		Yes-BC	$964,000.00	
26	41	13181	Rockdale		5,492	N/A Sewer collection system replacement due to broken vitrified clay pipes (VCP) causing infiltration and inflow (I&I) at the wastewater treatment plant to be excessive.	CWT	PDC	$4,100,000.00	50%			
73	14	13068	Roma		18,903	Completion of the proposed improvements is needed to maintain compliance with the City's current discharge permit limits. 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, including replacement of pumps, addition of a mechanical screen and addition of an odor control system. 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	$4,569,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$4,569,000.00	
25	41	13027	Rosebud		1,415	The existing facility utilizes older equipment which has become more difficult to find replacement parts and if found are becoming increasingly expensive to obtain. The Rosebud WWTP was constructed over 30 years ago and is nearing the end of its' life expectancy. The treatment process utilized by the existing treatment facility is outdated and can be replaced with new treatment technology that are capable of meeting new State discharge requirements and also resulting in reduced operation and maintenance costs. The City intends to utilize TCEQs FMT program for asset management.	CWT	PDC	$7,047,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$4,900,000.00	

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POTW													
62	20	12968	San Antonio River Authority		106,463	Salitrillo Wastewater Treatment Plant expansion and improvements is necessary to address the additional growth in the service area. Currently the plant is consistently reaching 85% of it's current permit capacity. It is anticipated that 90% of it's current capacity will be reached in the next year. In order to stay compliant with the plant's TCEQ Wastewater Discharge Permit, Salitrillo will need to be expanded to 7.5 MGD to address the additional flow. Additionally the 100 year floodplain has changed since the construction of the plant and subsequent expansions. This floodplain change has posed problems for the current hydraulics of the plant and several improvements will be needed to address these challenges. Salitrillo Wastewater Treatment Plant needs to be expanded from 5.83 million gallons per day (MGD) to 7.5 million gallons per day to meet ultimate build out conditions of the service area and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality permit requirements. Additional plant improvements will be made at this time include, but are not limited to, replacing equipment that has reached the end of it's useful life, addressing plant processes that are in the 100-year floodplain, constructing an effluent pump stations to address hydraulic challenges caused by the increase to the 100 year floodplain, reconstructing roads, replacing and upgrading laboratory facilities and office building, odor control, sound attenuation, and improvements to the electrical and motor control center. This project will be procured using design build.	CWT	DC	$25,000,000.00				

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POTW													
4	80	12988	San Antonio Water System		1,724,561	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 constituents pursuant with requirements in TPDES permit WQ0010137004. Due to the eutrophic nature of the lake and its correspondingly high phytoplankton biomass, the facility has periodically not met permit limits for pH, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Dissolved Oxygen, and Total Suspended Solids. SAWS is exploring the concept of constructing approximately 115 acres of treatment wetlands downstream of the Mitchell Lake dam to improve the quality of water discharged to the receiving stream. Under this approach, the lake-wetland system would operate at a relatively constant flow rate through the coordinated management of stormwater runoff and discharges from the Leon Creek Water Recycling Center (LCWRC) into the lake, and releases from the lake to the constructed wetlands. During dry weather, flow from LCWRC would be pumped to the lake, as necessary, to maintain lake levels at a minimum water elevation of 517.5 ft msl, maintain avian and aquatic habitats, and to provide for a minimal amount of base flow through the constructed wetlands located below the dam. Outflow from the wetlands would be discharged to either Cottonmouth Creek or to the Medina River. Operational strategies are being developed for maximum surface water elevations of 525.8 ft msl and 521.8 ft msl, along with	GPR	D	$6,938,096.00		Yes-BC	$3,250,000.00	
64	20	12984	San Antonio Water System		1,724,561	The SCADA systems are outdated and need to be updated. SAWS WRC Control System Upgrades will upgrade the EMERSON SCADA control systems at SAWS three wastewater recycling centers. This upgrade will deploy an all new Human Machine Interface (HM) and controllers improving the monitor and control capabilities of WRC equipment and provide more advanced cybersecurity defenses for these critical systems. The upgrade will enable better analytics and automation to improve operational capabilities, along with better coordination between all three WRC's control systems.	CWT	C	$8,024,988.00				

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POTW													
99	0	13161	San Antonio Water System		1,724,561	Lift Stations #246 and #233 cannot support upstream growth in the sewershed. Lift Station #233 is at critical capacity. The Upper Segment of the project will eliminate Lift Station #246, and the Lower Segment will allow wastewater flows to bypass Lift Station #233. The Helotes Creek Lift Station #246 Elimination Project consists of constructing approximately 14,800 linear feet of 15-inch gravity wastewater mains. The Upper Segment will be constructed in the Helotes, TX from Lift Station #246 near Jericho Road, generally southward along State Highway 16 (Bandera Road), then along Old Bandera Road, finally ending before the North side of the Old Bandera Road Bridge. The Lower Segment will be constructed generally Southward along Riggs, then along F.M. 1560 to Bandera Road, then along Bandera Road to Leslie Road.	CWT	C	$18,036,600.00				
44	31	13179	San Benito		24,474	N/A This project includes improvements to the City's sanitary sewer collection (cleaning, repairing and/or installing new gravity mains & manholes) and pumping systems (lift station rehabilitations or replacements). A portion of this work is considered the Phase II Sanitary Sewer Overflow Initiative Improvements. An Asset Management Plan and modeling of the wastewater collection & pumping systems are proposed as a part of this funding request.	CWT	PADC	$7,580,000.00	30%			
1	93	13037	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. A sampling of nearby water wells in 2019 indicated possible contamination from failing or inadequate septic systems. The proposed project connects 43 septic systems to a public sewer. The wastewater will be collected and pumped to the existing Southside Wastewater Treatment Plant that is owned and operated by Dallas Water Utilities (DWU). The new wastewater 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. Land will need to be acquired for the new lift station.	CWT	P	$30,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$3,000,000.00	

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POTW													
77	11	13069	Santa Anna		1,099	These 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 proposed project includes replacement of aging sewer lines in the collection system. The existing sewer lines throughout the collection system proposed for replacement are composed of old, brittle materials and prone to breakage and clogging and have the potential to be a significant source of inflow and infiltration into the collection system. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the City's wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$1,694,000.00	70%			
19	50	13176	Seadrift		1,574	Periodic excursions of TSS permit limitations during peak flow periods. During peak flow events, sludge often will 'washout' of the WWTP. A new 42' diameter clarifier and 3,000 CF chlorine contact chamber, and an RAS lift station will be constructed. The existing 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	50%			
22	43	13077	Slaton		5,800	The new force main is needed to provide redundancy and the new generator is needed to provide emergency power. The City of Slaton sends all of the flow from the City to the WWTP through a single 10-inch force main. The proposed project will allow the City redundancy in their wastewater system for long term operations as well as to allow the City to remove the existing force main from service to perform maintenance and repairs. The proposed project will eliminate a single point of failure for the wastewater system. The City is also proposing this installation of a permanent generator at the main lift station. This generator will allow the City to maintain operation of a large portion of their wastewater collection system if power were interrupted to the main lift station.	CWT	PADC	$2,655,000.00	30%			

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POTW													
50	26	13079	Stamford		3,126	These 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 proposed project includes replacement of an existing lift station and replacement of aging sewer lines in the collection system. The existing sewer lines throughout the collection system proposed for replacement are composed of asbestos cement and PVC. These lines are aging. The existing lift station has reached the end of its useful life and is in constant need of repair. The project will replace the existing inefficient lift station pumps with new submersible pumps and control systems. The lift station will also be sized to accommodate the anticipated future population growth in the area.	CWT	PDC	$4,681,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
48	30	13149	Sweetwater	TX0118346	11,760	Dilapidated piping within the collection system experiences severe infiltration and inflow during rain events which has led to unauthorized discharges and the issuance of violations by the TCEQ. The existing WWTP constructed in 2002 is aging and a number of plant components may need replacement including the SBR piping; SBR system PLCs; SBR membrane diffuser; UV system components; and mechanical screen components; plus the repair or replacement of influent transfer pumps and VFDs. Enclosed herein is the above referenced application for the City of Sweetwater (City) for the construction of WWTP and wastewater collection system improvements. The City's existing 2.2 million gallons per day (MGD) WWTP was constructed in 2002. Improvements are being proposed to both their WWTP as well as their wastewater collection system. The primary method of treatment at the City's existing WWTP utilizes sequencing batch reactors (SBR). The existing WWTP is aging, and a number of plant components require replacement. Proposed improvements within the plant shall include replacement of SBR piping, SBR system PLC's, and SBR membrane diffuser; replacement of UV system components; replacement of influent mechanical screen components; and repair and/or replacement of influent transfer pumps and VFD's. The City has received five (5) TCEQ violations since November of 2014 for both the failure to prevent unauthorized discharges of wastewater into or adjacent to waters of the State of	CWT	PDC	$2,100,000.00	50%			
68	16	13007	Troy		1,755	The current plant is reaching 70% of its design capacity. The City of Troy is expecting significant growth over the next 5 years which will necessitate the need for wastewater treatment plant expansion. The new facilities will eliminate exceeding the current TCEQ permit limitations. The construction of a wastewater treatment plant expansion. The wastewater flow permits will be increased from 0.30 mgd to 0.60 mgd, doubling the capacity of the plant. The City is planning to prepare an asset management plan as part of the proposed project.	CWT	PDC	$9,350,000.00				

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POTW													
35	35	13158	Union WSC		6,358	Two instances of sewer overflow into the neighboring home created a health hazard for the residences. Based on Union WSC staff's comments and observations, we have the following information: 1. The lift station is located adjacent to a home dwelling, sharing a common wall on the south side of the lift station. 2. The lift station experienced overflow at two instances in the past resulting in the loss of property to the adjacent owner. 3. Residents complain of odor emanating from the lift station. The proximity of the lift station to the neighborhood homes makes it very difficult to contain odor. 4. Overflow of the lift station due to malfunctioning of the SCADA system, Electrical systems, leaking of force main and pump failures. Overall, a complete rehabilitation of the lift station is needed. The Union WSC proposes to relocate the lift station 500 ft east of the current location to address the odor problems as well.	CWT	PADC	$1,680,000.00	70%			
76	11	13081	Upper Leon River MWD		255	Please describe any current Health and Compliance Factor and/or MCL Violations and physical deficiencies.: 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 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 addition of redundant clarification to provide operational flexibility for maintenance and upgrades to the solids handling and dewatering systems to provide alternative solids disposal options at the existing WWTP. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the District's wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$2,762,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$782,300.00	

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POTW													
6	71	13174	Vernon		10,887	N/A The project in the IUP includes improvements to the City's WWTP. The plant aged and almost every plant is need of rehabilitation or replacement. The attached Notice of Violation list shows that the plant has had instances in the past few years of failing to meet permit limits. This is due to the dilapidated state of many 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%			
18	51	13169	Victoria Co WCID # 1		2,459	Ensure the health and safety of the community of Bloomington by ensuring that the district meets TCEQ requirements for safe WWTP discharge effluent criteria. Per TCEQ rules and regulations the planning and design of the WWTP expansion must commission soon due to the 75% and 90% rule. This expansion is a requirement and ultimately proposed to protect the public and the environment. TPDES Permit No. WQ0010513002 allows an average daily discharge of 0.3 MG from the Bloomington WWTP. The Operational requirements of this permit require that once flow reaches 75% of this permitted flow (0.225 MGD) for three consecutive months, then the permittee is required to initiate engineering and financial planning to expand the plant for the health and safety of the public. Since 2016, the discharge flow was measured at or above 75% of the permitted flow for numerous 3 consecutive months. Flows over the years have averaged between 0.225 MGD to .325 MGD averages for the months. This includes eliminating days of wet weather. The community of Bloomington has experienced a substantial amount of request for services and/or new services. The Bloomington WWTP is an extended aeration type treatment facility with two trains, each with the capacity to treat 0.015 MGD, for a total permitted discharge of 0.30MGD. The plant has been in operation since August of 1999. The proposed proj	CWT	PDC	$2,020,000.00	30%			

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POTW													
32	36	12966	Von Ormy		1,340	The project area residents currently use septic systems on varying size lots which pose a health hazard due to septic failures, overflows, leaching into the ground water and unsanitary conditions during wet conditions. The city was incorporated in 2008 with the citizens main priority with several public meetings to provide a sewer collection system to themselves because of the troubles as described above. The project consists of 56,000 ft of gravity sewer lines, two lift stations, 5,000 ft of force main, 160 manholes and decommissioning of approximately 514 septic tanks.	CWT	PADC	$21,550,000.00	70%			
69	15	13184	Wellman		225	During the past several years, the City of Wellman has failed to meet effluent quality limitations for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) at their Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). During the past several years, the City of Wellman has failed to meet effluent quality limitations for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) at their Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The existing WWTP consists of an activated sludge process plant using the extended aeriation mode. The existing mechanical plant includes the following treatment units: bar screen, aeriation basin, and final clarifier. The facility includes one effluent storage pond, which stores effluent prior to being irrigated on 33 acres of nonpublic access agricultural land.	CWT	PDC	$1,100,000.00				
13	61	13172	Westwood Shores MUD	TX0027677	1,277	The District is struggling to meet the water demand of the public. Improvements at the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) will allow reclaimed water to be used for irrigation at the golf course. This will reduce the amount of treated water being used for irrigation, and better allow the District to meet demands.	CWT	PDC	$1,945,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,945,000.00	
56	22	13011	White Settlement		17,380	The City has aging infrastructure that is in need of rehabilitation. The City will expand on the previously developed Preliminary Asset Management Plan to include a full Master Plan with Hydraulic Modeling. The project funding will also be used to rehabilitate assets that are identified as high risk of failure.	CWT	PADC	$2,285,820.00				

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POTW													
15	60	13083	Winters		2,500	The dilapidated piping experiences severe infiltration and inflow during rain events and the aged manholes have been to collapse causing line blockage. Enclosed herein is the above referenced application for the City of Winters (City) for the construction of wastewater collection system improvements. The City's existing wastewater collection system was originally constructed in the mid- to late-1930's and consists of clay pipes ranging in size from 4-inches to 12-inches in diameter. The proposed project area is located in various sections of the City. The dilapidated piping experiences severe I&I during rain events and the aged manholes have begun to collapse causing line blockages. The elevated I&I causes significant flow increases at the wastewater treatment plant (WTP) during storm events and threatens to exceed the capacity of lift stations within the system. In addition, the collapsed manholes have, at times, triggered sections of the system to backup and threatened to cause overflows. The significant cost of the required improvements is in excess of the funds available to the City. Applications have been submitted to other	CWT	PDC	$2,746,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$2,575,000.00	
POTW Total		**99**							**$1,576,955,468.00**	**52**	**37**	**$155,876,425.00**	

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Nonpoint Source													
2	25	13183	Alton		15,581	N/A The North Stewart Blvd. Drainage Improvements are intended to relieve frequent flooding of several neighborhoods off Stewart Boulevard, between Mile 5 and Mile 6 road, with several hundred residential structures. Flood depths vary and reach depths greater than 4.0' within the Val Verde Acres Colonia, for storms as frequent as the 2-year event. The project consists of the construction of 6,600 LF of a single 8'x4' reinforced concrete box sloped at 0.02% from the Val Verde Acres Subdivision to a detention pond at Josefa Garcia Park. The detention pond here has a very slow discharge rate, allowing time for pollutants and TSS to settle out prior to discharge. Sag and grate inlets will need to be installed along Stewart Road, Polk Avenue, Madison Avenue, and Diamondhead Avenue. Overall, 91 existing structures will be removed from the 10-year floodplain. The project benefits include reduction of flood risk for homes/businesses and other structures, reduction of roadway flooding and imp	GPR	PDC	$7,729,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$710,000.00	
3	15	13031	Guadalupe Blanco RA		677,166	The GVHS includes high hazard dams and generates hydroelectricity and provides recreational opportunities in Guadalupe and Gonzales Counties. The spill gates at each of the 6 dams have reached the end of their useful life. Replacement of all 15 spill gates in the system is necessary to continue operations. The 15 spill gates at the 6 dams in the GVHS system were put into service between 1928-1932 and have reached the end of their useful life. One of the fourteen spill gates is not in service. Replacement of all 15 spill gates is necessary to continue operations.	GPR	DC	$70,620,000.00				

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Nonpoint Source													
1	55	13180	Marlin		5,692	N/A The City has experienced several major floods within the project area with the latest disaster declaration in 2016. Drainage improvements are required to reduce the threat of flooding and providing water quality protection. The project will be the second phase of design and construction and will improve both drainage and water quality within the City and its receiving stream.	GPR	PDC	$2,730,000.00	70%			
Nonpoint Source Total		**3**							**$81,079,000.00**	**2**	**1**	**$710,000.00**	
Total		**102**							**$1,658,034,468.00**	**54**	**38**	**$156,586,425.00**	

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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None.

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Appendix I. Projects Ineligible for Disadvantaged Funding

	PIF #	Entity	Project Cost	Reason for Ineligibility
1	13087	Coahoma	$1,484,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
2	13153	Crockett Co WCID # 1	$8,927,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
3	13147	Ellinger Sewer & Water SC	$210,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - DNS
4	12977	Fort Davis	$3,750,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
5	13034	Graford	$215,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
6	13182	Gregory	$44,132,270	Disadvantaged Ineligible - DNS
7	13150	Lefors	$808,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - DNS
8	13024	Lone Oak	$2,750,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
9	13157	Lower Valley WD	$5,720,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - DNS
10	13178	Mart	$9,250,090	Disadvantaged Ineligible - DNS
11	13052	Miles	$200,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
12	13067	Roby	$964,000	Disadvantaged Ineligible - AMHI
		Total	**$78,410,360**	

AMHI = Annual Median Household Income was greater than 75% of the State AMHI.
HCF = Household Cost Factor did not meet the minimum threshold.
DNS = Did not submit updated project information form data

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POTW													
1	93	13037	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. A sampling of nearby water wells in 2019 indicated possible contamination from failing or inadequate septic systems. The proposed project connects 43 septic systems to a public sewer. The wastewater will be collected and pumped to the existing Southside Wastewater Treatment Plant that is owned and operated by Dallas Water Utilities (DWU). The new wastewater 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. Land will need to be acquired for the new lift station.	CWT	P	$30,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$3,000,000.00	

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POTW													
2	91	12999	Iola		424	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. An asset management plan will be prepared as part of the proposed project. A system-wide energy assessment/audit/optimization study will be completed as part of 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. Four (4) submersible pump grinder lift stations and one (1) submersible pump full body lift stations are proposed in the system, as well as one (1) submersible pump full body lift station at the wastewater treatment plant site. The gravity lines are proposed to be ASTM D-3034 SDR 26 PVC pipe and the force mains are proposed to be ASTM D-2241 SDR 26 Class 160 PVC pipe. The gravity flow collection system will consist of approximately 50,000 linear feet of 6-inch and 8-inch gravity lines as well as 9,000 linear feet of 2-inch and 4-inch force main. Approximately 175 manholes will be installed in appropriate locations along the gravity collection lines. Several easements will be needed for the collection system. Asset Management - The Town of Iola has minimal assets at this time. The Town does not have a water syst	CWT	C	$9,900,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$2,000,000.00	

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POTW													
3	80	13168	NW Harris Co MUD # 5	TX0072346	40,853	None The total amount of expected effluent from both WWTPs with the current number of connections is approximately 550,000 gpd. After the subdivisions served by WWTP No. 2 are built and occupied, the projected amount of effluent from those connections will be approximately 786,000 gpd. The District's Home Owners Association's will still need to rely on current potable lake make-up wells until WWTP No. 2 has the ultimate number of connections projected by current development. The make-up wells will remain in place also to serve as a back up to the reclaimed water plants if demand is higher than the anticipated effluent from the communities or one of the plants has to be taken out of service for repairs.	CWT	C	$16,225,000.00		Yes-BC	$11,763,000.00	
4	80	12988	San Antonio Water System		1,724,561	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 constituents pursuant with requirements in TPDES permit WQ0010137004. Due to the eutrophic nature of the lake and its correspondingly high phytoplankton biomass, the facility has periodically not met permit limits for pH, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Dissolved Oxygen, and Total Suspended Solids. SAWS is exploring the concept of constructing approximately 115 acres of treatment wetlands downstream of the Mitchell Lake dam to improve the quality of water discharged to the receiving stream. Under this approach, the lake-wetland system would operate at a relatively constant flow rate through the coordinated management of stormwater runoff and discharges from the Leon Creek Water Recycling Center (LCWRC) into the lake, and releases from the lake to the constructed wetlands. During dry weather, flow from LCWRC would be pumped to the lake, as necessary, to maintain lake levels at a minimum water elevation of 517.5 ft msl, maintain avian and aquatic habitats, and to provide for a minimal amount of base flow through the constructed wetlands located below the dam. Outflow from the wetlands would be discharged to either Cottonmouth Creek or to the Medina River. Operational strategies are being developed for maximum surface water elevations of 525.8 ft msl and 521.8 ft msl, along with	GPR	D	$6,938,096.00		Yes-BC	$3,250,000.00	

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POTW													
5	71	13171	Horizon Regional MUD		3,313	The residents 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	50%			
6	71	13174	Vernon		10,887	N/A The project in the IUP includes improvements to the City's WWTP. The plant aged and almost every plant is need of rehabilitation or replacement. The attached Notice of Violation list shows that the plant has had instances in the past few years of failing to meet permit limits. This is due to the dilapidated state of many 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%			

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POTW													
7	70	12965	East Texas MUD of Smith County	TX0032484	1,830	The City of Winona's WWTF consistently fails to meet the requirements of its TPDES Discharge Permit. This project is intended to close the City of Winona wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) because the WWTF consistently fails to meet the limitations of its discharge permit. The plant has received many Notices of Violation, and was under Enforcement Action in 2013 (Docket No. 2012-1358-MWD-E) and 2018 (Docket No. 2015-072-MWD-E). A lift station will be constructed at the site of the City's WWTF of sufficient capacity to pump peak flow of wastewater from the WWTF, through a 6" Force Main 2.4 miles south along SH 155 to a WWTF owned by East Texas Municipal Utility District (ET MUD). The ET MUD WWTF is of sufficient capacity to accept wastewater from the City of Winona. The ET MUD WWTF has a history of consistently meeting the parameters of it's discharge permit.	CWT	PADC	$2,909,600.00	30%			
8	70	13182	Gregory		2,000	The existing wastewater treatment plant is reaching its capacity. Collection system I/I is present, and if a new plant site is selected, new transmission lines will be needed to deliver flows to the new plant site. The City of Gregory owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that is approaching its design capacity. The plant is reaching 75% of its permitted average daily flow at times during the year. The project will include planning, land acquisition, design, and construction of a new WWTP, and decommissioning of the City's existing Roloff Wastewater Treatment Facility, WQ0010092001. The project will also include the rehabilitation of its collection system to remove I/I, and the construction of improvements to transport flows to the new WWTP from the decommissioned plant site. The project will enable the City to treat flows with one plant instead of two or more, and it will provide energy savings equipment (compared to the existing plant) at the new WWTP. It will also allow the City to provide enough treatment capacity to meet City needs, including the removal of I/I throughout the City, to help address impacts on Corpus Christi Bay, Segment No. 248.	CWT	PADC	$44,132,273.00		Yes-BC	$150,000.00	

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POTW													
9	70	13008	La Joya		4,229	The city maintains a lagoon based wastewater treatment system which is under capacity and under performing requiring improvements. The existing pond system is cited for TCEQ violations due to effluent parameters not meeting the discharge requirements. The city plans to remove the existing 0.5 mgd lagoon system from service and replace it with a activated sludge based mechanical system to be located adjacent to the current ponds. The project includes aeration basins, blowers, pump station, secondary clarifier, chlorination and a generator system. the current flows are above 85% capacity and is in need of an upgrade.	CWT	C	$9,580,000.00	50%			
10	66	13017	Pecos City		9,552	The current facility in Pecos has reached a discharge rate that triggers them to be in design or construction of a new plant. The increase in flow is due to the large influx of workers in the booming oil field. Additionally, to irrigate lands not in the plant's evaporation disposal site would require the treatment plan to meet a 5 CBOD / 5 TSS requirements. Construct a new 3.5 MGD wastewater treatment plant using an advanced process such as sequencing batch reactors, new head-works, new bar screening, new septic receiving, new sludge handing, decommission old plant and produce a Type II effluent for irrigation.	CWT	PDC	$50,000,000.00		Yes-BC	$10,000,000.00	
11	65	13024	Lone Oak		786	The City of Lone Oak is currently experiencing capacity issues at their WWTP. The existing WWTP effluent flow is above the 75% permitted flow. This may pose a TCEQ compliance issue, if planning to has not begun for expansion, which can lead to a potential health and safety danger. The City of Lone Oak proposes to increase the capacity of their wastewater treatment plant to continue to provide adequate sanitary sewer services to their community. Improvements consist of increasing the existing lagoon treatment plant or installing a packaged mechanical wastewater treatment plant.	CWT	PDC	$2,750,000.00				

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POTW													
12	63	13033	Comanche		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	50%	Yes-BC	$425,000.00	
13	61	13172	Westwood Shores MUD	TX0027677	1,277	The District is struggling to meet the water demand of the public. Improvements at the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) will allow reclaimed water to be used for irrigation at the golf course. This will reduce the amount of treated water being used for irrigation, and better allow the District to meet demands.	CWT	PDC	$1,945,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,945,000.00	
14	61	13056	Granger		1,419	The City's wastewater treatment plant has equipment that is approximately 20+ years old, and have reached the end of their expected life cycle. The collection system is comprised of predominately clay wastewater pipe that has become brittle with age. The wastewater treatment rehabilitation includes the replacement of wastewater treatment equipment, including modification to piping, electrical service, controls, and monitoring equipment as required. The rehabilitation of the City's lift stations includes the replacement of the station with a prepackaged lift station, including pumps, controls, and all piping as required. The collection system rehabilitation includes the replacement of collection system pipe by trench or trenchless replacement as required. The rehabilitation will include the replacement/rehabilitation of existing manholes as required to reduce infiltration and inflow. The identification of system components requiring rehabilitation/replacement will be identified by a wastewater system master plan. The master plan will include an asset management plan as well as an updated rate study.	CWT	PDC	$1,010,000.00	30%			

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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													
15	60	13083	Winters		2,500	The dilapidated piping experiences severe infiltration and inflow during rain events and the aged manholes have been to collapse causing line blockage. Enclosed herein is the above referenced application for the City of Winters (City) for the construction of wastewater collection system improvements. The City's existing wastewater collection system was originally constructed in the mid- to late-1930's and consists of clay pipes ranging in size from 4-inches to 12-inches in diameter. The proposed project area is located in various sections of the City. The dilapidated piping experiences severe I&I during rain events and the aged manholes have begun to collapse causing line blockages. The elevated I&I causes significant flow increases at the wastewater treatment plant (WTP) during storm events and threatens to exceed the capacity of lift stations within the system. In addition, the collapsed manholes have, at times, triggered sections of the system to backup and threatened to cause overflows. The significant cost of the required improvements is in excess of the funds available to the City. Applications have been submitted to other	CWT	PDC	$2,746,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$2,575,000.00	
16	55	13159	Huntington		2,736	Wastewater treatment plant is dilapidated and physically inadequate for the inflows that it experiences. The inadequate treatment has led to problems with effluent violations. The plant and the collection system incur excessive costs in both maintenance and emergency repairs. The collection system allows for a high volume of inflow/ infiltration that exacerbates the treatment capacity problem. Collection system improvements will include rehabilitation of deteriorated lift stations, lines, and manholes in order to reduce inflow/infiltration into the system. Work to be done will be identified in a system wide evaluation. Proposed wastewater plant improvements will include construction of new units and rehabilitation of existing facilities,	CWT	PADC	$8,000,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
17	55	13170	Rio Grande City		20,400	A.Health, Sanitation: As stated previously, the RGC WWTP is currently under order by the TCEQ to plan and construct an expansion. Discharge records show that the plant has exceeded 90% of it's permitted discharge capacity. Any further increase in flows especially during high intensity rainfall events, would likely result in untreated waste being discharged into the Rio Grande River. This would imperil municipalities downriver that take water from the river and would be a grave violation that would likely result in heavy fines for the City. B. Aging Infrastructure The increased flows contributed by development is exacerbated by obvious infiltration problems within the sanitary sewer collection system. Repair to the collection system in order to minimize infiltration is part of the solution that may be undertaken under different circumstances by City Staff or by a contractor at a later time. The immediate problem is the expansion of the treatment capacity of WWTP and the replacement or The RGC WWTP is now in need of an expansion. While rated at 1.5 MGD, records show that discharge flows have exceeded 90% of capacity several times in the past two years. Currently, the 2009 expansion is operating well. The clarifiers are in a state of disrepair and need to be rehabilitated or replaced. The chlorine contact chamber and chlorination system need to be rehabilitated or replaced. The sludge drying beds are not able to keep pace with the increased discharge flows and the oxidation ditches have been pressed into service as sludge holding ponds, in violation of the plant's permit. The City is being held under violation and enforcement by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and has been notified to begin planning and constructing an expansion of the plant.	CWT	PDC	$6,952,050.00	30%			

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POTW													
18	51	13169	Victoria Co WCID # 1		2,459	Ensure the health and safety of the community of Bloomington by ensuring that the district meets TCEQ requirements for safe WWTP discharge effluent criteria. Per TCEQ rules and regulations the planning and design of the WWTP expansion must commission soon due to the 75% and 90% rule. This expansion is a requirement and ultimately proposed to protect the public and the environment. TPDES Permit No. WQ0010513002 allows an average daily discharge of 0.3 MG from the Bloomington WWTP. The Operational requirements of this permit require that once flow reaches 75% of this permitted flow (0.225 MGD) for three consecutive months, then the permittee is required to initiate engineering and financial planning to expand the plant for the health and safety of the public. Since 2016, the discharge flow was measured at or above 75% of the permitted flow for numerous 3 consecutive months. Flows over the years have averaged between 0.225 MGD to .325 MGD averages for the months. This includes eliminating days of wet weather. The community of Bloomington has experienced a substantial amount of request for services and/or new services. The Bloomington WWTP is an extended aeration type treatment facility with two trains, each with the capacity to treat 0.015 MGD, for a total permitted discharge of 0.30MGD. The plant has been in operation since August of 1999. The proposed proj	CWT	PDC	$2,020,000.00	30%			
19	50	13176	Seadrift		1,574	Periodic excursions of TSS permit limitations during peak flow periods. During peak flow events, sludge often will 'washout' of the WWTP. A new 42' diameter clarifier and 3,000 CF chlorine contact chamber, and an RAS lift station will be constructed. The existing 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	50%			

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POTW													
20	50	12996	Pharr		76,727	Potential SSO and future deficiencies with TCEQ requirements. City of Pharr has considered to Consolidate 3 existing Lift Stations and built one centralized to abandon the over 40 year old lift stations located on the South Portion of the City Limits. They have also considered eliminating 2 other Lift Stations by construction a gravity line from the lift stations to an existing collection system that was constructed for this purpose approximately 11 years ago at the northeastern part of the city. The city has also considered to construct a gravity line to Eliminate an existing Lift Station that is been in service for over 50 years. This lifts station is the first lift station ever built at the city and is located at the central region of the city.	CWT	PDC	$19,080,020.00	30%			
21	45	13023	Grand Saline		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	
22	43	13077	Slaton		5,800	The new force main is needed to provide redundancy and the new generator is needed to provide emergency power. The City of Slaton sends all of the flow from the City to the WWTP through a single 10-inch force main. The proposed project will allow the City redundancy in their wastewater system for long term operations as well as to allow the City to remove the existing force main from service to perform maintenance and repairs. The proposed project will eliminate a single point of failure for the wastewater system. The City is also proposing this installation of a permanent generator at the main lift station. This generator will allow the City to maintain operation of a large portion of their wastewater collection system if power were interrupted to the main lift station.	CWT	PADC	$2,655,000.00	30%			

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POTW													
23	42	12989	Green Valley SUD		39,120	The District does not currently own a WWTP and has active requests for WW treatment services. The District has received applications for non-standard service for approximately 1,500 connections and has held meeting regarding approximately 1,500 other connections within this service area. This sewershed is approximately 18,000 acres and is within the high growth corridor of IH 35 and IH 10 between San Antonio & Austin. The District recently received the TPDES permit for the Santa Clara Creek No. 1 WWTP and wishes to secure financing to move into design, easement acquisition and construction of the 0.25 MGD plant, site improvements and collection system. GVSUD will prepare an asset management plan as part of this project since this is a new line of business and this will be all new assets. The project includes the design and construction of the plant, lift station(s), forcemain, site improvements, lab building, parking lot, electrical, scada, large diameter collection system, easement acquisition and permitting.	CWT	PADC	$24,989,996.00				
24	41	13055	Alto		1,323	The WWTF fails to consistently meet the parameters of the discharge permit issued by TCEQ. The City of Alto has been cited by the TCEQ over 45 times since 2013 for various violations at the WWTF. The City has been under a TCEQ Enforcement Action four times since 2006. This WWTF has been rehabilitated twice since it was originally constructed in the 1980s with EPA funds under a program to use new and innovative technology. The WWTF has never performed properly and needs to be replaced with a new facility. Major components of the facility must be replaced with newer technology. 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	50%			

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POTW													
25	41	13027	Rosebud		1,415	The existing facility utilizes older equipment which has become more difficult to find replacement parts and if found are becoming increasingly expensive to obtain. The Rosebud WWTP was constructed over 30 years ago and is nearing the end of its' life expectancy. The treatment process utilized by the existing treatment facility is outdated and can be replaced with new treatment technology that are capable of meeting new State discharge requirements and also resulting in reduced operation and maintenance costs. The City intends to utilize TCEQs FMT program for asset management.	CWT	PDC	$7,047,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$4,900,000.00	
26	41	13181	Rockdale		5,492	N/A Sewer collection system replacement due to broken vitrified clay pipes (VCP) causing infiltration and inflow (I&I) at the wastewater treatment plant to be excessive.	CWT	PDC	$4,100,000.00	50%			
27	41	13012	Gladewater		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				
28	40	13189	Richland Springs		310	The City is operating an unpermitted wastewater treatment plant and has been for the last 14 years. The City's discharge permit expired in 2004. The existing wastewater treatment facility was constructed in the 1960's and does not meet current design criteria. Since the discharge permit was allowed to expire 14 years ago all facilities covered by a new permit will have to meet current design criteria. It is not possible to upgrade the current ponds and keep them in operation at the same time. Richland Springs must construct a new wastewater treatment facility.	CWT	ADC	$2,887,500.00	70%	Yes-BC	$2,000,000.00	

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POTW													
29	40	13178	Mart		1,879	The City of Mart Wastewater Treatment Plant is experiencing high flows thought to be from I/I in the collection system and the plant is near its capacity and having difficulty meeting permit limitations. At this time the project may involve improvements within the collection system with repairs to and replacements of collection lines, manholes, and lift stations. The WWTP may be rehabilitated, repaired, upgraded, and/or expanded.	CWT	PDC	$9,250,090.00				
30	40	13035	DeLeon		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. These sections of sewer lines to be replaced cause significant amounts of inflow and infiltration into the collection system. 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	50%	Yes-BC	$1,100,000.00	

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POTW													
31	40	13084	Breckenridge		2,936	The City's wastewater collection system experiences significant I&I during wet weather events, so improvements are necessary to reduce the risk of system overflows. In doing so, the City will improve the environmental safety to residents and wildlife. The City of Breckenridge is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater collection system by upgrading existing lift stations and replacing manholes and collection lines. The system experiences significant infiltration & inflow (I&I) during rainfall events which results in increased flows at the WWTP. The City is proposing to perform flow metering out in the collection system during the planning phase in order to identify the most severe areas contributing to the I&I issue. The planning phase information will help to direct design decisions and plan development. In addition, the City proposes to upgrade lift stations in the collection system that have exceeded the intended design life and have reached a condition where replacement / upgrade is required.	CWT	PDC	$2,606,000.00	30%			
32	36	12966	Von Ormy		1,340	The project area residents currently use septic systems on varying size lots which pose a health hazard due to septic failures, overflows, leaching into the ground water and unsanitary conditions during wet conditions. The city was incorporated in 2008 with the citizens main priority with several public meetings to provide a sewer collection system to themselves because of the troubles as described above. The project consists of 56,000 ft of gravity sewer lines, two lift stations, 5,000 ft of force main, 160 manholes and decommissioning of approximately 514 septic tanks.	CWT	PADC	$21,550,000.00	70%			

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POTW													
33	36	13061	Jourdanton		4,259	The need for the project is to improving aging infrastructure. There are no current Health and Compliance Factor and/or MCL Violations and physical deficiencies. This project will consist of a proposed new Tamarac Lift Station. A wastewater treatment plant wet well rehabilitation. The Olive street lift station area improvements will consist of manhole installation in the existing gravity main from LaGarde Avenue to Olive Street Lift Station and replacement of a 12-inch gravity sewer and manholes from the Olive Street Lift Station toward Indian Crossing street. Several locations will be identified during planning to determine replacement of aged gravity sanitary sewer collection piping and manholes. Preparation of an Asset Management Plan.	CWT	PADC	$2,494,743.00				
34	36	13192	Houston		2,267,336	This work reduces sanitary sewer overflows from the collection system and optimizes system performance through replacement and rehabilitation of sewer lines, which contribute to significant inflow and infiltration. On September 20, 2018 the US Dept of Justice filed suit on behalf of the EPA and TCEQ in regards to unpermitted sanitary sewer overflows from City's utility system. The City anticipates continuation of sanitary sewer collection system rehabilitation work will be a component of any agreed settlement to this action. The project performs sanitary sewer rehabilitation/replacement through various techniques, principally sliplining, pipebursting and cured-in-place methods, and includes sanitary sewer cleaning and televised inspection in support of rehabilitation work.	CWT	C	$325,000,000.00				

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POTW													
35	35	13158	Union WSC		6,358	Two instances of sewer overflow into the neighboring home created a health hazard for the residences. Based on Union WSC staff's comments and observations, we have the following information: 1. The lift station is located adjacent to a home dwelling, sharing a common wall on the south side of the lift station. 2. The lift station experienced overflow at two instances in the past resulting in the loss of property to the adjacent owner. 3. Residents complain of odor emanating from the lift station. The proximity of the lift station to the neighborhood homes makes it very difficult to contain odor. 4. Overflow of the lift station due to malfunctioning of the SCADA system, Electrical systems, leaking of force main and pump failures. Overall, a complete rehabilitation of the lift station is needed. The Union WSC proposes to relocate the lift station 500 ft east of the current location to address the odor problems as well.	CWT	PADC	$1,680,000.00	70%			
36	35	13162	Navasota	TX0071790	7,607	Aerators at the WWTP are worn out and failing. The pumps and controls at five lift stations are failing and create problems during wet weather. Force mains are undersized and susceptible to overflows. Replacing worn out aeration equipment will allow the system to maintain compliance. By using fine bubble aeration and submerged mixers the power required by the aeration process will be reduce by 50%, from 150 HP to 75 HP. Improvements to the collection system will prevent system overflows. The rehabilitation of five lift station includes replacing their pumps, updating their controls and adding SCADA. Three force mains that run from lift station to lift station will be upgraded.	CWT	DC	$2,940,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,100,000.00	

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POTW													
37	34	13165	Acton MUD	TX0105163	19,125	Several neighborhoods near Lake Granbury are currently served by old, dilapidated, leaking septic tanks. These neighborhoods have also been identified as "hot spots" on Lake Granbury where high coliform readings are regularly recorded. By expanding the sewer collection system to include these neighborhoods, old septic systems can be abandoned and residents can utilize the sewer collection system. The design of these improvements will also include the development of a collection system asset management plan.	CWT	PDC	$13,082,000.00				
38	33	13193	North Texas MWD		767,997	The North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) provides water, wastewater, and solid waste services to member and customer cities in the state of Texas counties of Collin, Dallas, Rockwall, Kaufman, and Denton. These communities are experiencing rapid population growth. A critical NTMWD wastewater service that is experiencing very rapid growth is its Upper East Fork Interceptor System (UEFIS) service area. Current UEFIS service areas are conveyed to two existing regional wastewater treatment plants- the Wilson Creek Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (RWWTP) (located in Allen, TX) and Rowlett Creek RWWTP (located in Plano, TX). The available treatment capacity of both facilities is expected to be exceeded as population growth within the UEFIS service area continues to occur. To meet the wastewater treatment needs of these communities and to provide protection of the watershed for Lake Lavon, NTMWD has completed initial planning and is beginning design of the Sister Grove Regional Water Resource Recovery Facility (SGRWRRF) to provide additional wastewater treatment capacity within the UEFIS service area.	CWT	ADC	$458,919,900.00				
39	31	12994	Forsan		198	Removal of cesspools and septic tanks on undersized lots. The City of Forsan proposes to install first time sewer collection lines in the City and remediate existing cesspools and septic systems on small lots. The Forsan ISD built a new school with a permitted WWTP that has the capacity to serve the community and the project would tie the community on to this WWTP.	CWT	PADC	$5,925,000.00		Yes-BC	$5,925,000.00	

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POTW													
40	31	13164	Mertzon		700	By completing the proposed upgrades to the WWTP, the City will be able to consistently meet TCEQ design requirements and their WWTP permit. The proposed project includes an upgrade of existing processes at the City's existing WWTP. Proposed improvements at the City's WWTP include an upgrade to the headworks, replacement of the aerators, and rehabilitation of the clarifier. Wastewater Treatment The aeration improvements consist of replacing the aging paddle aerators in the race track at the WWTP. The existing floating aerators were placed into service in 1996 and have reached the end of their service life. The paddle wheel aerators will be replaced with newer technology aspirating aerators. These will be easier to get in and out of the track and easier for the City to maintain. This should also provide some added performance and keep the plant compliant with its TCEQ permit. Screen System at Headworks of WWTP The current set up at the plant has all raw waste going through a grinder pump to chop up rags or other inorganic matter (trash). While this keeps most from hanging on the paddles in the aeration basin it does	CWT	PDC	$1,646,000.00				
41	31	13154	Alpine		5,700	N/A/ The City of Alpine has not performed a needs assessment to establish an asset management program for its wastewater system. Due to the age of the existing system, components are not functioning efficiently to handle the existing needs of the city. This project includes the rehabilitation of two lift stations, security, rehabilitation of pumps, replace the chemical system, increase the capacity of the reclaimed water storage tank, repair and preplace solar panels at the waste treatment plant, installing a new mechanical screen and belt press, a gear box for the aerator, and bringing back ponds and oxidations.	CWT,GPR	PDC	$2,256,784.00	30%	Yes-BC	$80,000.00	

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POTW													
42	31	13046	Marble Falls		6,905	The existing treatment facility is at 75% capacity and additional capacity is needed to serve the population. This project is required to be in compliance with TCEQ. This will involve the TCEQ permit process for the plant expansion and the land application of the effluent. The City of Marble Falls Wastewater Treatment Facility at 75% capacity and will require additional capacity to serve the population in the immediate future. This project will look to expand the existing plant by at least 0.5 MGD or design a new package plant at a different location. Expansion or new design will include land application for discharge. As part of the land application, this project will also include the land acquisition for the expansion.	CWT	AD	$2,850,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$1,050,000.00	
43	31	13177	Alice	TX0091219	19,439	Aging concrete wastewater collection system lines and brick manholes are resulting in inflow and infiltration and need to be replaced. Removal and replacement of approximately 22,975 linear feet of aging concrete wastewater collection system lines—replacing with SDR 26PVC; replacement of approximately 68 brick manholes—replacing with fiberglass manholes; replacing all service lines with PVC; and installation of approximately 5,800 water meters ranging in size from 5/8” to 6”, meter boxes and associated appurtenances.	CWT	PDC	$7,500,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$4,057,710.00	
44	31	13179	San Benito		24,474	N/A This project includes improvements to the City's sanitary sewer collection (cleaning, repairing and/or installing new gravity mains & manholes) and pumping systems (lift station rehabilitations or replacements). A portion of this work is considered the Phase II Sanitary Sewer Overflow Initiative Improvements. An Asset Management Plan and modeling of the wastewater collection & pumping systems are proposed as a part of this funding request.	CWT	PADC	$7,580,000.00	30%			
45	30	13150	Lefors	TX0022586	454	The City of Lefors is under TCEQ Enforcement Action (Docket No. 2016-1968-MWD-E). The TCEQ agreed to offset a portion of the penalty if the City installs 2 new screw pumps at the WWTP. Proposed project includes planning, design, and construction of WWTP improvements such as screw pump replacement, repair of existing clarifiers, and addition of aeration unit. Performing these actions will satisfy the requirements of the TCEQ Enforcement Action. The project also includes implementation of a Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan.	CWT	PDC	$808,000.00		Yes-BC	$500,000.00	

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POTW													
46	30	13186	East Texas MUD of Smith County		1,755	Old concrete sewer lines have reached their useful life and are structurally failing and collapsing. This project will consist of the replacement of old concrete sewer lines that were installed as part of a World War II army facility (Camp Fannin). The existing concrete sewer mains are structurally failing and collapsing. The lines have also failed under state maintained highways and require immediate replacement. In addition, two (2) existing sewer lift station pumping facilities will be removed from service and replaced with new gravity sewer. This complete project will replace the main facilities that transport sewer from residential areas to the wastewater treatment facility.	CWT	ADC	$5,437,125.00	50%	Yes-BC	$40,000.00	
47	30	13173	Elsa		7,134	Upgrading of a substandard and obsolete system Improvements to the WWTP by replacing equipment that is obsolete and substandard, improve treatment capacity and quality and replace obsolete, undersized collection facilities to improve efficiency, treatment and reduce expensive repairs and maintenance work.	CWT	C	$7,305,483.00	50%			

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POTW													
48	30	13149	Sweetwater	TX0118346	11,760	Dilapidated piping within the collection system experiences severe infiltration and inflow during rain events which has led to unauthorized discharges and the issuance of violations by the TCEQ. The existing WWTP constructed in 2002 is aging and a number of plant components may need replacement including the SBR piping; SBR system PLCs; SBR membrane diffuser; UV system components; and mechanical screen components; plus the repair or replacement of influent transfer pumps and VFDs. Enclosed herein is the above referenced application for the City of Sweetwater (City) for the construction of WWTP and wastewater collection system improvements. The City's existing 2.2 million gallons per day (MGD) WWTP was constructed in 2002. Improvements are being proposed to both their WWTP as well as their wastewater collection system. The primary method of treatment at the City's existing WWTP utilizes sequencing batch reactors (SBR). The existing WWTP is aging, and a number of plant components require replacement. Proposed improvements within the plant shall include replacement of SBR piping, SBR system PLC's, and SBR membrane diffuser; replacement of UV system components; replacement of influent mechanical screen components; and repair and/or replacement of influent transfer pumps and VFD's. The City has received five (5) TCEQ violations since November of 2014 for both the failure to prevent unauthorized discharges of wastewater into or adjacent to waters of the State of	CWT	PDC	$2,100,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
49	28	13167	Granbury		11,300	N/A The City of Granbury is proposing to expand its existing wastewater treatment capacity. The City of Granbury proposes to construct a new satellite WWTP and associated collection system improvements to support the proposed WWTP improvements. The proposed improvements are intended to begin eliminating the risk of force main failures that cross Lake Granbury, as the City continues to rely more and more on the lake as its primary drinking water source. The proposed treatment will evaluate the need for conventional technologies versus the need for more advanced technologies, such as biological nutrient removal (BNR) and membrane bioreactor (MBR) technologies.	CWT	PADC	$27,540,000.00		Yes-BC	$27,540,000.00	
50	26	13079	Stamford		3,126	These 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 proposed project includes replacement of an existing lift station and replacement of aging sewer lines in the collection system. The existing sewer lines throughout the collection system proposed for replacement are composed of asbestos cement and PVC. These lines are aging. The existing lift station has reached the end of its useful life and is in constant need of repair. The project will replace the existing inefficient lift station pumps with new submersible pumps and control systems. The lift station will also be sized to accommodate the anticipated future population growth in the area.	CWT	PDC	$4,681,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
51	25	13148	Madisonville		4,987	The existing clarifiers are built at ground level. Storm water flows into the clarifiers, contact basin, and oxidation ditch. Replacing the walkways and handrails for safety of the personnel. Adding sludge processing system. Extending collection system to serve area along IH45. 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 force main at LS8, extend collection system at IH45 with new lift station.	CWT	PDC	$4,032,500.00	30%			
52	24	13052	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 City of Miles (City) owns and operates a WWTP that consists of an Imhoff Tank and lagoon system. The effluent from the WWTP is currently land applied at a nearby site via a TLAP permit. 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.	Other	P	$200,000.00		Yes-BC	$200,000.00	
53	24	13065	Acton MUD	TX0105155	8,655	The areas serviced by the Acton MUD 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.The City's WWTP also has reported multiple historical TPDES permit violations as well as a recent TPDES permit violation in 2015. 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 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,GPR	PDC	$11,607,000.00		Yes-BC	$9,229,000.00	

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POTW													
54	22	13049	Harris Co WCID # 36		14,122	The site receives numerous nuisance odor complaints and was cited by Harris County Pollution Dept on 7/21/2017 (see attached documentation). Relocate existing Haden Rd Lift Station to new site to abate odor issues and function as potential influent lift station for future planned WWTP.	CWT	PADC	$3,175,940.00	30%	Yes-BC	$250,000.00	
55	22	13051	Harris Co WCID # 36		14,122	The goal of this project is for District to be completely self-sufficient in it's collection and treatment of wastewater flows. POTW Project-Treatment. Planning, Design & Construction. HCWCID 36 (D-36) owns a WW collection/pumping system that flows to WWTP operated by HC-FWSD No. 51 (D-51). D-36 is contracted 25% of this system. D-36 proposes to build a WWTP to process their wastewater "in house". D-51 is a growth area. It is anticipated that the WWTP will have to expand in the near future. Initial data indicates that a 2.0 MGD WWTP would be adequate since D-36 is substantially built out. District 36's proposed WWTP is located in an industrial/commercial area. It is probable that the effluent can be incorporated in a significant reuse program for commercial/industrial use.	CWT	PADC	$21,564,160.00	50%	Yes-BC	$250,000.00	
56	22	13011	White Settlement		17,380	The City has aging infrastructure that is in need of rehabilitation. The City will expand on the previously developed Preliminary Asset Management Plan to include a full Master Plan with Hydraulic Modeling. The project funding will also be used to rehabilitate assets that are identified as high risk of failure.	CWT	PADC	$2,285,820.00				
57	22	13151	Eagle Pass		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. Eliminate lift station. Rehab and replace collection lines.	CWT	PDC	$42,452,000.00		Yes-BC	$13,000,000.00	

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POTW													
58	21	13191	Canadian		3,253	The existing lift station is nearing the end of its projected life cycle. Given the lift station's age there is concern for mechanical failure which would cause overflows resulting in potential water pollution and health issues. There is also concern the existing wet well will fail causing possible groundwater pollution issues. The existing Red Deer lift Station is approximately 45 years old and is nearing the end of its life cycle. The lift station serves the far west side of Canadian. The proposed project will replace the existing lift station with a new wet well, submersible pumps and motor control center. The new lift station will be constructed in accordance with TCEQ lift station requirements.	CWT	DC	$1,092,000.00				
59	20	13190	Glidden FWSD # 1		791	To avoid the possibility of sewage sweeping into the earth and eventually reaching the water table. Replace 8,880 Ft. of 6" and 13,600 Ft. of 8" aging and deteriorating clay sewer pipes with 8" and 10" PVC piping using the busting method, add nine (9) new manholes where existing manholes are further than 500 Ft. apart, and reconnecting 173 existing customers to the new lines.	CWT	DC	$1,368,812.00	70%	Yes-BC	$832,020.00	
60	20	13088	Eden		1,228	The City of Eden (City) has identified several deficiencies within the wastewater collection system. Several areas in the collection system have been identified for improvements including upgrading piping and replacement of manholes. The City would also like to construct a mechanical fine screen upstream of the lift station pumps to filter out any debris that might make their way into the sewer system.	CWT	PDC	$1,947,000.00	50%			

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POTW													
61	20	13160	Orange Co WCID # 2		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. The collection system also experiences large volumes of I/I, therefore, compromised piping and manholes will be identified and replaced. 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. Expand equalization pond, add grit unit, replace bar screen and rehabilitate the clarifier and orbal mechanisms. Pipe burst old sewer line with larger diameter hdpe and replace manholes and services.	CWT	PDC	$8,508,776.00				

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POTW													
62	20	12968	San Antonio River Authority		106,463	Salitrillo Wastewater Treatment Plant expansion and improvements is necessary to address the additional growth in the service area. Currently the plant is consistently reaching 85% of it's current permit capacity. It is anticipated that 90% of it's current capacity will be reached in the next year. In order to stay compliant with the plant's TCEQ Wastewater Discharge Permit, Salitrillo will need to be expanded to 7.5 MGD to address the additional flow. Additionally the 100 year floodplain has changed since the construction of the plant and subsequent expansions. This floodplain change has posed problems for the current hydraulics of the plant and several improvements will be needed to address these challenges. Salitrillo Wastewater Treatment Plant needs to be expanded from 5.83 million gallons per day (MGD) to 7.5 million gallons per day to meet ultimate build out conditions of the service area and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality permit requirements. Additional plant improvements will be made at this time include, but are not limited to, replacing equipment that has reached the end of it's useful life, addressing plant processes that are in the 100-year floodplain, constructing an effluent pump stations to address hydraulic challenges caused by the increase to the 100 year floodplain, reconstructing roads, replacing and upgrading laboratory facilities and office building, odor control, sound attenuation, and improvements to the electrical and motor control center. This project will be procured using design build.	CWT	DC	$25,000,000.00				
63	20	13028	Midland		112,618	This area of town is experiencing rapid growth due to the booming oil and gas industry and the current collection system is reaching capacity. This line will also open up new parts of the area to development helping relieve a housing shortage the region is currently experiencing The City of Midland has proposed the construction of a new sewer main to provide service to the northeast portion of the City. This line will be approximately eight miles long installed from the Midland County line along a route near Todd road and terminate into a bar screen structure at the City's wastewater treatment plant. The sanitary sewer line will be designed to accommodate 10,000 housing units (connections) in this area.	CWT	C	$25,000,000.00				

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POTW													
64	20	12984	San Antonio Water System		1,724,561	The SCADA systems are outdated and need to be updated. SAWS WRC Control System Upgrades will upgrade the EMERSON SCADA control systems at SAWS three wastewater recycling centers. This upgrade will deploy an all new Human Machine Interface (HM) and controllers improving the monitor and control capabilities of WRC equipment and provide more advanced cybersecurity defenses for these critical systems. The upgrade will enable better analytics and automation to improve operational capabilities, along with better coordination between all three WRC's control systems.	CWT	C	$8,024,988.00				
65	19	13153	Crockett Co WCID # 1		3,650	In order to produce higher quality treated effluent from the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and meet more stringent discharge parameters for their discharge permit, the District needs to replace the existing natural treatment system (ponds) with a mechanical treatment facility capable of biological nutrient removal. Additionally, the existing main sewage lift station and manual bar screen are in desperate need of replacement. The replacement of the facilities will greatly diminish these risks while providing more reliable and effective treatment of the District's wastewater.	CWT	PDC	$8,927,000.00				

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POTW													
66	17	13058	Buckholts		398	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. Replacement will also eliminate untreated wastewater discharges throughout the system.The wastewater treatment plant concrete basins are showing signs of stress fractures and shifting which are compromising the structural integrity of each basin. Any further shifting or increase in stress will cause irreparable damage resulting in untreated wastewater discharges. 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. Replacement will also eliminate untreated wastewater discharges throughout the system. Manholes and wastewater lines will be 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. The City plans on coordinating with TC	CWT,GPR	PDC	$2,630,490.00	70%	Yes-BC	$900,000.00	

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POTW													
67	16	12971	Pettus MUD		507	The Pettus M.U.D. wastewater treatment plant is experiencing an excessive amount of repairs and is in need of a major rehabilitation of the plant. Deteriorated components throughout the District's existing wastewater treatment plant facility warrant repairs almost weekly and thus prevents an efficient delivery/circulation/treatment process. To rectify this continual repair process, as well as re-establish an efficient delivery/circulation/treatment process, the District has elected to accomplish various improvements at the existing facility. Such improvements are expected to generally consist of taking the necessary measures for dewatering existing components to enable repairs to be accomplished; repairing cracks in existing concrete aeration ditch, concrete contact chamber and concrete clarifier; demo-ing and replacing existing clarifier components (mechanism, gear, drive, upper and lower bearings, trough, skirt, weir plates and rake); replacing two (2) existing return activated sludge (RAS) pumps, RAS valves, RAS automation and RAS electrical; replacing three (3) existing aeration pumps and motors, aeration automation and aerat	CWT	PDC	$664,000.00	50%			
68	16	13007	Troy		1,755	The current plant is reaching 70% of its design capacity. The City of Troy is expecting significant growth over the next 5 years which will necessitate the need for wastewater treatment plant expansion. The new facilities will eliminate exceeding the current TCEQ permit limitations. The construction of a wastewater treatment plant expansion. The wastewater flow permits will be increased from 0.30 mgd to 0.60 mgd, doubling the capacity of the plant. The City is planning to prepare an asset management plan as part of the proposed project.	CWT	PDC	$9,350,000.00				

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POTW													
69	15	13184	Wellman		225	During the past several years, the City of Wellman has failed to meet effluent quality limitations for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) at their Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). During the past several years, the City of Wellman has failed to meet effluent quality limitations for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) at their Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The existing WWTP consists of an activated sludge process plant using the extended aeriation mode. The existing mechanical plant includes the following treatment units: bar screen, aeriation basin, and final clarifier. The facility includes one effluent storage pond, which stores effluent prior to being irrigated on 33 acres of nonpublic access agricultural land.	CWT	PDC	$1,100,000.00				
70	15	13036	Gustine		496	The lift stations are old, out-of-date and need to be replaced to more efficient systems. Due to the age of the lift stations, it is only a matter of time before the lift stations go down and cause wastewater to backflow into residents' homes. 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	$350,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$350,000.00	
71	15	13018	Memorial Point UD		1,059	The District has continued to experience an increase in maintenance costs due to point repairs of its collection system. The District has experienced high rates of inflow and infiltration during periods of high intensity rainfall which have resulted in sanitary sewer overflows. The District proposes to rehabilitate approximately 40,000 feet of 6-inch to 8-inch gravity sanitary sewer collection lines, including corresponding service connections, and manholes. Most of the existing sewer pipes are unreinforced concrete pipes, with some PVC pipes. Most of the lines are approximately 40 years old. The district televised a portion of the sanitary sewer system in 2012. The tapes showed many defects including inflow and infiltration due to pipe cracks, offset joints, and root intrusions. The District also proposes to rehabilitate the existing sanitary lift stations by replacing mechanical and electrical equipment which have reached the end of its service life.	CWT	PDC	$3,814,600.00	70%			

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POTW													
72	14	13067	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	$964,000.00		Yes-BC	$964,000.00	
73	14	13068	Roma		18,903	Completion of the proposed improvements is needed to maintain compliance with the City's current discharge permit limits. 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, including replacement of pumps, addition of a mechanical screen and addition of an odor control system. 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	$4,569,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$4,569,000.00	
74	13	13187	Arlington		374,992	N/A The City of Arlington's project includes the replacement or rehabilitation of approximately 4,457 LF of existing 8” to 20” wastewater pipelines in areas that that have been identified as having excessive rates of inflow and infiltration (I/I) as well as sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs).	CWT	C	$5,061,840.00		Yes-BC	$5,061,840.00	

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POTW													
75	12	13155	Alma		330	The City is experiencing commercial development and residential growth. There are currently no wastewater collection/treatment options available other than on-site sewer/septic. The neighboring City of Ennis has set a limit on the volume of flow that Ennis can accept. The limit established by Ennis does not allow for adding new residences or businesses.The system is needed to collect wastewater from commercial developments, new residences, and existing residences so that wastewater can be treated appropriately. The new wastewater system would serve the long term needs of the City of Alma in taking existing homes and businesses off on-site septic and accommodating and inviting new development to occur. As a part of the project, the City will prepare an Asset Management Plan.	CWT	PADC	$5,040,000.00				
76	11	13081	Upper Leon River MWD		255	Please describe any current Health and Compliance Factor and/or MCL Violations and physical deficiencies.: 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 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 addition of redundant clarification to provide operational flexibility for maintenance and upgrades to the solids handling and dewatering systems to provide alternative solids disposal options at the existing WWTP. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the District's wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$2,762,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$782,300.00	

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POTW													
77	11	13069	Santa Anna		1,099	These 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 proposed project includes replacement of aging sewer lines in the collection system. The existing sewer lines throughout the collection system proposed for replacement are composed of old, brittle materials and prone to breakage and clogging and have the potential to be a significant source of inflow and infiltration into the collection system. The proposed project will also include the development of an asset management plan for the City's wastewater system.	CWT	PDC	$1,694,000.00	70%			
78	11	13040	McCamey		2,146	The proposed project is necessary to comply with TCEQ TPDES permit requirements During the permit renewal process with the TCEQ, the need was identified to expand the storage pond to comply with the requirements set by the TCEQ. The proposed improvements will bring the wastewater treatment plant into compliance with the TCEQ regulations.	CWT	PDC	$1,768,955.00	30%			
79	11	13188	Reno		2,736	The City of Reno currently has no collection system for wastewater. This project is proposed to eliminate all on-site sewage facilities within the City of Reno. Wastewater will be collected and transported to a new WWTP within the city.	CWT	PADC	$17,287,000.00				
80	10	12972	Palo Pinto County		202	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. The County has also received notices of violation for effluent violations. The existing plant is now 20 years old and is reaching its design life. The process that is employed by the plant is also not capable of treating the effluent to a higher quality, nor can it be easily expanded. The Palo Pinto County WWTP serves the unincorporated community of Palo Pinto, Texas. The community is the County Seat of Palo Pinto County and is the home to the Palo Pinto County Courthouse, the Palo Pinto County Jail and several other County Offices. According to the latest American Community Survey, Palo Pinto County has proposed to replace their existing WWTP with a new plant that utilizes the SBR Process.	CWT	AC	$2,780,000.00	70%			

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POTW													
81	10	12980	Brookeland FWSD		288	Due to I/I the adf is approaching the daily treatment capacity. Project will include rehabilitation of existing VCP collection system pipes, manholes, and service connections in the existing system serving the Forest Hills Area	CWT	PADC	$2,254,500.00				
82	10	13175	Richland Springs		350	physical deficiencies The wastewater treatment system for the City of Richland Springs is very old and currently dysfunctional and needs to be replaced.	CWT	PDC	$2,012,500.00	70%			
83	10	13034	Graford		730	The wastewater 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 (I/I). The existing manholes are old and deteriorated and need to be replaced. The proposed project phases would include planning, design and construction.	CWT	PDC	$215,000.00		Yes-BC	$215,000.00	
84	10	13156	Grapeland		1,784	The project is needed to incorporate much needed maintenance and upgrades, and to provide capacity for planned developments. Proposed upgrades include a parallel treatment process. The parallel treatment could then be used for operations while the existing treatment facility is upgraded. Currently, extensive repairs are needed at the existing plant but there is not a means for bypassing the treatment process to allow for renovation.	CWT	PDC	$6,130,000.00	70%			

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POTW													
85	10	13185	Ralls		1,990	N/A consequent to the disaster that will be addressed by the proposed project. Add additional sheets as necessary. The existing WWTP was constructed approximately 50 years ago. The major components of the existing WWTP include: an influent bar screen, an Imhoff tank, wastewater stabilization ponds and sludge drying beds. We propose to convert the existing treatment system to a facultative lagoon system with newly lined ponds. The proposed WWTP will be constructed while the existing WWTP remains in operation. Upon completion of the proposed WWTP, the existing plant headworks plant will be removed from service, decommissioned, and demolished once the proposed facultative lagoon is functioning. The proposed plant shall consist of an influent mechanical fine bar screen a facultative lagoon, two stabilization ponds (using the existing ponds) and an effluent pumping station to transport the treated wastewater the permitted land irrigation system. Each of the ponds will be provided with a clay or	CWT	PADC	$1,103,280.00	50%			

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POTW													
86	10	13032	Bowie		5,079	The City's sewer system was originally constructed in the 1920's, with expansions and upgrades since that time. Concrete unjointed lines and clay lines comprise the majority of the system. Approximately 31 percent (97,010 LF) of the collection system is comprised of old 4-inch lines, substandard by today's TCEQ regulations requiring collection pipe of at least 6-inches or greater. These old lines continue to pose a problem in that the majority are very shallow and are subject to a complete collapse. The old manholes were constructed of brick and mortar and are subject to high infiltration and sewage overflows. The current treatment plant was constructed in 1995 through Utility issued revenue bonds. TCEQ discharge permits limit the release of treated domestic wastewater effluent at a daily peak flow not to exceed an average of 1.25 million gallons/day (mgd). Currently, 2018 records indicate the daily average flow at the sewer plant averages approximately 723,689 gpd and a peak re Sewer line replacement/upgrade of existing collapsed, leaking and undersized sewer collection system pipes. This project will reduce the amount of inflow & infiltration caused by old concrete lines and broken pipe & old brick manholes. The project will also reduce the number of lift stations in the City, resulting in energy savings and elimination of possible sewage overflows. It will also help reduce the number of SSO's.	CWT	PADC	$9,374,040.00	30%	Yes-BC	$3,266,815.00	
87	10	13163	Diboll	TX0024872	5,325	The existing equipment has begun requiring more significant repair and other elements have been taken out of service as they are inoperable. The City intends to replace existing wastewater treatment equipment originally installed in 2002. The existing equipment is nearing the end of its service life and has begun to require ongoing repair and maintenance. The proposed project will involve the removal and replacement of the mechanical wastewater screen, two clarifiers, grit removal system, and a sludge digester aerator. Replacement of this equipment will also require electrical and control improvements as well as replacement miscellaneous steel walkways, stairs and railing.	CWT	PDC	$4,000,000.00	30%			
88	10	13064	Keene		6,266	Inflow & infiltration and sewer overflows. The proposed project includes replacing approximately 12,000 linear feet of old, deteriorated sewer line and lift station improvements.	CWT	PDC	$1,955,901.00	50%			

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POTW													
89	6	13016	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 16000LF 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				
90	1	13014	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. This project will completely rehabilitate the targeted lines including manhole replacements, new services, and all necessary appurtenances.	CWT	PDC	$4,479,858.00				
91	1	13015	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.	CWT	PDC	$10,922,373.00				
92	1	13157	Lower Valley WD		93,061	N/A This project's focus is water conservation, addressing the District's water loss issues through technological upgrades to the metering system. The project will entail the replacement of current metering infrastructure with AMI meters with cellular capabilities. Currently, the majority of the LVWD's meters are over 10 years old and the antennas supporting the system are over radio, making the system antiquated and inefficient.	GPR	C	$5,720,000.00		Yes-BC	$5,200,000.00	

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POTW													
93	1	13166	Amarillo	TX0025810	211,591	Currently, the City of Amarillo's metering infrastructure can provide only one read per customer per month collected through manual and drive-by meter reading. This current 'manual read method' is very labor intensive and results in minimal meter readings due to the existing low tech infrastructure. As a result, the City is unable to obtain real time flow monitoring data to help determine unauthorized meter removals, potential leaks, and missed/incorrect readings in a timely matter. The incorporation of an AMI system into the City of Amarillo's water infrastructure will provide for real time flow monitoring throughout the system, reduce the number of missed and incorrect readings, allow for real time detection of unauthorized meter removal, notify customers of potential leaks, and help track conservation efforts. These benefits of the AMI system will help the City achieve the goals set in the 2017 Water Conservation Plan. Additional secondary benefits for the AMI system include improved billing accuracy and reduction in labor costs associated with meter readings.	GPR	C	$29,506,375.00		Yes-CE	$26,555,740.00	
94	0	13147	Ellinger Sewer & Water SC		438	Minimize ongoing operational issues due to clogging Install larger submersible 3 phase pumps at the East Side Lift Station to prevent ongoing clogging & other maintenance issues. Upgrade electrical service & components for larger pumps and bring up to current electrical code (built in early 1970's). Install new manhole on influent line to lift station	CWT	PDC	$210,000.00				
95	0	12977	Fort Davis WSC	TX0066133	1,674	The existing plant was constructed in the 1970s in very close proximity to the floodplain. The existing plant is plagued by maintenance issues and is having difficulty meeting stricter discharge requirements. The plant is also landlocked and cannot expand. Obtain a new WWTP site and construct a new WWTP outside of the floodplain and with sufficient land to expand and meet all TCEQ buffer zone requirements.	CWT	PADC	$3,750,000.00				

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POTW													
96	0	13087	Coahoma		3,700	The City's lagoons are reaching full capacity and need to be cleaned. Existing infrastructure such as the pump station, collections lines and manholes are continuing to fail and need to be replaced for proper wastewater containment and operation. The City of Coahoma (City) is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater system by cleaning out sludge from wastewater lagoons and land applying the sludge, making pump station improvements, electrical improvements and replacing outdated infrastructure in the wastewater collection system. The wastewater lagoons are reaching capacity and need to be cleaned in order for efficient treatment processes to occur. The existing pump station is outdated and continues to present issues for City staff. In addition, various gravity sewer lines and manholes are beyond their anticipated service life and need replacement.	CWT	PDC	$1,484,000.00				
97	0	13152	Galveston Co WCID # 1		12,845	The existing bar screen is over 30 years old and is past its useful life. Replace existing Climber Screen Model II by Infilco Degremont Inc. with a Duperon Flexrate Bar Screen at District's WWTP.	CWT	DC	$380,000.00				
98	0	13010	Fort Worth		829,560	The Water Department plans to construct this facility in an effort to meet current and future regulatory requirements, produce a marketable product that can be beneficially utilized, provide a higher percent solids end product which will reduce the trucking of biosolids and reduce or eliminate odor complaints from the product. The City of Fort Worth currently utilizes a contract to dewater digested municipal sludge using belt filters to transport and land apply the dewatered sludge to farmland within North Central Texas. This contract will expire in March of 2020. In the recent past, the City of Fort Worth and the TCEQ have received complaints regarding the odor of the dewatered biosolids from property owners adjacent to locations where the product was being land applied. As part of this project, the City of Fort Worth intends to construct a new biosolids dewatering, drying and processing facility at the Village Creek Water Reclamation Plant. While the exact process to be recommended is still under evaluation, the goal of the proposed processing facility will be to produce a Class "A" biosolids with minimal odor that can be beneficially utilized in a variety of applications. This type of product will increase the number of interested vendors and make for a more marketable product. Clean Water State Rev	CWT	DC	$78,500,000.00				

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POTW													
99	0	13161	San Antonio Water System		1,724,561	Lift Stations #246 and #233 cannot support upstream growth in the sewershed. Lift Station #233 is at critical capacity. The Upper Segment of the project will eliminate Lift Station #246, and the Lower Segment will allow wastewater flows to bypass Lift Station #233. The Helotes Creek Lift Station #246 Elimination Project consists of constructing approximately 14,800 linear feet of 15-inch gravity wastewater mains. The Upper Segment will be constructed in the Helotes, TX from Lift Station #246 near Jericho Road, generally southward along State Highway 16 (Bandera Road), then along Old Bandera Road, finally ending before the North side of the Old Bandera Road Bridge. The Lower Segment will be constructed generally Southward along Riggs, then along F.M. 1560 to Bandera Road, then along Bandera Road to Leslie Road.	CWT	C	$18,036,600.00				
POTW Total		**99**							**$1,576,955,468.00**	**52**	**37**	**$155,876,425.00**	
Nonpoint Source													
1	55	13180	Marlin		5,692	N/A The City has experienced several major floods within the project area with the latest disaster declaration in 2016. Drainage improvements are required to reduce the threat of flooding and providing water quality protection. The project will be the second phase of design and construction and will improve both drainage and water quality within the City and its receiving stream.	GPR	PDC	$2,730,000.00	70%			

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Nonpoint Source													
2	25	13183	Alton		15,581	N/A The North Stewart Blvd. Drainage Improvements are intended to relieve frequent flooding of several neighborhoods off Stewart Boulevard, between Mile 5 and Mile 6 road, with several hundred residential structures. Flood depths vary and reach depths greater than 4.0' within the Val Verde Acres Colonia, for storms as frequent as the 2-year event. The project consists of the construction of 6,600 LF of a single 8'x4' reinforced concrete box sloped at 0.02% from the Val Verde Acres Subdivision to a detention pond at Josefa Garcia Park. The detention pond here has a very slow discharge rate, allowing time for pollutants and TSS to settle out prior to discharge. Sag and grate inlets will need to be installed along Stewart Road, Polk Avenue, Madison Avenue, and Diamondhead Avenue. Overall, 91 existing structures will be removed from the 10-year floodplain. The project benefits include reduction of flood risk for homes/businesses and other structures, reduction of roadway flooding and imp	GPR	PDC	$7,729,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$710,000.00	

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Nonpoint Source													
3	15	13031	Guadalupe Blanco RA		677,166	The GVHS includes high hazard dams and generates hydroelectricity and provides recreational opportunities in Guadalupe and Gonzales Counties. The spill gates at each of the 6 dams have reached the end of their useful life. Replacement of all 15 spill gates in the system is necessary to continue operations. The 15 spill gates at the 6 dams in the GVHS system were put into service between 1928-1932 and have reached the end of their useful life. One of the fourteen spill gates is not in service. Replacement of all 15 spill gates is necessary to continue operations.	GPR	DC	$70,620,000.00				
Nonpoint Source Total		**3**							**$81,079,000.00**	**2**	**1**	**$710,000.00**	
Total		**102**							**$1,658,034,468.00**	**54**	**38**	**$156,586,425.00**	

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	93	13037	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. A sampling of nearby water wells in 2019 indicated possible contamination from failing or inadequate septic systems. The proposed project connects 43 septic systems to a public sewer. The wastewater will be collected and pumped to the existing Southside Wastewater Treatment Plant that is owned and operated by Dallas Water Utilities (DWU). The new wastewater 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. Land will need to be acquired for the new lift station.	P	$30,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$3,000,000.00	

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POTW												
2	91	12999	Iola		424	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. An asset management plan will be prepared as part of the proposed project. A system-wide energy assessment/audit/optimization study will be completed as part of 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. Four (4) submersible pump grinder lift stations and one (1) submersible pump full body lift stations are proposed in the system, as well as one (1) submersible pump full body lift station at the wastewater treatment plant site. The gravity lines are proposed to be ASTM D-3034 SDR 26 PVC pipe and the force mains are proposed to be ASTM D-2241 SDR 26 Class 160 PVC pipe. The gravity flow collection system will consist of approximately 50,000 linear feet of 6-inch and 8-inch gravity lines as well as 9,000 linear feet of 2-inch and 4-inch force main. Approximately 175 manholes will be installed in appropriate locations along the gravity collection lines. Several easements will be needed for the collection system. Asset Management - The Town of Iola has minimal assets at this time. The Town does not have a water syst	C	$9,900,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$2,000,000.00	

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POTW												
3	80	13168	NW Harris Co MUD # 5	TX0072346	40,853	None The total amount of expected effluent from both WWTPs with the current number of connections is approximately 550,000 gpd. After the subdivisions served by WWTP No. 2 are built and occupied, the projected amount of effluent from those connections will be approximately 786,000 gpd. The District's Home Owners Association's will still need to rely on current potable lake make-up wells until WWTP No. 2 has the ultimate number of connections projected by current development. The make-up wells will remain in place also to serve as a back up to the reclaimed water plants if demand is higher than the anticipated effluent from the communities or one of the plants has to be taken out of service for repairs.	C	$16,225,000.00		Yes-BC	$11,763,000.00	
4	80	12988	San Antonio Water System		1,724,561	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 constituents pursuant with requirements in TPDES permit WQ0010137004. Due to the eutrophic nature of the lake and its correspondingly high phytoplankton biomass, the facility has periodically not met permit limits for pH, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Dissolved Oxygen, and Total Suspended Solids. SAWS is exploring the concept of constructing approximately 115 acres of treatment wetlands downstream of the Mitchell Lake dam to improve the quality of water discharged to the receiving stream. Under this approach, the lake-wetland system would operate at a relatively constant flow rate through the coordinated management of stormwater runoff and discharges from the Leon Creek Water Recycling Center (LCWRC) into the lake, and releases from the lake to the constructed wetlands. During dry weather, flow from LCWRC would be pumped to the lake, as necessary, to maintain lake levels at a minimum water elevation of 517.5 ft msl, maintain avian and aquatic habitats, and to provide for a minimal amount of base flow through the constructed wetlands located below the dam. Outflow from the wetlands would be discharged to either Cottonmouth Creek or to the Medina River. Operational strategies are being developed for maximum surface water elevations of 525.8 ft msl and 521.8 ft msl, along with	D	$6,938,096.00		Yes-BC	$3,250,000.00	

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POTW												
5	71	13171	Horizon Regional MUD		3,313	The residents 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	50%			
6	71	13174	Vernon		10,887	N/A The project in the IUP includes improvements to the City's WWTP. The plant aged and almost every plant is need of rehabilitation or replacement. The attached Notice of Violation list shows that the plant has had instances in the past few years of failing to meet permit limits. This is due to the dilapidated state of many 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.	PDC	$6,700,000.00	50%			

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POTW												
7	70	12965	East Texas MUD of Smith County	TX0032484	1,830	The City of Winona's WWTF consistently fails to meet the requirements of its TPDES Discharge Permit. This project is intended to close the City of Winona wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) because the WWTF consistently fails to meet the limitations of its discharge permit. The plant has received many Notices of Violation, and was under Enforcement Action in 2013 (Docket No. 2012-1358-MWD-E) and 2018 (Docket No. 2015-072-MWD-E). A lift station will be constructed at the site of the City's WWTF of sufficient capacity to pump peak flow of wastewater from the WWTF, through a 6" Force Main 2.4 miles south along SH 155 to a WWTF owned by East Texas Municipal Utility District (ET MUD). The ET MUD WWTF is of sufficient capacity to accept wastewater from the City of Winona. The ET MUD WWTF has a history of consistently meeting the parameters of it's discharge permit.	PADC	$2,909,600.00	30%			
9	70	13008	La Joya		4,229	The city maintains a lagoon based wastewater treatment system which is under capacity and under performing requiring improvements. The existing pond system is cited for TCEQ violations due to effluent parameters not meeting the discharge requirements. The city plans to remove the existing 0.5 mgd lagoon system from service and replace it with a activated sludge based mechanical system to be located adjacent to the current ponds. The project includes aeration basins, blowers, pump station, secondary clarifier, chlorination and a generator system. the current flows are above 85% capacity and is in need of an upgrade.	C	$9,580,000.00	50%			
11	65	13024	Lone Oak		786	The City of Lone Oak is currently experiencing capacity issues at their WWTP. The existing WWTP effluent flow is above the 75% permitted flow. This may pose a TCEQ compliance issue, if planning to has not begun for expansion, which can lead to a potential health and safety danger. The City of Lone Oak proposes to increase the capacity of their wastewater treatment plant to continue to provide adequate sanitary sewer services to their community. Improvements consist of increasing the existing lagoon treatment plant or installing a packaged mechanical wastewater treatment plant.	PDC	$2,750,000.00				

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POTW												
12	63	13033	Comanche		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	50%	Yes-BC	$425,000.00	
13	61	13172	Westwood Shores MUD	TX0027677	1,277	The District is struggling to meet the water demand of the public. Improvements at the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) will allow reclaimed water to be used for irrigation at the golf course. This will reduce the amount of treated water being used for irrigation, and better allow the District to meet demands.	PDC	$1,945,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,945,000.00	
14	61	13056	Granger		1,419	The City's wastewater treatment plant has equipment that is approximately 20+ years old, and have reached the end of their expected life cycle. The collection system is comprised of predominately clay wastewater pipe that has become brittle with age. The wastewater treatment rehabilitation includes the replacement of wastewater treatment equipment, including modification to piping, electrical service, controls, and monitoring equipment as required. The rehabilitation of the City's lift stations includes the replacement of the station with a prepackaged lift station, including pumps, controls, and all piping as required. The collection system rehabilitation includes the replacement of collection system pipe by trench or trenchless replacement as required. The rehabilitation will include the replacement/rehabilitation of existing manholes as required to reduce infiltration and inflow. The identification of system components requiring rehabilitation/replacement will be identified by a wastewater system master plan. The master plan will include an asset management plan as well as an updated rate study.	PDC	$1,010,000.00	30%			

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POTW												
15	60	13083	Winters		2,500	The dilapidated piping experiences severe infiltration and inflow during rain events and the aged manholes have been to collapse causing line blockage. Enclosed herein is the above referenced application for the City of Winters (City) for the construction of wastewater collection system improvements. The City's existing wastewater collection system was originally constructed in the mid- to late-1930's and consists of clay pipes ranging in size from 4-inches to 12-inches in diameter. The proposed project area is located in various sections of the City. The dilapidated piping experiences severe I&I during rain events and the aged manholes have begun to collapse causing line blockages. The elevated I&I causes significant flow increases at the wastewater treatment plant (WTP) during storm events and threatens to exceed the capacity of lift stations within the system. In addition, the collapsed manholes have, at times, triggered sections of the system to backup and threatened to cause overflows. The significant cost of the required improvements is in excess of the funds available to the City. Applications have been submitted to other	PDC	$2,746,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$2,575,000.00	

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POTW												
17	55	13170	Rio Grande City		20,400	A.Health, Sanitation: As stated previously, the RGC WWTP is currently under order by the TCEQ to plan and construct an expansion. Discharge records show that the plant has exceeded 90% of it's permitted discharge capacity. Any further increase in flows especially during high intensity rainfall events, would likely result in untreated waste being discharged into the Rio Grande River. This would imperil municipalities downriver that take water from the river and would be a grave violation that would likely result in heavy fines for the City. B. Aging Infrastructure The increased flows contributed by development is exacerbated by obvious infiltration problems within the sanitary sewer collection system. Repair to the collection system in order to minimize infiltration is part of the solution that may be undertaken under different circumstances by City Staff or by a contractor at a later time. The immediate problem is the expansion of the treatment capacity of WWTP and the replacement or The RGC WWTP is now in need of an expansion. While rated at 1.5 MGD, records show that discharge flows have exceeded 90% of capacity several times in the past two years. Currently, the 2009 expansion is operating well. The clarifiers are in a state of disrepair and need to be rehabilitated or replaced. The chlorine contact chamber and chlorination system need to be rehabilitated or replaced. The sludge drying beds are not able to keep pace with the increased discharge flows and the oxidation ditches have been pressed into service as sludge holding ponds, in violation of the plant's permit. The City is being held under violation and enforcement by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and has been notified to begin planning and constructing an expansion of the plant.	PDC	$6,952,050.00	30%			

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POTW												
18	51	13169	Victoria Co WCID # 1		2,459	Ensure the health and safety of the community of Bloomington by ensuring that the district meets TCEQ requirements for safe WWTP discharge effluent criteria. Per TCEQ rules and regulations the planning and design of the WWTP expansion must commission soon due to the 75% and 90% rule. This expansion is a requirement and ultimately proposed to protect the public and the environment. TPDES Permit No. WQ0010513002 allows an average daily discharge of 0.3 MG from the Bloomington WWTP. The Operational requirements of this permit require that once flow reaches 75% of this permitted flow (0.225 MGD) for three consecutive months, then the permittee is required to initiate engineering and financial planning to expand the plant for the health and safety of the public. Since 2016, the discharge flow was measured at or above 75% of the permitted flow for numerous 3 consecutive months. Flows over the years have averaged between 0.225 MGD to .325 MGD averages for the months. This includes eliminating days of wet weather. The community of Bloomington has experienced a substantial amount of request for services and/or new services. The Bloomington WWTP is an extended aeration type treatment facility with two trains, each with the capacity to treat 0.015 MGD, for a total permitted discharge of 0.30MGD. The plant has been in operation since August of 1999. The proposed proj	PDC	$2,020,000.00	30%			
19	50	13176	Seadrift		1,574	Periodic excursions of TSS permit limitations during peak flow periods. During peak flow events, sludge often will 'washout' of the WWTP. A new 42' diameter clarifier and 3,000 CF chlorine contact chamber, and an RAS lift station will be constructed. The existing 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.	DC	$1,556,500.00	50%			
20	50	12996	Pharr		76,727	Potential SSO and future deficiencies with TCEQ requirements. City of Pharr has considered to Consolidate 3 existing Lift Stations and built one centralized to abandon the over 40 year old lift stations located on the South Portion of the City Limits. They have also considered eliminating 2 other Lift Stations by construction a gravity line from the lift stations to an existing collection system that was constructed for this purpose approximately 11 years ago at the northeastern part of the city. The city has also considered to construct a gravity line to Eliminate an existing Lift Station that is been in service for over 50 years. This lifts station is the first lift station ever built at the city and is located at the central region of the city.	PDC	$19,080,020.00	30%			

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POTW												
21	45	13023	Grand Saline		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.	PDC	$850,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$850,000.00	
22	43	13077	Slaton		5,800	The new force main is needed to provide redundancy and the new generator is needed to provide emergency power. The City of Slaton sends all of the flow from the City to the WWTP through a single 10-inch force main. The proposed project will allow the City redundancy in their wastewater system for long term operations as well as to allow the City to remove the existing force main from service to perform maintenance and repairs. The proposed project will eliminate a single point of failure for the wastewater system. The City is also proposing this installation of a permanent generator at the main lift station. This generator will allow the City to maintain operation of a large portion of their wastewater collection system if power were interrupted to the main lift station.	PADC	$2,655,000.00	30%			
23	42	12989	Green Valley SUD		39,120	The District does not currently own a WWTP and has active requests for WW treatment services. The District has received applications for non-standard service for approximately 1,500 connections and has held meeting regarding approximately 1,500 other connections within this service area. This sewershed is approximately 18,000 acres and is within the high growth corridor of IH 35 and IH 10 between San Antonio & Austin. The District recently received the TPDES permit for the Santa Clara Creek No. 1 WWTP and wishes to secure financing to move into design, easement acquisition and construction of the 0.25 MGD plant, site improvements and collection system. GVSUD will prepare an asset management plan as part of this project since this is a new line of business and this will be all new assets. The project includes the design and construction of the plant, lift station(s), forcemain, site improvements, lab building, parking lot, electrical, scada, large diameter collection system, easement acquisition and permitting.	PADC	$24,989,996.00				

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POTW												
24	41	13055	Alto		1,323	The WWTF fails to consistently meet the parameters of the discharge permit issued by TCEQ. The City of Alto has been cited by the TCEQ over 45 times since 2013 for various violations at the WWTF. The City has been under a TCEQ Enforcement Action four times since 2006. This WWTF has been rehabilitated twice since it was originally constructed in the 1980s with EPA funds under a program to use new and innovative technology. The WWTF has never performed properly and needs to be replaced with a new facility. Major components of the facility must be replaced with newer technology. 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.	PDC	$2,200,000.00	50%			
25	41	13027	Rosebud		1,415	The existing facility utilizes older equipment which has become more difficult to find replacement parts and if found are becoming increasingly expensive to obtain. The Rosebud WWTP was constructed over 30 years ago and is nearing the end of its' life expectancy. The treatment process utilized by the existing treatment facility is outdated and can be replaced with new treatment technology that are capable of meeting new State discharge requirements and also resulting in reduced operation and maintenance costs. The City intends to utilize TCEQs FMT program for asset management.	PDC	$7,047,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$4,900,000.00	
26	41	13181	Rockdale		5,492	N/A Sewer collection system replacement due to broken vitrified clay pipes (VCP) causing infiltration and inflow (I&I) at the wastewater treatment plant to be excessive.	PDC	$4,100,000.00	50%			

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POTW												
27	41	13012	Gladewater		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	PDC	$5,593,000.00				
29	40	13178	Mart		1,879	The City of Mart Wastewater Treatment Plant is experiencing high flows thought to be from I/I in the collection system and the plant is near its capacity and having difficulty meeting permit limitations. At this time the project may involve improvements within the collection system with repairs to and replacements of collection lines, manholes, and lift stations. The WWTP may be rehabilitated, repaired, upgraded, and/or expanded.	PDC	$9,250,090.00				
33	36	13061	Jourdanton		4,259	The need for the project is to improving aging infrastructure. There are no current Health and Compliance Factor and/or MCL Violations and physical deficiencies. This project will consist of a proposed new Tamarac Lift Station. A wastewater treatment plant wet well rehabilitation. The Olive street lift station area improvements will consist of manhole installation in the existing gravity main from LaGarde Avenue to Olive Street Lift Station and replacement of a 12-inch gravity sewer and manholes from the Olive Street Lift Station toward Indian Crossing street. Several locations will be identified during planning to determine replacement of aged gravity sanitary sewer collection piping and manholes. Preparation of an Asset Management Plan.	PADC	$2,494,743.00				

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POTW												
34	36	13192	Houston		2,267,336	This work reduces sanitary sewer overflows from the collection system and optimizes system performance through replacement and rehabilitation of sewer lines, which contribute to significant inflow and infiltration. On September 20, 2018 the US Dept of Justice filed suit on behalf of the EPA and TCEQ in regards to unpermitted sanitary sewer overflows from City's utility system. The City anticipates continuation of sanitary sewer collection system rehabilitation work will be a component of any agreed settlement to this action. The project performs sanitary sewer rehabilitation/replacement through various techniques, principally sliplining, pipebursting and cured-in-place methods, and includes sanitary sewer cleaning and televised inspection in support of rehabilitation work.	C	$325,000,000.00				
37	34	13165	Acton MUD	TX0105163	19,125	Several neighborhoods near Lake Granbury are currently served by old, dilapidated, leaking septic tanks. These neighborhoods have also been identified as "hot spots" on Lake Granbury where high coliform readings are regularly recorded. By expanding the sewer collection system to include these neighborhoods, old septic systems can be abandoned and residents can utilize the sewer collection system. The design of these improvements will also include the development of a collection system asset management plan.	PDC	$13,082,000.00				
38	33	13193	North Texas MWD		767,997	The North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) provides water, wastewater, and solid waste services to member and customer cities in the state of Texas counties of Collin, Dallas, Rockwall, Kaufman, and Denton. These communities are experiencing rapid population growth. A critical NTMWD wastewater service that is experiencing very rapid growth is its Upper East Fork Interceptor System (UEFIS) service area. Current UEFIS service areas are conveyed to two existing regional wastewater treatment plants- the Wilson Creek Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (RWWTP) (located in Allen, TX) and Rowlett Creek RWWTP (located in Plano, TX). The available treatment capacity of both facilities is expected to be exceeded as population growth within the UEFIS service area continues to occur. To meet the wastewater treatment needs of these communities and to provide protection of the watershed for Lake Lavon, NTMWD has completed initial planning and is beginning design of the Sister Grove Regional Water Resource Recovery Facility (SGRWRRF) to provide additional wastewater treatment capacity within the UEFIS service area.	ADC	$458,919,900.00				

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POTW												
40	31	13164	Mertzon		700	By completing the proposed upgrades to the WWTP, the City will be able to consistently meet TCEQ design requirements and their WWTP permit. The proposed project includes an upgrade of existing processes at the City's existing WWTP. Proposed improvements at the City's WWTP include an upgrade to the headworks, replacement of the aerators, and rehabilitation of the clarifier. Wastewater Treatment The aeration improvements consist of replacing the aging paddle aerators in the race track at the WWTP. The existing floating aerators were placed into service in 1996 and have reached the end of their service life. The paddle wheel aerators will be replaced with newer technology aspirating aerators. These will be easier to get in and out of the track and easier for the City to maintain. This should also provide some added performance and keep the plant compliant with its TCEQ permit. Screen System at Headworks of WWTP The current set up at the plant has all raw waste going through a grinder pump to chop up rags or other inorganic matter (trash). While this keeps most from hanging on the paddles in the aeration basin it does	PDC	$1,646,000.00				
47	30	13173	Elsa		7,134	Upgrading of a substandard and obsolete system Improvements to the WWTP by replacing equipment that is obsolete and substandard, improve treatment capacity and quality and replace obsolete, undersized collection facilities to improve efficiency, treatment and reduce expensive repairs and maintenance work.	C	$7,305,483.00	50%			
56	22	13011	White Settlement		17,380	The City has aging infrastructure that is in need of rehabilitation. The City will expand on the previously developed Preliminary Asset Management Plan to include a full Master Plan with Hydraulic Modeling. The project funding will also be used to rehabilitate assets that are identified as high risk of failure.	PADC	$2,285,820.00				

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POTW												
58	21	13191	Canadian		3,253	The existing lift station is nearing the end of its projected life cycle. Given the lift station's age there is concern for mechanical failure which would cause overflows resulting in potential water pollution and health issues. There is also concern the existing wet well will fail causing possible groundwater pollution issues. The existing Red Deer lift Station is approximately 45 years old and is nearing the end of its life cycle. The lift station serves the far west side of Canadian. The proposed project will replace the existing lift station with a new wet well, submersible pumps and motor control center. The new lift station will be constructed in accordance with TCEQ lift station requirements.	DC	$1,092,000.00				
61	20	13160	Orange Co WCID # 2		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. The collection system also experiences large volumes of I/I, therefore, compromised piping and manholes will be identified and replaced. 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. Expand equalization pond, add grit unit, replace bar screen and rehabilitate the clarifier and orbal mechanisms. Pipe burst old sewer line with larger diameter hdpe and replace manholes and services.	PDC	$8,508,776.00				

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POTW												
62	20	12968	San Antonio River Authority		106,463	Salitrillo Wastewater Treatment Plant expansion and improvements is necessary to address the additional growth in the service area. Currently the plant is consistently reaching 85% of it's current permit capacity. It is anticipated that 90% of it's current capacity will be reached in the next year. In order to stay compliant with the plant's TCEQ Wastewater Discharge Permit, Salitrillo will need to be expanded to 7.5 MGD to address the additional flow. Additionally the 100 year floodplain has changed since the construction of the plant and subsequent expansions. This floodplain change has posed problems for the current hydraulics of the plant and several improvements will be needed to address these challenges. Salitrillo Wastewater Treatment Plant needs to be expanded from 5.83 million gallons per day (MGD) to 7.5 million gallons per day to meet ultimate build out conditions of the service area and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality permit requirements. Additional plant improvements will be made at this time include, but are not limited to, replacing equipment that has reached the end of it's useful life, addressing plant processes that are in the 100-year floodplain, constructing an effluent pump stations to address hydraulic challenges caused by the increase to the 100 year floodplain, reconstructing roads, replacing and upgrading laboratory facilities and office building, odor control, sound attenuation, and improvements to the electrical and motor control center. This project will be procured using design build.	DC	$25,000,000.00				
63	20	13028	Midland		112,618	This area of town is experiencing rapid growth due to the booming oil and gas industry and the current collection system is reaching capacity. This line will also open up new parts of the area to development helping relieve a housing shortage the region is currently experiencing The City of Midland has proposed the construction of a new sewer main to provide service to the northeast portion of the City. This line will be approximately eight miles long installed from the Midland County line along a route near Todd road and terminate into a bar screen structure at the City's wastewater treatment plant. The sanitary sewer line will be designed to accommodate 10,000 housing units (connections) in this area.	C	$25,000,000.00				

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POTW												
64	20	12984	San Antonio Water System		1,724,561	The SCADA systems are outdated and need to be updated. SAWS WRC Control System Upgrades will upgrade the EMERSON SCADA control systems at SAWS three wastewater recycling centers. This upgrade will deploy an all new Human Machine Interface (HM) and controllers improving the monitor and control capabilities of WRC equipment and provide more advanced cybersecurity defenses for these critical systems. The upgrade will enable better analytics and automation to improve operational capabilities, along with better coordination between all three WRC's control systems.	C	$8,024,988.00				
65	19	13153	Crockett Co WCID # 1		3,650	In order to produce higher quality treated effluent from the existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and meet more stringent discharge parameters for their discharge permit, the District needs to replace the existing natural treatment system (ponds) with a mechanical treatment facility capable of biological nutrient removal. Additionally, the existing main sewage lift station and manual bar screen are in desperate need of replacement. The replacement of the facilities will greatly diminish these risks while providing more reliable and effective treatment of the District's wastewater.	PDC	$8,927,000.00				
68	16	13007	Troy		1,755	The current plant is reaching 70% of its design capacity. The City of Troy is expecting significant growth over the next 5 years which will necessitate the need for wastewater treatment plant expansion. The new facilities will eliminate exceeding the current TCEQ permit limitations. The construction of a wastewater treatment plant expansion. The wastewater flow permits will be increased from 0.30 mgd to 0.60 mgd, doubling the capacity of the plant. The City is planning to prepare an asset management plan as part of the proposed project.	PDC	$9,350,000.00				
69	15	13184	Wellman		225	During the past several years, the City of Wellman has failed to meet effluent quality limitations for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) at their Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). During the past several years, the City of Wellman has failed to meet effluent quality limitations for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) at their Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The existing WWTP consists of an activated sludge process plant using the extended aeriation mode. The existing mechanical plant includes the following treatment units: bar screen, aeriation basin, and final clarifier. The facility includes one effluent storage pond, which stores effluent prior to being irrigated on 33 acres of nonpublic access agricultural land.	PDC	$1,100,000.00				

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POTW												
75	12	13155	Alma		330	The City is experiencing commercial development and residential growth. There are currently no wastewater collection/treatment options available other than on-site sewer/septic. The neighboring City of Ennis has set a limit on the volume of flow that Ennis can accept. The limit established by Ennis does not allow for adding new residences or businesses.The system is needed to collect wastewater from commercial developments, new residences, and existing residences so that wastewater can be treated appropriately. The new wastewater system would serve the long term needs of the City of Alma in taking existing homes and businesses off on-site septic and accommodating and inviting new development to occur. As a part of the project, the City will prepare an Asset Management Plan.	PADC	$5,040,000.00				
79	11	13188	Reno		2,736	The City of Reno currently has no collection system for wastewater. This project is proposed to eliminate all on-site sewage facilities within the City of Reno. Wastewater will be collected and transported to a new WWTP within the city.	PADC	$17,287,000.00				
81	10	12980	Brookeland FWSD		288	Due to I/I the adf is approaching the daily treatment capacity. Project will include rehabilitation of existing VCP collection system pipes, manholes, and service connections in the existing system serving the Forest Hills Area	PADC	$2,254,500.00				
89	6	13016	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 16000LF 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.	PDC	$3,425,000.00				
90	1	13014	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. This project will completely rehabilitate the targeted lines including manhole replacements, new services, and all necessary appurtenances.	PDC	$4,479,858.00				

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POTW												
91	1	13015	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.	PDC	$10,922,373.00				
92	1	13157	Lower Valley WD		93,061	N/A This project's focus is water conservation, addressing the District's water loss issues through technological upgrades to the metering system. The project will entail the replacement of current metering infrastructure with AMI meters with cellular capabilities. Currently, the majority of the LVWD's meters are over 10 years old and the antennas supporting the system are over radio, making the system antiquated and inefficient.	C	$5,720,000.00		Yes-BC	$5,200,000.00	
93	1	13166	Amarillo	TX0025810	211,591	Currently, the City of Amarillo's metering infrastructure can provide only one read per customer per month collected through manual and drive-by meter reading. This current 'manual read method' is very labor intensive and results in minimal meter readings due to the existing low tech infrastructure. As a result, the City is unable to obtain real time flow monitoring data to help determine unauthorized meter removals, potential leaks, and missed/incorrect readings in a timely matter. The incorporation of an AMI system into the City of Amarillo's water infrastructure will provide for real time flow monitoring throughout the system, reduce the number of missed and incorrect readings, allow for real time detection of unauthorized meter removal, notify customers of potential leaks, and help track conservation efforts. These benefits of the AMI system will help the City achieve the goals set in the 2017 Water Conservation Plan. Additional secondary benefits for the AMI system include improved billing accuracy and reduction in labor costs associated with meter readings.	C	$29,506,375.00		Yes-CE	$26,555,740.00	

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POTW												
94	0	13147	Ellinger Sewer & Water SC		438	Minimize ongoing operational issues due to clogging Install larger submersible 3 phase pumps at the East Side Lift Station to prevent ongoing clogging & other maintenance issues. Upgrade electrical service & components for larger pumps and bring up to current electrical code (built in early 1970's). Install new manhole on influent line to lift station	PDC	$210,000.00				
95	0	12977	Fort Davis WSC	TX0066133	1,674	The existing plant was constructed in the 1970s in very close proximity to the floodplain. The existing plant is plagued by maintenance issues and is having difficulty meeting stricter discharge requirements. The plant is also landlocked and cannot expand. Obtain a new WWTP site and construct a new WWTP outside of the floodplain and with sufficient land to expand and meet all TCEQ buffer zone requirements.	PADC	$3,750,000.00				
96	0	13087	Coahoma		3,700	The City's lagoons are reaching full capacity and need to be cleaned. Existing infrastructure such as the pump station, collections lines and manholes are continuing to fail and need to be replaced for proper wastewater containment and operation. The City of Coahoma (City) is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater system by cleaning out sludge from wastewater lagoons and land applying the sludge, making pump station improvements, electrical improvements and replacing outdated infrastructure in the wastewater collection system. The wastewater lagoons are reaching capacity and need to be cleaned in order for efficient treatment processes to occur. The existing pump station is outdated and continues to present issues for City staff. In addition, various gravity sewer lines and manholes are beyond their anticipated service life and need replacement.	PDC	$1,484,000.00				
97	0	13152	Galveston Co WCID # 1		12,845	The existing bar screen is over 30 years old and is past its useful life. Replace existing Climber Screen Model II by Infilco Degremont Inc. with a Duperon Flexrate Bar Screen at District's WWTP.	DC	$380,000.00				

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POTW												
98	0	13010	Fort Worth		829,560	The Water Department plans to construct this facility in an effort to meet current and future regulatory requirements, produce a marketable product that can be beneficially utilized, provide a higher percent solids end product which will reduce the trucking of biosolids and reduce or eliminate odor complaints from the product. The City of Fort Worth currently utilizes a contract to dewater digested municipal sludge using belt filters to transport and land apply the dewatered sludge to farmland within North Central Texas. This contract will expire in March of 2020. In the recent past, the City of Fort Worth and the TCEQ have received complaints regarding the odor of the dewatered biosolids from property owners adjacent to locations where the product was being land applied. As part of this project, the City of Fort Worth intends to construct a new biosolids dewatering, drying and processing facility at the Village Creek Water Reclamation Plant. While the exact process to be recommended is still under evaluation, the goal of the proposed processing facility will be to produce a Class “A” biosolids with minimal odor that can be beneficially utilized in a variety of applications. This type of product will increase the number of interested vendors and make for a more marketable product. Clean Water State Rev	DC	$78,500,000.00				
99	0	13161	San Antonio Water System		1,724,561	Lift Stations #246 and #233 cannot support upstream growth in the sewershed. Lift Station #233 is at critical capacity. The Upper Segment of the project will eliminate Lift Station #246, and the Lower Segment will allow wastewater flows to bypass Lift Station #233. The Helotes Creek Lift Station #246 Elimination Project consists of constructing approximately 14,800 linear feet of 15-inch gravity wastewater mains. The Upper Segment will be constructed in the Helotes, TX from Lift Station #246 near Jericho Road, generally southward along State Highway 16 (Bandera Road), then along Old Bandera Road, finally ending before the North side of the Old Bandera Road Bridge. The Lower Segment will be constructed generally Southward along Riggs, then along F.M. 1560 to Bandera Road, then along Bandera Road to Leslie Road.	C	$18,036,600.00				
POTW Total		**54**						**$1,237,184,768.00**	**19**	**11**	**$62,463,740.00**	

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Nonpoint Source												
1	55	13180	Marlin		5,692	N/A The City has experienced several major floods within the project area with the latest disaster declaration in 2016. Drainage improvements are required to reduce the threat of flooding and providing water quality protection. The project will be the second phase of design and construction and will improve both drainage and water quality within the City and its receiving stream.	PDC	$2,730,000.00	70%			
2	25	13183	Alton		15,581	N/A The North Stewart Blvd. Drainage Improvements are intended to relieve frequent flooding of several neighborhoods off Stewart Boulevard, between Mile 5 and Mile 6 road, with several hundred residential structures. Flood depths vary and reach depths greater than 4.0' within the Val Verde Acres Colonia, for storms as frequent as the 2-year event. The project consists of the construction of 6,600 LF of a single 8'x4' reinforced concrete box sloped at 0.02% from the Val Verde Acres Subdivision to a detention pond at Josefa Garcia Park. The detention pond here has a very slow discharge rate, allowing time for pollutants and TSS to settle out prior to discharge. Sag and grate inlets will need to be installed along Stewart Road, Polk Avenue, Madison Avenue, and Diamondhead Avenue. Overall, 91 existing structures will be removed from the 10-year floodplain. The project benefits include reduction of flood risk for homes/businesses and other structures, reduction of roadway flooding and imp	PDC	$7,729,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$710,000.00	

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Appendix K. Initial Invited Projects List

Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Population	Project Description	Eligible Phase(s)	Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Related PIF #'s
Nonpoint Source												
3	15	13031	Guadalupe Blanco RA		677,166	The GVHS includes high hazard dams and generates hydroelectricity and provides recreational opportunities in Guadalupe and Gonzales Counties. The spill gates at each of the 6 dams have reached the end of their useful life. Replacement of all 15 spill gates in the system is necessary to continue operations. The 15 spill gates at the 6 dams in the GVHS system were put into service between 1928-1932 and have reached the end of their useful life. One of the fourteen spill gates is not in service. Replacement of all 15 spill gates is necessary to continue operations.	DC	$70,620,000.00				
Nonpoint Source Total		**3**						**$81,079,000.00**	**2**	**1**	**$710,000.00**	
Total		**57**						**$1,318,263,768.00**	**21**	**12**	**$63,173,740.00**	

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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Appendix L. Initial Invited Green Projects

Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Green Description	Eligible Phase(s)	Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Subsidized Green
POTW											
1	93	13037	Sandbranch		The project will include installing energy efficient pumps for the lift station and reducing the number of OSSF in the area.	P	$30,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$3,000,000.00	X
2	91	12999	Iola		The project consists of the construction of a first-time sanitary sewer system for the Town of Iola, Texas. The system will include a gravity collection system, lift stations, and a wastewater treatment plant. The proposed system will eliminate the health, safety, and environmental concerns resulting from untreated wastewater commonly found in yards and ditches in the community due to failing OSSF systems. It is planned during design and construction to include the use of innovative materials such as polymer concrete or lining material into the manhole construction. This will improve the manholes' resistance to corrosion, improve the strength and lifespan of the manholes, and limit infiltration and wastewater/contaminate release into the surrounding environment. It is also planned to install inflow protection devices in the manholes to reduce inflow of storm water into the system, reducing flow requiring pumping and treatment. The treatment plant is planned to be designed with a sm	C	$9,900,000.00	70%	Yes-BC	$2,000,000.00	
3	80	13168	NW Harris Co MUD # 5	TX0072346	Reused water will be used to for amenity lake make-up water and irrigation of common areas.	C	$16,225,000.00		Yes-BC	$11,763,000.00	X
12	63	13033	Comanche		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	50%	Yes-BC	$425,000.00	X
13	61	13172	Westwood Shores MUD	TX0027677	Reuse improvements at WWTP will increase water conservation. Inflow improvements will increase WWTP efficiency.	PDC	$1,945,000.00		Yes-BC	$1,945,000.00	X
15	60	13083	Winters		Improvements to the City's wastewater collection system will reduce the amount of leakage of wastewater from existing pipelines, and will increase the amount of effluent available for reuse at the City's WWTP.	PDC	$2,746,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$2,575,000.00	X
21	45	13023	Grand Saline		The project proposes to use more energy efficient equipment.	PDC	$850,000.00	50%	Yes-BC	$850,000.00	X
25	41	13027	Rosebud		The Rosebud WWTP was constructed over 30 years ago and is nearing the end of its' life expectancy. The treatment process utilized by the existing treatment facility is outdated and can be replaced with new treatment technology that are capable of meeting new State discharge requirements and also resulting in reduced operation and maintenance costs.	PDC	$7,047,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$4,900,000.00	X
92	1	13157	Lower Valley WD			C	$5,720,000.00		Yes-BC	$5,200,000.00	X

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Appendix L. Initial Invited Green Projects

Rank	Points	PIF #	Entity	NPDES #	Green Description	Eligible Phase(s)	Project Cost	Disadv %	Green Type	GPR	Subsidized Green
POTW											
93	1	13166	Amarillo	TX0025810	Advanced metering infrastructure is compliant with EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Green Project Reserve (GPR) Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility under Part A CWSRF, Section 2.0 Water Efficiency, Subsection 2.2-3.a(i) Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI). AMI is specifically listed as an eligible categorical project under 'water efficiency' for the CWSRF Green Project Reserve.	C	$29,506,375.00		Yes-CE	$26,555,740.00	X
POTW Total		**10**					**$74,394,375.00**	**6**	**10**	**$59,213,740.00**	
Nonpoint Source											
2	25	13183	Alton		City intends to design bio-swales for street runoff along N. Stewart Blvd through the Palm Lakes Estates neighborhood and along N. Bryan Road. See attached Exhibit 15. City is proposing about 1,500 lf of bioswales as well as repurposing the existing 4-acre retention pond in Palm Lake Estates into a bioretention facility.	PDC	$7,729,000.00	30%	Yes-BC	$710,000.00	
Nonpoint Source Total		**1**					**$7,729,000.00**	**1**	**1**	**$710,000.00**	
Total		**11**					**$82,123,375.00**	**7**	**11**	**$59,923,740.00**	

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