

AGENDA ITEM MEMO

BOARD MEETING DATE: November 9, 2023

TO: Board Members

THROUGH: Jeff Walker, Executive Administrator
Ashley Harden, General Counsel
Jessica Peña, Deputy Executive Administrator

FROM: Marvin Cole-Chaney, Director, Program Administration & Reporting

SUBJECT: Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan – General Activities

ACTION REQUESTED

Consider approving the State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2024 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Intended Use Plan covering general activities.

BACKGROUND

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

This IUP covers the CWSRF capitalization grant funds provided from the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2023 annual appropriations of \$34,286,000 and the General Supplemental FFY 2023 appropriations from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA) of \$95,270,000. The combined capitalization grants from both appropriations covered in this IUP is \$129,556,000. The additional FFY 2023 CWSRF allotment to Texas under the IIJA for addressing emerging contaminants will be covered in a subsequent IUP.

For State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2024, at least \$460 million is available under the CWSRF for all financing options including \$55 million in additional subsidization/principal forgiveness. Of the total amount available, at least \$390 million will be offered at subsidized interest rates or at zero percent for special funding categories. These savings directly lower the

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overall cost of complying with the water pollution control requirements that maintain healthy, clean water throughout the state.

Significant program changes for SFY 2024

Significant program changes from the previous year's IUP are listed below. These changes address the new CWSRF program requirements while striving to ensure the programs continue to offer financial assistance to all categories of eligible systems within the constraints on the program. It is designed to allocate the required additional subsidization levels while freeing up loan funds for other projects. The adjustments are intended to allow the TWDB to continue to meet needs of its customers while addressing the new allocation and programmatic requirements.

Due to this being the second of five years of inclusion of the IIJA funds in the program, the TWDB anticipates for the next state fiscal year undertaking a thorough review and evaluation of the changes made to accommodate the IIJA.

1. The maximum loan/bond commitment amount a project may receive under the SFY 2024 IUP is \$59 million (15 percent of loan/bond capacity).
2. Used the definition of rural political subdivision in Senate Bill 469, 88th Regular Legislative Session (with one edit), to determine a "rural project" for consistency with other TWDB financing programs.
3. No longer offering Emergency Preparedness Plan funding as utility emergency preparedness plans were required to be submitted to TCEQ and implemented in 2022.
4. Reserves an additional \$1,000,000 of accumulated CWSRF fees for the Asset Management Program for Small Systems (AMPSS) initiative and an additional \$500,000 of accumulated CWSRF fees for the CFO to Go initiative.

Solicitation and Level of Interest

The TWDB solicits entities to submit project information for inclusion in the IUP and the initial project priority list. The solicitation period ended on March 3, 2023, and the projects were subsequently reviewed and scored. The SFY 2024 CWSRF IUP includes 160 eligible projects totaling approximately \$3.1 billion.

PUBLIC REVIEW, HEARING, AND COMMENTS

A notice of the 14-day public comment period and the associated public hearing on the draft IUP was placed on the TWDB website and sent via email to entities that submitted projects for the SFY 2024 IUP. A copy of the IUP was sent to the EPA for review and comment. The public comment period was from September 19, 2023, to October 3, 2023. A public hearing was conducted in person on September 25, 2023, at 10:00 A.M. in Austin, Texas.

The public comments received during the public comment period and the TWDB's responses are shown in Attachment 1.

KEY ISSUES

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

RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Administrator recommends approval of the SFY 2024 CWSRF IUP with the ability to make non-substantive changes if necessary.

Attachments:

1. Response to public comments on the draft SFY 2024 CWSRF IUP
2. Recommended Final SFY 2024 CWSRF IUP – General Activities

Texas Water Development Board

Response to Comments on the Revised Draft State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2024 Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Intended Use Plan (IUP)

The following provides a summary of the public comments received during the public comment period from September 19, 2023, to October 3, 2023, the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) responses, and changes to the draft SFY 2024 CWSRF IUP.

General Comments

Comment submitted by: Laura-Ashley Overdyke, Executive Director, Caddo Lake Institute
Comment Date: September 21, 2023

Comment:

What small systems need more than anything is expertise and capacity. Having a staff member at TWDB whose role is as a roving support to small systems to help them implement best practices, apply for grants to innovative/green/re-use projects, increase efficiency, etc, would be helpful and not just dollars that they are not equipped to propose projects for.

The situation with Water in Texas is that large municipalities with large revenue, large staff, slick contractors, are running the show and making money to build infrastructure and grow. Re-use and conservation projects are not usually big money makers and so are not as prevalent. Small municipalities are left behind. The cost of a staff person at TWDB is small compared to many of the funds being expended and would have a huge benefit on smaller areas if deployed creatively.

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

The TWDB recognizes the difficulty for very small systems to secure financial assistance. In an effort to extend resources to address critical issues with these systems, the TWDB made a significant change to the SFY2023 Intended Use Plan (IUP) by adding a principal forgiveness funding option for very small systems. The agency included the very small systems funding option in the SFY2024 IUP as well. This funding is targeted at systems with populations of 1,000 or fewer.

The TWDB is in the process of developing increased opportunities for water and wastewater systems that are in need of technical assistance to improve operational and financial management processes as well as assistance with preparation and submittal of financial assistance applications.

We also have a dedicated outreach team who focus their efforts on teaching disadvantaged, small and rural communities about the TWDB financial assistance programs. They conduct workshops, webinars, and in-person meetings with entities all around the state of Texas. Our outreach team can be contacted at Financial_Assistance@twdb.texas.gov.

Change:

None.

Comment submitted by: Danielle Goshen, Policy Specialist/Counsel, National Wildlife Federation; Annalisa Peace, Executive Director, Greater Edwards Aquifer Alliance; Marisa Bruno, Water Program Manager, Hill Country Alliance; Bob Stokes, President, Galveston Bay Foundation; Alex R. Ortiz, Water Resources Specialist, Sierra Club Lone Star Chapter; Ayanna Jolivet McCloud, Executive Director, Bayou City Waterkeeper; Becky Smith, Texas Director, Clean Water Action; Suzanne Scott, Texas State Director, The Nature Conservancy; Ben Hirsch, Co-Director, West Street Recovery; Harold Hunter, Environmental Services Area Director-West, Communities Unlimited; Stefania Tomaskovic, Ph.D., Coalition Director, Coalition for Environment, Equity & Resilience (CEER); Mary Anne Piacentini, President & CEO, Coastal Prairie Conservancy

Comment Date: October 3, 2023

Comment:

To Whom it May Concern at the Texas Water Development Board,

The Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) has undergone immense growth in policy and financial responsibilities over the last decade. This trend will continue with the \$2.9 Billion in new federal funds for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF and DWSRF, or SRFs) slated to come to the TWDB via the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL, formally the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act) over the remaining years. We encourage the TWDB to make the following revisions in order to ensure that funds promote resilience and are distributed equitably.

I. Refine the CWSRF Goals

Many states simply highlight fulfillment of the administrative duties assigned to the SRF agency through stated goals. Goals under Texas' SRF program are divided into short term and long-term goals. In Texas, goals under both the CWSRF and DWSRF largely stick to fulfillment of administrative duties. While some states highlight goals related to equity, affordability, climate resilience, and workforce development, these goals are largely missing from the CWSRF IUP. NWF has conducted interviews with important stakeholders, who have indicated that improvements to the DWSRF goals can be made. The DWSRF goals could be improved by incorporating the following:

- Strengthen the language around **green infrastructure** from “encourage” to “prioritize”;
- Add a goal to prioritize funding to **disadvantaged and historically dis- and underinvested communities** – especially those communities that have not historically been able to access SRF funding;
- Add a goal to promote equitable and affordable **water pricing**;
- Add a goal related to prioritizing **sustainable and resilient projects**; and
- Add a goal to encourage and prioritize projects that invest in **workforce development**.

We strongly recommend incorporating these revisions to the CWSRF general program goals.

II. Consider adding additional indicators under the DAC definition.

In addition to considering increasing the AMHI threshold used to determine DAC status, the TWDB should consider providing new avenues for communities to qualify as a DAC. The EPA provides numerous indicators that can be included in the definition of disadvantaged communities that are not currently utilized by the TWDB. These include:

- poverty rate;
- water system debt;
- EPA’s Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool; and
- human health factors.

These factors should be considered when weighing whether changes are needed to the definition to ensure grants and forgivable loans are going to communities most in need. The following sections will provide a few examples of additional ways the TWDB can identify DACs.

a. Make HCF an *additional* way communities can qualify as DAC.

Household cost factor (HCF) should be an additional way communities can qualify as a disadvantaged community, and not as a way to eliminate communities from DAC eligibility after calculating AMHI. We are concerned that the current use of household cost factor eliminates communities from DAC eligibility that are in need of significant water infrastructure investments.

For example, Del Rio was identified as a community that meets the AMHI requirement but was eliminated from DAC eligibility due to its HCF score. Del Rio, has a low AMHI (\$49,243), significant retired population, and only 55% of the population within the Del Rio Utilities Commission jurisdiction is within working age – despite recent increases in overall population and decreases in unemployment. However, Del Rio’s HCF score eliminates it from DAC eligibility despite a significant portion of the population experiencing moderate to very high levels of water rate burden. See **Image 1**, below.

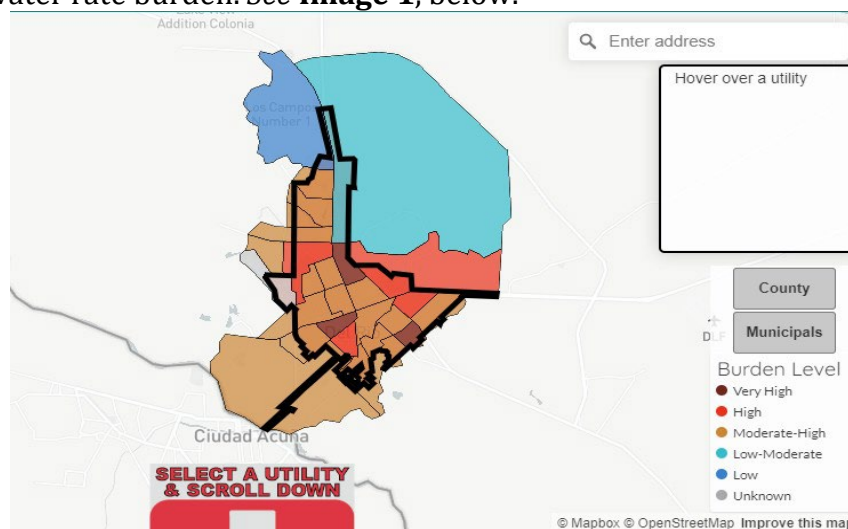


Image 1: Del Rio Water Rate Burden¹

¹ <https://nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/water-affordability/water-affordability-dashboard/>

Because a significant portion of Del Rio experiences high water rate burden, we believe the HCF is not accurately assessing communities that are in need of additional subsidization through principal forgiveness. Therefore, we suggest including HCF as an additional avenue that communities can qualify as a DAC. Alternatively, in order to better identify overburdened communities eligible as a DAC, we suggest eliminating the HCF and including the affordability index calculation discussed below or using Duke University's water burden dashboard to provide an additional route communities can qualify as a DAC.

b. Affordability Index or Water Rate Burden

Since we have identified affordability as a goal that should be prioritized in the administration of the DWSRF in Texas, we suggest including an affordability index to be included as an additional way communities can qualify as a DAC. While we believe the HCF is aimed at identifying overburdened communities, as discussed above, we believe the HCF does not adequately identify overburdened areas.

One way the TWDB could more accurately identify overburdened areas is to use an affordability index. For example, Washington uses a simple affordability index evaluated by using the average monthly drinking water rate including the loan against the Median Household Income.

Affordability Index = (Average Annual Water Rates ÷ Median Household Income) x 100

In Washington, if using this equation, the affordability index is greater than 2, the service area of the project qualifies as a DAC. This can be utilized in addition to the AMHI and Household Cost Factor that the TWDB uses as an additional way a community can qualify as a DAC.

Another way affordability could be determined for applicants is to utilize the water affordability dashboard developed by Duke University.² The TWDB could include communities that are shown to have a moderate to very high water rate burden using this tool as eligible for DAC status.

c. Social Vulnerability Index

The TWDB should strongly consider incorporating the identification of DACs based on social vulnerability scores. As per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), social vulnerability pertains to the potential adverse impacts on communities resulting from external stresses on human health, encompassing natural or human-induced disasters, as well as disease outbreaks. A higher Social Vulnerability score results in a higher Risk Index score.

² Available at: <https://nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/water-affordability/water-affordability-dashboard/>.

While acknowledging that the social vulnerability index is not a flawless metric, it can effectively serve as a proxy for recognizing historically marginalized and overburdened communities. Leveraging this index can therefore pave the way for the equitable allocation of resources and benefits to these underprivileged communities.

We recommend adding an opportunity for socially vulnerable communities to qualify as a DAC if the average SVI rank of the project service area is 7 or more. This will help promote a fairer and more inclusive distribution of resources, ultimately contributing to the overall well-being and resilience of communities accessing SRF funding.

III. Clarify how disadvantage community eligibility is calculated to ensure project service area is utilized to determine disadvantage community status

We are unclear whether the service area of the entity or service area of the project is used when determining disadvantaged status. In the 2024 IUP, Appendix D, eligibility points to both the *service area of the eligible applicant* and *project service area*. For example, under the Criteria to Determine Disadvantaged Community Eligibility section, the IUP points to the service area of the eligible applicant unless the project will provide new service to existing residents in unserved areas. See **Image 2**, below.

Appendix D. Criteria to Determine Disadvantaged Community Eligibility

Disadvantaged Community / Disadvantaged Community - Small/Rural - The determination will be based on information received by the initial PIF deadline or with a PIF subsequent submitted after the initial 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.

Image 2: CWSRF DAC Eligibility

However, under the Affordability Calculation and Disadvantaged Community Eligibility section in Appendix D, the IUP points to the project service area, instead of the service area of the eligible applicant. See **Image 3**, below.

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 2024.

Image 3: CWSRF DAC Calculation

Because both geographic scopes are utilized in the IUP, it is unclear whether the board uses the service area of the eligible applicant or project service area to determine disadvantage community eligibility.

One common concern that has been raised regarding Texas' administration of the SRF program is that urban disadvantaged communities are often not captured by the definition of disadvantaged communities. This happens because the total service area of the applicant is used to determine DAC status. Often for urban disadvantaged communities, the service area of the applicant contains other communities or neighborhoods with higher AMHI than the disadvantaged sub-community receiving the project – resulting in the community not being eligible as a DAC.

The EPA states that while median household income is an indicator of the overall community and is “strongly correlated to the presence of low-income households,” it “does not capture whether a subset of the community’s population might struggle with rate increases associated with existing or new water infrastructure debt.” The EPA provides a few recommendations in order to refine the meaning of community to include subpopulations or segments of water system service areas.

One way to ensure that subsets of disadvantaged communities within communities can receive funding for projects is to change the geographic scope of the indicators used to define DACs to look at *project service area* instead of *applicant service area*. Changing the geographic scope to consider project service area will allow projects in urban disadvantaged areas the opportunity to receive additional grant or forgivable loan opportunities. Therefore, we recommend changing the geographic scope of indicators used to identify disadvantaged communities from applicant service area to project service area in order for principal forgiveness to be eligible for disadvantaged communities within larger metropolitan water systems.

IV. Increase percentage forgivable loans available for projects for the most disadvantaged communities.

Under previous IUPs, the TWDB provided either 30%, 50%, or 70% grants or forgivable loans to eligible DACs. Under the current draft IUP, the TWDB has revised the amount of grants/principal forgiveness that disadvantaged communities are eligible for to a standardized 70%. The TWDB notes in the draft IUP that this will not only provide significant benefits to communities, but will also help the TWDB reach the requirement under the IJJA to provide 49% principal forgiveness for disadvantaged communities.

However, we believe that a uniform 70% principal forgiveness for all disadvantaged communities may prove excessive for some communities, while insufficient for others. This concern is particularly salient given that the project rating does not consider varying levels of disadvantage. In simpler terms, for communities that are less disadvantaged, a 70% principal forgiveness may result in financial support above their actual needs – resulting in spending down principal forgiveness funds prematurely. Conversely, for more disadvantaged communities, a 70% principal forgiveness may fall short of what’s needed in order for the community to access SRF funding.

We firmly advocate for the implementation of a sliding scale approach, wherein higher levels of principal forgiveness are allocated to areas experiencing greater degrees of disadvantage, potentially reaching up to a 100% principal forgiveness rate. Without the possibility of accessing 100% grant or forgivable loans, the most under-resourced communities in Texas will continue to face barriers in investing in critical water infrastructure, perpetuating their vulnerability and hindering their development.

V. *Refine the rating criteria to better prioritize disadvantaged communities.*

In addition to “right-sizing” the DAC definition and providing a sliding scale for principal forgiveness, there are multiple ways the prioritization scheme can be improved to better prioritize DACs. The following sections will provide recommendations on how to improve the DWSRF rating criteria.

a) Provide a sliding scale to provide more rating points for areas of greater disadvantage.

We believe that the CWSRF program should strive to prioritize the most disadvantaged communities that would likely be unable to access funding for drinking water infrastructure without these funds. In addition to providing more favorable financing opportunities for areas of greater disadvantage, the TWDB should provide greater prioritization for areas of greater disadvantage.

Generally, states utilize one of two different methods to identify disadvantaged communities. These methods include either a strict in/out definition, like the one that the TWDB uses, or a sliding scale that provides points to distinguish among disadvantaged communities, as is used in Wisconsin.

Currently, the SFY 2024 Draft CWSRF IUP creates a strict in/out definition of disadvantaged communities, based on whether a community meets the AMHI and household cost factor criteria. This means that all communities that qualify as a disadvantaged community under the IUP receive the same financing and prioritization points. In order to better prioritize the most disadvantaged areas, we encourage the TWDB to provide a sliding scale for points to distinguish among disadvantaged communities. By utilizing a sliding scale, the TWDB will be able to better ensure that the communities that have the least ability to pay for their projects are prioritized higher than more resourced communities.

b) Include SVI as a rating criterion.

In addition to providing a sliding scale of points to prioritize areas of greater disadvantage, we believe that areas with high social vulnerability should be prioritized. In Texas, we’ve seen that under the DWSRF for years analyzed (2016, 2017, 2019 and 2020) the successful cities SVI score was lower than SVI of unsuccessful cities for DWSRF.

| | AVG | MEDIAN |
|--|----------|--------------|
| Weighted SVI for cities that submitted PIFs | 0.584364 | 0.52996 3 |
| Weighted average SVI for successful cities | 0.524653 | 0.52305 |

Table 4: SVI of Cities that Submitted PIFs vs. SVI of cities that received DWSRF funding.

This means that areas that are supposed to be more resilient already are more likely to receive funding. We believe that the CWSRF would show the same results. In order to prioritize projects in the areas that need it most, that the TWDB should provide a sliding scale of points for projects in areas that exhibit high social vulnerability.

c) Include a rating criterion for water affordability.

Another way the rating criteria for the CWSRF can be improved is to prioritize projects in areas with low water affordability. Water service affordability should be a top priority for the TWDB. A recent report on affordability of water and sewer services in Houston has shown that the most rate impacted households between 2019 and 2025 are estimated to go from paying about 13 percent of yearly income on water and sewer bills to over 21 percent³ – highlighting just how unaffordable these systems are and will continue to be for overburdened communities.

In order to prioritize projects that will reduce this burden, we strongly recommend the TWDB include a rating criterion for affordability. The U.S. EPA recommends prioritizing principal forgiveness for systems where combined water and sewer drinking water rates are greater than 2% of the 20th percentile household income – comprising the lowest quintile of income for the service area. Providing prioritization points for these costly systems will better ensure that additional water rate burdens are not felt as strongly by the receiving overburdened communities.

d) Include a rating criterion for projects that invest in workforce development.

According to the EPA, there are multiple challenges for the water sector workforce. These challenges include:

- Aging workforce – many workers eligible to retire in the next decade;
- Training to keep workforce up to date as technology rapidly advances across the sector;
- Industry lacking gender and racial diversity, especially in skilled trade positions; and
- Difficulties recruiting, training, and retaining trained operators in rural and tribal areas.

³ Alliance for Water Efficiency, *An Assessment of Water Affordability & Conservation Potential, Houston, Texas* (May 2023) available at:

https://www.allianceforwaterefficiency.org/sites/default/files/assets/AWE_Houston%20Affordability%20Report%20-%20FINAL%20May%202023.pdf.

Therefore, in order to address these issues, the TWDB can provide prioritization points for projects that promote workforce development in the water sector. Examples of ways a project can show workforce development can include hiring a certain percentage of local employees or providing on the job training and skill development.

VI. Provide clarification on business case green projects.

Under both the DWSRF and CWSRF project lists, the only green project type applicants submitted were business case projects. However, looking at these projects, many seem like categorical green projects and we are unsure why these projects are listed as business case projects. For example, PIF # 15035 Austin, proposes “a categorical Green Project as it implements the nine key elements of an approved EPA Nonpoint Source Program (CWA Section 319). In addition, it meets the EPA Green Project Reserve Guidance for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. See additional attachments.” However, this project is listed as a business case green type. We are unsure why this is not listed as a business case green type and additional clarification on green type categorization would be helpful.

VII. Create a Technical Assistance program for workforce development.

As noted in Recommendation above, there are many workforce challenges facing the water and sewer system providers. Many water utility workers are expected to retire, creating the need to attract and retain new workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that 8.2 percent of existing water operators will need to be replaced annually between 2016 and 2026.⁴ In order to address this, the TWDB should consider creating a technical assistance program to partner with technical assistance providers and professional organizations to develop new strategies and initiatives to avoid the potential crisis of a diminishing workforce.

The undersigned groups appreciate and are encouraged by the TWDB’s progress made under this draft IUP. We hope these recommendations provided above are taken into consideration and look forward to any future discussions with the board to help operationalize these recommendations.

⁴ Texas Water Resources Institute, <https://twri.tamu.edu/publications/twh2o/2019/summer-2019/water-but-no-workers/>

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

I. Refine the CWSRF Goals

The TWDB appreciates these suggestions to refine the goals of the CWSRF program. These suggestions will be taken into consideration for future Intended Use Plans (IUP).

II. Consider adding additional indicators under the DAC definition.

These suggestions will be taken into consideration for future IUPs. When developing IUPs and establishing rating criteria and disadvantaged community eligibility, the TWDB takes into account the balance between having criteria that meets the goals of the program while not being overly burdensome to communities applying for the funding regarding the resources, knowledge, and expertise required to obtain data.

III. Clarify how disadvantage community eligibility is calculated to ensure project service area is utilized to determine disadvantage community status

The entire service area of the system is used for the disadvantaged community status determination unless that project is serving new service to existing residents in unserved areas. The TWDB appreciates your suggestion to clarify this in the IUP and will take that into consideration when developing future IUPs.

IV. Increase percentage forgivable loans available for projects for the most disadvantaged communities.

The TWDB has specific percentages of the total funding being offered, that must be principal forgiveness. Adopting the highest level of 70% principal forgiveness for all projects that meet the disadvantaged community criteria, enables the TWDB to meet these requirements, and the ability to award funding to a greater number of projects using the remaining loan capacity of the program. The TWDB will continue each year to assess the optimal method of determining the eligibility criteria as well as the method of allocating principal forgiveness.

V. Refine the rating criteria to better prioritize disadvantaged communities.

The TWDB strives to provide financial assistance to communities across the state of Texas, whether those systems are eligible for disadvantaged community principal forgiveness or not. Due to aging infrastructure and rising construction costs, many systems are in need of financial assistance from the TWDB, regardless of their disadvantaged community status. The SRF IUPs reserve the majority of principal forgiveness for disadvantaged communities, as a way of lessening the financial burden of taking on a loan. The TWDB will continue each year to assess the rating criteria for projects.

VI. Provide clarification on business case green projects.

The designation of "Business-Case" is a default designation for all projects indicating that they are a "green project" in their Project Information Form. When an invited project submits a full application, a thorough review of the elements of the project that are considered green is completed and at that time the designation of "business case"

or “categorically eligible” is updated as needed. This is done at this point of the process due to more detailed information being provided within the full application.

VII. Create a Technical Assistance program for workforce development.

TWDB appreciates this suggestion and understands the risk that a declining workforce in the water/wastewater industry presents. TWDB will continue to explore ways the agency can provide assistance to these efforts.

Change:

None.

Project Information Form (PIF) Comments

City of Hondo - PIF 15492

Comment submitted by: Alan Phillips, KSA Engineering, on behalf of the City of Hondo
Comment Date: September 21, 2023

Comment:

Hi Heather,

You were very kind and helpful with our Hondo lead service line PIF getting that sorted out.

Well the very same thing has happened with our CWSRF at Hondo. Interestingly, the city made it onto the DWSRF IUP, but is completely absent from the CWSRF.

Whom might I contact over there for the CWSRF IUP?

Thank you so much for your help!

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

Based on our review of the information provided, the updates to the Project Information Form for this project was submitted correctly and received before the deadline. The City of Hondo submittal was reviewed and scored for SFY 2024 and added to the list in the appropriate rank.

Change:

The City of Hondo's project has been included in the CWSRF SFY 2024 IUP on the Project Priority List with 16 points and a rank of 106.

City of Wilmer - PIF #15057

Comment submitted by: William Moriarty, RJN on behalf of Rona Stringfellow, City Administrator, City of Wilmer

Comment Date: September 22, 2023

Comment:

Re: Public Comments on the SFY 2024 Clean Water State Revolving Fund-City of Wilmer
Dear Ladies and Gentlemen of the Texas Water Development Board:

I am writing to you today to discuss the status of our application for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. As you know, TWDB published the Draft Intended Use Plan earlier this week. We have spent considerable resources developing the required Project Information Form for a much-needed project within the City of Wilmer. The project we wish to discuss with you is PIF # 15057 which is described as follows:

"This project is an extreme emergency because of the ongoing threat of a temporary force main potentially rupturing and causing a massive sewage overflow into the Trinity River, a source of drinking water for millions of people. The current force main system has aged beyond its design useful life and is the only pipeline that carries sewage from the City into the Dallas Southside Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment. This project involves the installation of a new 16-inch Force Main to replace the entire length of aged 16-inch ductile iron force main currently serving the City of Wilmer. Replacement of the existing 16-inch Force Main will entail design, permitting, and construction of approximately 7,000 linear feet of noncorrosive pipe material. Construction sequencing will commence with a new crossing beneath the Trinity River crossing to minimize the risk of additional sewer spill the river and impact to the adjacent Dallas County Wildlife preserve. The project includes an Asset Management Plan."

We are seeking \$3,777,158.00 for replacement of the existing force main pipeline. We are concerned that even though the project ranked #27, and projects were invited down to rank #41, our project was skipped over for invitation.

As a small community, the City of Wilmer struggles to fund vital wastewater infrastructure projects. This project is critical for the continuation of wastewater service to the citizens of Wilmer and regional environmental protection. The recent Force Main failure required the City to truck all municipal sewer for the City under an emergency contract at a cost that exceeded the annual budget for the City Water Department. Sewage discharged from the pipeline failure flowed into the environmentally sensitive Dallas County Goat Island Nature Preserve. Dallas County officials were very concerned about this situation. Additionally, a failure of this wastewater line could impact the quality of the drinking water within the Trinity River which is used as a conveyance system for millions of people in downstream communities having basic treatment capabilities. This could result in significant regulatory fines and cleanup costs that the City does not have.

Our request is simple. Would TWDB reconsider our status and place our application on the "Invited" list?

We are greatly appreciative of what the Texas Water Development Board does for our State. We have enjoyed our working relationship with your excellent staff. We are hopeful that you will consider and grant our request to be placed on the "Invited" List.

Thank you for your consideration.

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

The initial invited project list (IIPL) includes the type and amount of funding necessary to meet requirements and goals of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), such as Additional Subsidization and Reserve requirements. Because of the need to meet these requirements, specifically the Additional Subsidization (principal forgiveness) requirement, the TWDB may decide to invite a lower ranked project to ensure that funds available are utilized and statutory and capitalization grant requirements are met. After the initial invitation period, if any funds remain unallocated, other projects on the project priority list may be invited in rank order.

Change:

None

City of San Marcos – PIF #15030

Comment submitted by: Mark Evans, Associate Funding Specialist, Freese and Nichols, Inc.

Comment Date: September 29, 2023

Comment:

The following comment is submitted on behalf of the City of San Marcos.

The City submitted PIFs for the SFY 2024 CWSRF and DWSRF IUPs. The City’s projects ranked as follows.

CWSRF - #33

DWSRF - #69

The City is qualified as disadvantaged in both IUPs. The City’s projects do not appear on the Initial Invited Projects List (IIPL) in either IUP. In the CWSRF, three projects are on the IIPL that are ranked lower: Nos. 34, 36, & 41. In the DWSRF, five projects are on the IIPL that are ranked lower: Nos. 70, 72, 77, 78, & 79.

The City believes that based on its projects’ rankings, the projects should appear on the IIPL and therefore, receive a first-round invitation to submit a full application.

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

The initial invited project list (IIPL) includes the type and amount of funding necessary to meet requirements and goals of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), such as Additional Subsidization and Reserve requirements. Because of the need to meet these requirements, specifically the Additional Subsidization (principal forgiveness) requirement, the TWDB may decide to invite a lower ranked project to ensure that funds available are utilized and statutory and capitalization grant requirements are met.

Change:

None.

Brookshire Municipal Water District - PIF for SFY 2024 submitted after deadline

Comment submitted by: Barbara Weishuhn, P.E., Weishuhn Engineering

Comment Date: September 26, 2023

Comment:

Good Morning

I have reviewed the Draft CWSRF 2024 IUP and I do not see the PIF application for the above listed entity.

I understand that they can reapply next year - but I am curious why they are not ranked? Please advise on the process and we will assist with the re application for 2025.

Thank you.

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

The deadline to submit SFY2024 PIFs was March 3, 2023. Brookshire MWD submitted their PIF on March 14, 2023, which was after the deadline. PIFs submitted after the deadline will be placed at the bottom of the project priority list after board approval.

Change:

None.

City of Riverside - PIF #15059

Comment submitted by: Melwin Mathew, Project Manager, LightPoint Engineering, LLC
Comment Date: September 28, 2023

Comment:

Greetings,

I wanted to bring up a concern, on behalf of the City of Riverside (“the City”), in regards to the Clean Water IUP (“CW-IUP”) project rankings in the 2024 CWSRF program.

Currently, the City’s project was ranked #57 in the CW- IUP’s Priority List. However, the City was still omitted from the Invited Projects List.

May I please request clarification on how the determination was made for the projects that made into the Invited Projects List, and why some ranks were chosen to be omitted?

Furthermore, the City did not qualify for the Disadvantaged status per the TWDB’s findings. However, the City qualifies as Low/Moderate Income community according to the TxCDBG surveys. This usually implies that the community is Disadvantaged.

I was hoping to figure out if there is an error on the TWDB scoring for this category or if there was something which was overlooked. I have also attached a Socioeconomic Survey the City had conducted recently.

Please feel free to reach out to me directly if there is anything that I can be of assistance with in regards to this inquiry.

Very Sincerely,

Melwin Mathew, E.I.T

Project Manager

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

The initial invited project list (IIPL) includes the type and amount of funding necessary to meet requirements and goals of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), such as Additional Subsidization and Reserve requirements. Demand for SRF funds typically exceed the amount requested by entities several times over. After the initial invitation period, if any funds remain unallocated, other projects on the project priority list, such as the City of Riverside (Rank #57), may be invited in rank order.

In regards to the disadvantaged community status of the City of Riverside, the Annual Median Household Income (AMHI), as reported in the submitted Project Information Form was \$52,788. This is above the 75% of the state AMHI threshold of \$50,490.75 based on the U.S. Census 2021 American Community Survey 5-year Estimate data, which is why this project did not meet disadvantaged community criteria.

Change:

None.

City of Danbury - PIF #15097

Comment submitted by: Suzanne Powell, Mayor

Comment Date: September 29, 2023

Comment:

I am sending a comment about the city of Danbury needs funding. The wastewater treatment plant needs rehabilitation. The infrastructure is outdated. The city is staying in compliance, but there are many items that need to be fixed, maintenance, and repaired. The City of Danbury greatly needs help to fund the rehabilitation of the plant. I hope the city receives the needed funding.

Thank you.

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

The City of Danbury project ranked #9 on the Project Priority List and is included in the Initial Invited Projects List to be invited for funding through this cycle of CWSRF funding.

Change:

None.

City of Lindsay – PIF #15135

Comment submitted by: Abiel Carrillo, Municipal Practice Leader, KSA Engineers, Inc.

Comment Date: October 2, 2023

Comment:

On behalf of the Mayor and Council of the City of Lindsay, this letter serves to offer a comment and a request for explanation for the exclusion of the City of Lindsay’s WWTP Expansion Project, PIF#15135 from the IUP’s Invite List.

The project received a score of 51 points and would be ranked #26 on the IUP’s Invite List if it had been included. The Victoria Co WCID #2, and the City of Kemp’s PIFs also received 51 points, serve smaller populations, and are proposed to be included. We understand a possible motivation to provide funding for entities that have a disadvantaged status. Furthermore, the PIF has been amended to reflect updated information regarding the impact to the Elm Fork Trinity River. We feel this would update the scoring of the PIF.

The City of Lindsay has prepared PIF applications multiple times and has undertaken planning and some preliminary engineering as an attempt to move forward on this very needed effort.

The City is currently operating under the interim phase of their current discharge permit. The interim permitted flow is 0.1 MGD and the final phase permitted flow is 0.2 MGD. The existing wastewater treatment plant capacity has exceeded the “75/90” TCEQ Rule for wastewater treatment plant expansion in Chapter 305, Paragraph 126, of the Texas Administrative Code. TCEQ requires the planning phase to begin if the flows recorded at the wastewater treatment plant have exceeded 90% of the rated capacity of the plant, which happened in April 2021. A new WWTP rated for 0.2 MGD is proposed for the City. The existing wastewater treatment plant capacity has exceeded the “75/90” TCEQ Rule for wastewater treatment plant expansion.

The funding requested would permit the City to expand to the Final Permit commitment.

The City requests that the updated information and the considerations above are factored into the final Invite List.

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

The initial invited project list (IIPL) includes the type and amount of funding necessary to meet requirements and goals of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), such as Additional Subsidization and Reserve requirements. Because of the need to meet these requirements, specifically the Additional Subsidization (principal forgiveness) requirement, the TWDB may decide to invite a lower ranked project to ensure that funds available are utilized and statutory and capitalization grant requirements are met.

In regards to the updated information for the Project Information Form (PIF), The TWDB cannot accept an amended PIF during the comment period. This is done to create consistency during the TWDB review and equality throughout the rating process for all entities.

Change:
None.

City of Lindsay – PIF #15135

Comment submitted by: Madelyn Tadlock, P.E., KSA Engineers, Inc.

Comment Date: October 2, 2023

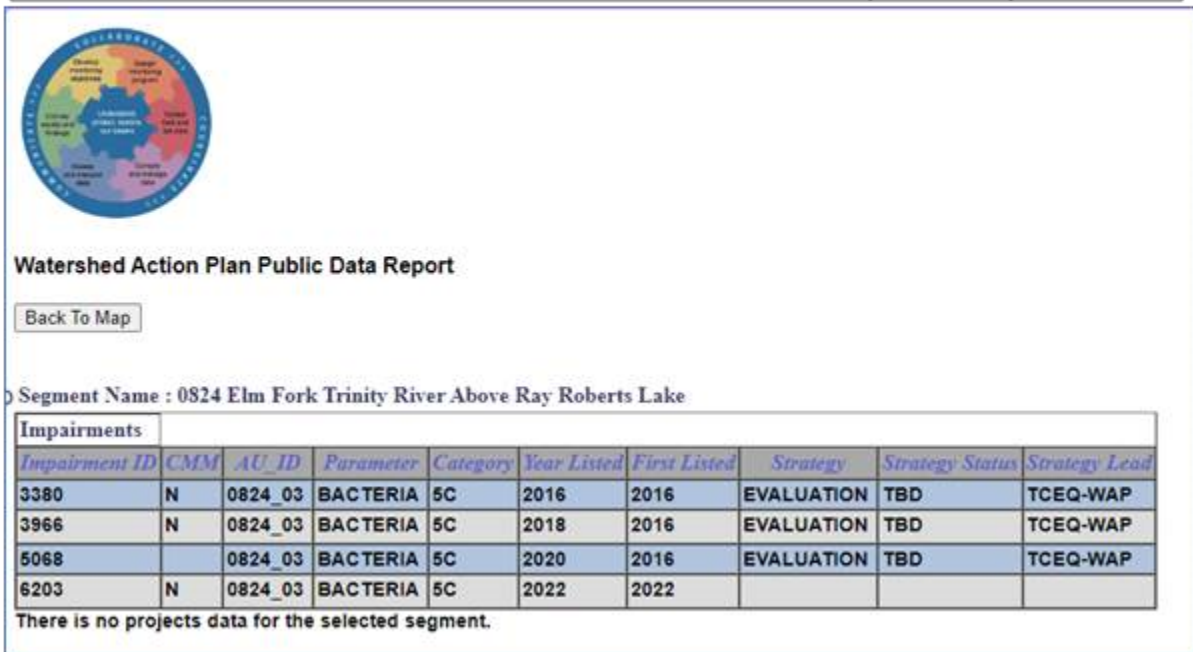
Comment:

CWSRF STAFF:

PIF #: 15135

In addition to the below comments in the previous email, it was noticed that question # 11 in section 212 on the project rating table was marked as “NO” and should be adjusted to “YES”. The same goes for question # 4 in Section 319. See screenshots below of questions being referenced.

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| Sec. 212 - The proposed project impacts a water body that does not meet applicable water quality standards. (refer to water bodies listed as Category 4a, 5a, 5b, or 5c in the latest Watershed Action Planning Strategy Table). | No | 0.00 |
| Sec. 319 - The proposed project impacts a water body that does not meet applicable water quality standards. (refer to water bodies listed as Category 4a, 5a, 5b, or 5c in the latest Watershed Action Planning Strategy Table). | N/A | 0.00 |



Watershed Action Plan Public Data Report

[Back To Map](#)

Segment Name : 0824 Elm Fork Trinity River Above Ray Roberts Lake

| Impairments | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---------|-----------|----------|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Impairment ID | CMM | AU_ID | Parameter | Category | Year Listed | First Listed | Strategy | Strategy Status | Strategy Lead |
| 3380 | N | 0824_03 | BACTERIA | 5C | 2016 | 2016 | EVALUATION | TBD | TCEQ-WAP |
| 3966 | N | 0824_03 | BACTERIA | 5C | 2018 | 2016 | EVALUATION | TBD | TCEQ-WAP |
| 5068 | | 0824_03 | BACTERIA | 5C | 2020 | 2016 | EVALUATION | TBD | TCEQ-WAP |
| 6203 | N | 0824_03 | BACTERIA | 5C | 2022 | 2022 | | | |

There is no projects data for the selected segment.

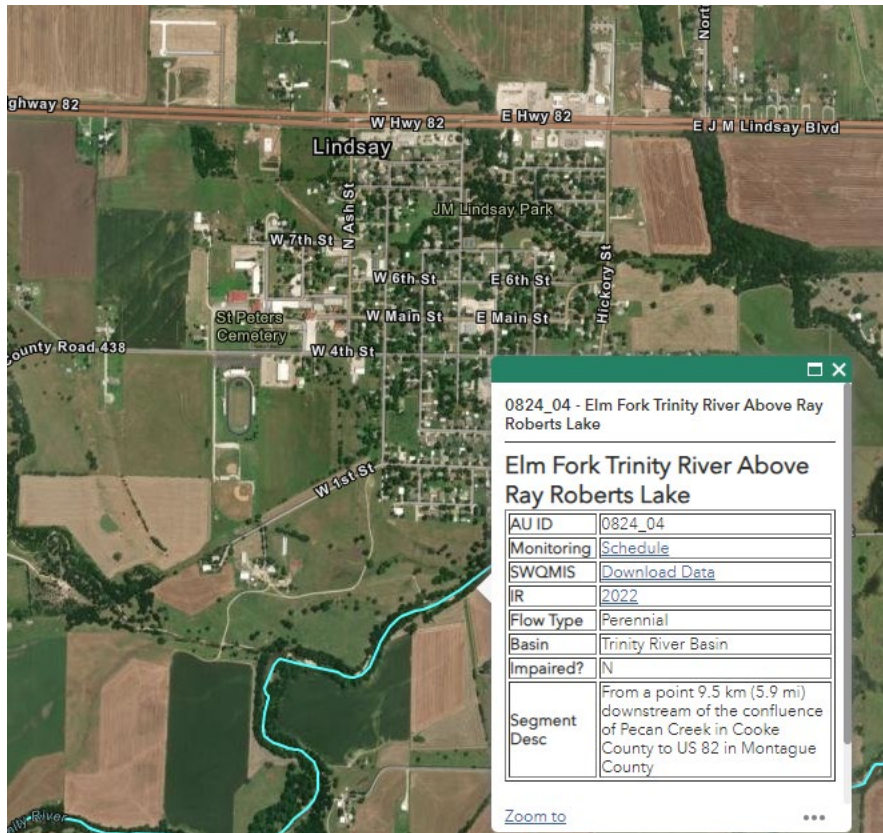
Thank you.

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

The City of Lindsay is located along the Elm Fork Trinity River Above Ray Roberts Lake, Segment 0824_04. The 2022 Texas Integrated Report Assessment Results for Basin 8 do not show any exceedances for Segment 0824_04. Please also refer to the TCEQ Nonpoint Source Viewer

(<https://tceq.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=8a9549c92da0426e828b32deb7c7d4a>), showing the City of Lindsay location on Segment 0824_04.



Change:
None.

New Ulm WSC – PIF #15027

Comment submitted by: Ron Long, President, New Ulm Water Supply Corporation

Comment Date: September 29, 2023

Comment:

Hello Marvin,

We received an invitation by email from TWDB on September 18 to submit an application for FY2021 funding for our wastewater treatment plant (APPLICATION INVITATION - SFY 2021 CWSRF -NEW ULM WSC - PIF No. 13280). In addition, we learned from Stacy Barna on September 20 that we were also included in the TWDB IUP for FY2024 with a rank of 18. It is our intention to decline the invitation for FY2021 and instead focus on FY2024.

We did have some questions about funding possibilities for our project, including whether or not it would be eligible to participate in the funding made available to very small systems in addition to the 70% loan forgiveness indicated in the FY2024 IUP. We reached out to Nancy Richards, our Team Manager for Region 4, both by voicemail and email but have not heard back from her.

We would like to begin geotech work in order to be ready for the invitation to submit an application for FY2024 and would like to work with Weishuhn Engineering on this. Weishuhn has worked well with us over many years, including the rehabilitation of the wastewater treatment plant in 2013.

Can we engage Weishuhn Engineering to work with us on geotech, or do we have to go through a posting process before we do so in order for this work to be reimbursable by TWDB? If we need to post for this engineering work, is it sufficient for us to post a notice at the Austin County courthouse in Bellville? New Ulm is an unincorporated community in rural Austin County and thus we have no governmental offices in New Ulm other than a post office.

Finally, we have been talking with a team of advisors including AWWA and WaterFX about our project. Rogelio Rodriguez indicated that he might be able to help with the funding of our preliminary project costs.

If you could let us know who a good contact at TWDB I would appreciate it.

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

New Ulm WSC is eligible for up to \$400,000 in Very Small Systems principal forgiveness and up to \$1,000,000 in Disadvantaged Community- Small/Rural Only principal forgiveness in the SFY 2024 CWSRF funding cycle. While your project was also eligible for the general Disadvantaged Community principal forgiveness (70%) that funding was allocated to projects that ranked higher on the list.

The TWDB administers the EPA's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program, which require funding recipients and sub-recipients (prime consultants, prime contractors, and subcontractors) to make a good faith effort to award a fair share of work to DBE's who are Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs) or Women-owned Business Enterprises (WBEs) whenever procuring Construction and Non-Construction (supplies, equipment, services).

I have copied Nancy Richards on this email to share more information about proceeding with work prior to receipt of the TWDB funds. However, if our Regional Teams were to say this type of work is fine to proceed in advance of funding, a DBE-compliant procurement process would be required to receive reimbursement using SRF funds. If you wish to pre-select Weishuhn Engineering without a DBE-compliant process, then the SRF funds awarded would not be able to cover their costs associated with this project.

The TWDB's [DBE webpage](#) has extensive details about how we administer this process as well as [DBE guidance documents](#). The TWDB's DBE Coordinators are always available to answer any questions you have about the DBE process or to review any draft solicitation documents that you put together.

Change:

None.

Newport MUD – PIF #15021

Comment submitted by: Abigail E. Stanhouse, Project Manager, Ian, Inc.

Comment Date: October 3, 2023

Comment:

Good afternoon,

We have reviewed the FY2024 CWSRF Draft IUP for the Newport MUD's funding application (**PIF 15021, Newport Sanitary Sewer System Rehabilitation**) and offer the following comments:

- While the proposed project scope is not mandated by an enforcement action, the entity has initiatives to address SSO's and potential SSO's within the proposed project.
- The project will help protect water quality and soil contamination by preventing SSOs. The downstream water body, San Jacinto River Tidal, is an impaired water body (5a) as designated by the EPA. The Watershed Action Plan Public Database reports PCBs, dioxin, and heptachlor epoxide in edible tissue.
- The project will utilize innovative and alternative sanitary sewer rehabilitation solutions, such as triplex (CIP) structural, manhole liners.
- The proposed project scope will reduce inflow and infiltration of storm and groundwater to the sanitary sewer system and ultimately the wastewater treatment plant. During and after rain events, the flows at the wastewater treatment plant increase by 1 MGD, sometimes more, because stormwater enters the sanitary sewer system through deficiencies in the pipes and manhole. The existing wastewater treatment plant is permitted for 1.3 MGD. Over the last year, from September 2022 to August 2023, average daily flow is 1.001 MGD which equates to 77% of designated plant capacity. The plant expansion is in design per TCEQ regulations, but with the sanitary sewer system rehabilitation (scoped in the proposed project) we hope to decrease the amount of flow at the wastewater treatment plant by addressing inflow and infiltration. This project will indirectly improve the capacity problems.
- The proposed project scope will increase efficiencies of the sanitary sewer system and treatment works capacity.
- The proposed project scope will improve water quality, enhances public access, and improves infrastructure and environmental management by addressing SSOs and structural issues in the sanitary sewer system.
- The proposed project scope manages storm water and subsurface drainage from infiltrating the sanitary sewer system and using critical wastewater treatment plant capacity.
- The entity has adopted an asset management plan that incorporates an inventory of the system, condition assessment and prioritization of rehabilitation.

Please also see attached markup of the rating criteria pages from the draft IUP. The items boxed in red are items that the above comments are associated with, and items that we request be considered for scoring adjustments.

Please reach out with any questions.

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

Project Category and Applicable Rating Criteria: The applicant selected “POTW” as the project category in the PIF so the rating criteria that applies is Publicly Owned Treatment Works § 212. The rating criteria for nonpoint source projects (§ 319) and estuary projects (§ 320) does not apply. Please refer to the EPA’s [Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities](#) for further guidance, note that a project can only be included in one project category. The applicant selected “No” on the PIF, indicating the proposed project is not a regional project.

Enforcement Action: The applicant stated “No” to this question in the PIF and did not submit the required supporting documentation for scoring. The TWDB is unable to accept additional information for the PIF rating during the comment period since the answer to these questions was “No” in the original PIF. This is done to create consistency during the TWDB review and equality throughout the rating process for all entities. No points were awarded for this question.

Watershed Protection Plan: The applicant stated “No” to this question in the PIF and did not submit the required supporting documentation for scoring. The TWDB is unable to accept additional information for the PIF rating during the comment period since the answer to these questions was “No” in the original PIF. This is done to create consistency during the TWDB review and equality throughout the rating process for all entities. No points were awarded for this question.

Innovative and Alternative: The applicant stated “No” to this question in the PIF and did not submit the required supporting documentation for scoring. The TWDB is unable to accept additional information for the PIF rating during the comment period since the answer to these questions was “No” in the original PIF. This is done to create consistency during the TWDB review and equality throughout the rating process for all entities. No points were awarded for this question.

Asset Management Plan: The applicant stated “No” to this question in the PIF and did not submit the required supporting documentation for scoring. A Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is not an Asset Management Plan. The TWDB is unable to accept additional information for the PIF rating during the comment period since the answer to these questions was “No” in the original PIF. This is done to create consistency during the TWDB review and equality throughout the rating process for all entities. No points were awarded for this question.

Change:

None.

Harlingen Waterworks System – PIF #15122, PIF#15008

Comment submitted by: Gabriel E. Treviño, Utility Engineer, Harlingen Waterworks System

Comment Date: October 3, 2023

Comment:

RE: Clean Water State Revolving Fund Public Comments To whom it may concern:
The following comments are provided in relation to Appendix C, Appendix J, and the PIF Rating Report submitted under the FY 2024 CWSRF Intended Use Plan.

Appendix C: Rating Criteria identifies regional projects as ones that deliver flow to or receive flow at a regional facility thereby avoiding construction of a separate wastewater treatment plant facility. Harlingen Waterworks System (HWWS) has an active wholesale agreement with the cities of Primera and Combes to treat their wastewater. The wastewater from these cities along with the wastewater produced by the City of Harlingen and HWWS's other retail customers outside the city limits are all treated at HWWS's Wastewater Treatment Plant #2. By treating the wastewater received from other communities in addition to its own, the HWWS WWTP #2 is a regional facility. The cities of Primera and Combes do not own or operate their own wastewater treatment plants and rely solely on HWWS to treat all their wastewater. The HWWS WWTP #2 alleviates the need for additional wastewater treatment plants to be constructed in the region. Improvements to HWWS WWTP #2 meet the criteria listed under the draft IUP to qualify as a regional project. This, however, is not the only regional facility in the HWWS collection system that needs improvements.

Upstream of HWWS WWTP #2 is Lift Station #76 (LS-76). This lift station is a key component of the regional delivery system that allows the wastewater from Primera and Combes to be conveyed to the HWWS WWTP #2 to be treated. Without this lift station, there would be no way to move the wastewater to the plant. A good example of the consequences of this station's absence would be during wet weather conditions. During wet weather conditions, LS-76 is undersized both in storage and pumping capacity and is unable to move the flow as necessary to avoid sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and local system surcharging. To avoid these SSOs, HWWS wastewater department deploys staff to either manually throttle the upstream lift station LS-75, or outright close off the connections between HWWS, Primera, and Combes thereby leaving the Primera/Combes wastewater with no where to go further surcharging their systems as well. One of the submitted projects is proposed to address this, however it did not receive the regional points. Without LS-76, both Primera and Combes would be forced to construct their own WWTPs in order to avoid SSOs and surcharging. This in combination with the fact that the criteria identified projects that "deliver flow to" a regional facility, defines improvements to LS-76 as a regional project, which meets the criteria of Appendix C. The information above discussing the regional importance of both the HWWS WWTP #2 and LS-76 is not new information. This information, and more, was included in the project description of the PIFs for the two projects (#15008 and #15122). Currently, the cities of Combes and Primera have exceeded their original buy-in capacities with HWWS and improvements to expand

conveyance and treatment capacity are needed at the impacted regional facilities. HWWS humbly requests that TWDB consider awarding the 10 points identified under Appendix C for Regional Projects to PIFs #15008 and #15122. If possible, HWWS would also request that these two PIFs be combined due to LS-76's dependency on the WWTP.

There are two other factors that HWWS requests TWDB's second review of as part of this public comment period. On September 14, 2023 HWWS was awarded \$10 million in planning, acquisition, and design funding for the very same projects submitted under this year's CWSRF cycle for construction funding. A key factor in HWWS's success in the previous cycle was the classification of HWWS as a disadvantaged entity. HWWS had a household cost factor of 2.25%. Under the current cycle HWWS has lost this status, but there are a few factors that HWWS would like to present to TWDB for consideration. The highest household cost factor that HWWS had under this year's cycle was 1.53%. This is a significant drop from what was calculated just last year. HWWS hired two different demographers, one recommended by TWDB and the other recommended by the City of Harlingen, to review and analyze the data presented in the U.S. Census Block Groups that TWDB requires for use in the PIF.

The first demographer, which was recommended by the city of Harlingen, works at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley. Attachment 2 included in this letter shows the data that they abstracted from the U.S. census that is used in TWDB's OLA system. The recommendation from the demographer's office was to present the margins of error for the block groups in the HWWS system (see attachment 1). The average margin of error on the reported AMHI is 44%. The maximum margin of error was 89%. Out of the 61 total block groups that HWWS has within its service area, 19 block groups (31%) had a margin of error greater than 50%. This also included 8 block groups whose AMHI increased by over 50% from last year's data to this year's data. The largest increase was 207% between last year's and this year's AMHIs. In fact, 4 out of the 8 had increases over 100%. In addition to this, areas with missing data are unable to be entered in the OLA system. Last year HWWS only had 1 block group that could not be entered. This year there were six that were unable to be entered, all of which were previously disadvantaged areas. This had an impact on HWWS's standing as a disadvantaged community.

The second demographer, which was recommended by TWDB, works at the University of Texas San Antonio. This demographer took a different approach and reviewed the confidence values of the data or CVs (see attachment 3). Per the demographer's office, the CV value is a standardized indicator of the reliability of an estimate and can help users quickly gauge the usability of that estimate. CVs less than 15% are considered highly reliable. CVs that range from 15%-30% are considered to have medium reliability and users are advised to be careful when using this data. CVs greater than 30% are considered to be highly unreliable and are advised to be used with extreme caution. Attachment 4 shows the data provided by the demographer. The vast majority of HWWS's block group data is considered to be either low or medium reliability. This further supports the significant margins of error identified by the first demographer.

The second factor that HWWS requests TWDB consider in its re-evaluation is the unemployment percentage of both HWWS and the State. Referring back to attachment 2, provided by the first demographer, the unemployment percentages of the HWWS service area block groups almost all have margins of error over 50% with the vast majority being greater than 100%. Unemployment is a heavy weighted variable in the TWDB HCF equation. Last year, HWWS had an unemployment rate of 6.4% and the state of Texas had an unemployment rate of 5.1%. This year HWWS's unemployment slightly improved to 6.2%, however the state degraded further to 5.4%. The significant margins of error presented in the census data in combination with the sudden improvement in HWWS's unemployment not lining up with the increased degradation at the state level and the fact that the time frame includes the pandemic when unemployment was known to skyrocket reinforces that the data set required for this cycle was not reliable as with the AMHI.

HWWS is humbly requesting that TWDB consider restoring HWWS's disadvantaged status and awarding the associated points to the HWWS PIFs (#15008 and #15122), on the basis that per the demographers' findings the current data set that TWDB required to be used on the current cycle is not an accurate representation of the HWWS service area.

HWWS would like to thank you for your time and consideration in reviewing this letter.

Response:

The TWDB appreciates receiving the comments for the 2024 CWSRF IUP.

Points were not awarded to PIFs 15122 and 15008 for regionalization because the communities that are wholesale customers of Harlingen's wastewater treatment services are existing customers, so this project would not result in the decommissioning of an existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) or bringing centralized wastewater service to a community that does not have that service already.

Regarding your request to combine PIFs 15122 and 15008, The TWDB cannot accept an amended PIF during the comment period. This is done to create consistency during the TWDB review and equality throughout the rating process for all entities.

The TWDB appreciates receiving your comments about the Disadvantaged Community eligibility, but at this time, can only accept the data that was submitted in the PIFs, which is consistent with the data that was used for determining disadvantaged community eligibility for all PIFs submitted. The TWDB will take your comments into consideration when planning future rounds of SRF funding and determining disadvantaged community criteria.

Change:

None.

STATE OF TEXAS

Intended Use Plan

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

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



SFY 2024

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

Clean Water State Revolving Fund
SFY 2024 Intended Use Plan
General Activities

Draft Dated September 19, 2023

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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](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 |
| BABA | Build America, Buy America Act, 2021 |
| 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 |
| IIJA | Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, 2021 |
| 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 additional subsidization for a wide range of projects that facilitate compliance with the water pollution control requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA). This Intended Use Plan covers the CWSRF capitalization grant funds provided from the Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2023 annual appropriations of \$34,286,000 and the General Supplemental FFY 2023 appropriations from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (IIJA) of \$95,270,000. The combined capitalization grants from both appropriations covered in this IUP is \$129,556,000. The additional FFY 2023 CWSRF allotment to Texas under the IIJA for addressing emerging contaminants will be covered in a subsequent IUP.

For State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2024, \$460,382,300 could be made available under the CWSRF for all financing options including \$55,382,300 in additional subsidization. Of the total amount available, \$390,000,000 could be available at subsidized interest rates or 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 TWDB uses loan repayments and borrowed funds to provide the additional capacity above the grant amounts.

II. Background

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. 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.

Recent Changes – IIJA Supplemental Funding, Considerably Lower Annual Appropriations, and Increases in Required Additional Subsidization (Principal Forgiveness) Percentages of Total Grant funds

The IIJA appropriated five years of supplemental capitalization grant funding to the CWSRF program for general activities, along with a separate amount to address emerging contaminants.

For FFY 2023 funds, the IIJA provided \$95,270,000 of capitalization grant funding to the CWSRF for general activities. It required that 49 percent (\$46,682,300) of this supplemental funding be provided as additional subsidization.

The annual FFY 2023 appropriations of capitalization grant funding to the CWSRF was reduced by 35 percent from \$52,885,000 in FFY 2022 to \$34,286,000 in FFY 2023, for a total

reduction over the last two years of 53 percent. Of that amount, the appropriations required 10 percent of the grant be provided as additional subsidization (\$3,428,600). In addition, the IJA increased the required minimum amount of the annually appropriated funding that must be provided as additional subsidization from 0 percent to 10 percent (therefore, another \$3,428,600 as additional subsidization).

Overall, capitalization grants to the CWSRF for general activities decreased slightly from \$134,232,000 last year (FFY 2022) to \$129,556,000 this year (FFY 2023). However, of the total provided for general activities, 41 percent or \$53,539,500 of the grants must be provided as additional subsidization, typically principal forgiveness.

Purpose of IUP

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. Applications for funding under this SFY 2024 IUP will be accepted based on invitation only until the program reaches funding capacity or the SFY 2025 IUP covering general activities 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.

These changes address the new CWSRF program requirements while striving to ensure the programs continue to offer financial assistance to all categories of eligible systems within the constraints on the program. It is designed to allocate the required additional subsidization levels while freeing up loan funds for other projects. These adjustments are intended to allow

the TWDB to continue to meet the needs of its customers while addressing the new allocation and programmatic requirements.

1. The maximum loan/bond commitment amount a project may receive under the SFY 2024 IUP is \$59 million (15% of loan/bond capacity). (Section VIII)
2. Used the definition of rural political subdivision in Senate Bill 469, 88th Regular Legislative Session (with one edit), to determine a “rural project” for consistency with other TWDB financing programs. (Section VI)
3. Would no longer offer Emergency Preparedness plan funding as utility emergency preparedness plans were required to be submitted to TCEQ and implemented in 2022.
4. Reserves an additional \$1,000,000 of accumulated CWSRF fees for the Asset Management Program for Small Systems (AMPSS) initiative and an additional \$500,000 of accumulated CWSRF fees for the CFO to Go initiative. (Section X)

V. Amount Available

1. Allocations

Texas is eligible for capitalization grants from the annual appropriations by Congress for FFY 2023 and the supplemental appropriations under IIJA for FFY 2023 covering general activities. The TWDB will use the grants, along with other available sources of funds, to make available up to \$460,382,300 for projects in this SFY 2024 IUP. The sources of funds include the FFY 2023 annual appropriations and IIJA capitalization grants, 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 subsidized interest rates and additional subsidization typically in the form of principal forgiveness. Principal forgiveness funds are not considered “grant” funds under Title 2 Code of Federal Regulations Part 200 nor the Texas Grant Management Standards found at Texas Government Code Title 17 Chapter 783.

Of the total amount made available for Additional Subsidization, an amount equal to 10 percent of the EPA capitalization grant of \$34,286,000, or \$3,428,600, 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 Urgent Need 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/ Add. Subsidization | Interest Rates | | Origination Fee |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Equivalency | Non-Equivalency | |
| <u>Principal Forgiveness:</u> | | | | | |
| Disadvantaged Community | \$35,500,000 as Principal Forgiveness | 70%* | Interest rate reduction of 40%** | N/A | 1.75% *** |
| Disadvantaged Community – Small / Rural only Principal Forgiveness | \$11,682,300 | Maximum amount per project/entity \$1,000,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Subsidized Green Principal Forgiveness | \$3,400,000 | Up to 15% of CWSRF-funded Green Costs – | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Urgent Need Principal Forgiveness | \$2,800,000 | Maximum amount per project/entity \$800,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Very Small Systems | \$2,000,000 | Up to \$400,000 per project | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>Loans/Bonds:</u> | | | | | |
| Urgent Need Loans/Bonds | \$3,000,000 | N/A | N/A | 0% | 1.75% *** |
| Disadvantaged Community – Small / Rural only– Bond/Loan | \$10,000,000 | N/A | 0% | N/A | 1.75% *** |
| Asset Management Bonds/Loans (AMPSS) – for preparation of asset management plans and implementation of plans | \$2,000,000 | N/A | 0% | 0% | 1.75% |
| Bonds/Loans | \$390,000,000 | N/A | Interest rate reduction of 40%** | Interest rate reduction of 35%** | 1.75% |
| TOTAL | \$460,382,300 | | | | |
| <p>* Percentage of CWSRF-funded project costs remaining after subtracting other CWSRF principal forgiveness/additional subsidization</p> <p>** Based on a level debt service schedule</p> <p>*** Not assessed on the principal forgiveness/additional subsidization portion of project funding</p> <p>**** An amount equal to additional subsidization and zero interest loan funds from any funding category not allocated may be used for regular bond/loan funding.</p> <p>The maximum amount of principal forgiveness that may be committed to a project under the SFY 2024 IUP from <u>all</u> funding options is \$10,000,000.</p> <p>The maximum loan/bond commitment amount a project may receive under the SFY 2024 IUP is \$59 million.</p> | | | | | |

3. Interest rate reduction methodology:

The interest rate will be a percentage reduction from the Thomson Reuters Municipal Market Data (MMD) rate adjusted for yield to maturity that is applicable to the entity's rating, with non-rated entities using the Baa rate, as follows:

- (a) Equivalency projects: 40% reduction
- (b) Non-Equivalency projects: 35% reduction

Exclusions from the interest rate reduction methodology - the interest rate reduction methodology does not apply to any portion of financing that is offered at zero percent. The full benefit of the zero percent financing under the respective special funding option will be incorporated into the total of the maturities for bonds or the total loan payments for loans.

4. Allocation of Additional Subsidization:

Entities that meet the affordability criteria in Appendix D are shown as “disadvantaged” in the chart below for consistency with the language used in the Drinking Water SRF IUP. A total of 10 percent of the grant must be used for special criteria; municipalities that meet the affordability criteria in Appendix D or entities that implement green and certain other activities.

| | Regular/Base Appropriations | % of Grant | IJA's Supplemental Appropriations | % of Grant | Total for IUP | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Clean Water SRF SFY 2024 | \$34,286,000 | | \$95,270,000 | | \$129,556,000 | |
| Minimum & Maximum - Principal Forgiveness | | | | | | |
| Minimum (Special criteria) | \$3,428,600 | 10% | \$46,682,300 | 49% | \$50,110,900 | |
| Minimum (Any CWSRF-eligible recipient) | \$3,428,600 | 10% | \$0 | 0% | \$3,428,600 | |
| Minimum (Total) | \$6,857,200 | 20% | \$46,682,300 | 49% | \$53,539,500 | |
| Optional Additional Amount | \$6,857,200 | 20% | \$0 | 0% | \$6,857,200 | |
| Maximum | \$13,714,400 | 40% | \$46,682,300 | 49% | \$60,396,700 | |
| Current Allocation of Principal Forgiveness | | | | | | |
| | Eligibility | | | | | |
| Disadvantaged Community: | Disadv. | \$3,500,000 | 10% | \$32,000,000 | 34% | \$35,500,000 |
| Disadvantaged Community-Small / Rural only: | Disadv. | \$1,000,000 | 3% | \$10,682,300 | 11% | \$11,682,300 |
| Subsidized Green: | All | \$2,400,000 | 7% | \$0 | 0% | \$2,400,000 |
| | Spec. | \$1,000,000 | 3% | \$0 | 0% | \$1,000,000 |
| Urgent Need: | All | \$800,000 | 2% | \$0 | 0% | \$800,000 |
| | Disadv. | \$0 | 0% | \$2,000,000 | 2% | \$2,000,000 |
| Very Small Systems: | Disadv. | \$0 | 0% | \$2,000,000 | 2% | \$2,000,000 |
| Total Currently Allocated | | \$8,700,000 | 25% | \$46,682,300 | 49% | \$55,382,300 |
| <i>Additional amount of grant that could be allocated to principal forgiveness</i> | | <i>\$5,014,400</i> | <i>14.6%</i> | <i>\$0</i> | <i>0.0%</i> | <i>\$5,014,400</i> |
| Total Breakdown | | | | | | |
| Total Principal Forgiveness Allocated to Projects | | \$8,700,000 | 25% | \$46,682,300 | 49% | \$55,382,300 |
| TWDB Administration (incl. Project Manag. System) | | \$1,371,440 | 4% | \$3,810,800 | 4% | \$5,182,240 |
| Loans/Bonds | | \$24,214,560 | 71% | \$44,776,900 | 47% | \$68,991,460 |
| Total | | \$34,286,000 | 100% | \$95,270,000 | 100% | \$129,556,000 |

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”. 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”.

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 or more 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% | 70% |

This funding option offers a financial assistance component with the interest rate subsidy and 70 percent of the CWSRF-funded project cost in principal forgiveness for all disadvantaged communities. 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 2024 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 reduced application amount of CWSRF-funded costs before other CWSRF program additional subsidization 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.

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 from a rural political subdivision.

Rural political subdivision means:

(A) a nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation created and operating under Chapter 67 of the Texas Water Code or a district or authority created under Section 52, Article III, or Section 59, Article XVI, Texas Constitution, no part of the service area of which is located in an urban area with a population of more than 50,000;

(B) a municipality:

(i) with a population of 10,000 or less no part of the service area of which is located in an urban area with a population of 50,000 or more; or

(ii) located wholly in a county in which no urban area has a population of more than 50,000;

(C) a county in which no urban area has a population of more than 50,000; or

(D) an entity that:

(i) is a nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation created and operating under Chapter 67 of the Texas Water Code , a district or authority created under Section 52, Article III, or Section 59, Article XVI, Texas Constitution, a municipality, county, or other political subdivision of the state, or an interstate compact commission to which the state is a party; and

(ii) demonstrates in a manner satisfactory to the board that the entity is rural or the area to be served by the project is a wholly rural area despite not otherwise qualifying under Paragraph (A), (B), or (C).

Amount of Funding available as Principal Forgiveness and a 0% Loan

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%) |
|--|---|---|
| 70% | \$1,000,000 | \$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 2024 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 2024 is \$10 million. The TWDB Executive Administrator may establish a higher amount consistent with maintaining the CWSRF in perpetuity and any other appropriate factors. Any unallocated zero interest rate funding may be allocated to another funding option offering zero percent funding.

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 2024 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 under this option.

This means that an entity/project that qualifies as a small or rural disadvantaged community and is allocated principal forgiveness under the regular Disadvantaged Community funding option equal to or greater than \$1,000,000 may not receive an additional allocation of principal forgiveness under this funding option. However, an entity/project that received less than \$1,000,000 in regular Disadvantaged Community funding may receive the difference under this funding option. For example, if the small or rural disadvantaged community was allocated only \$425,000 of principal forgiveness under the regular Disadvantaged Community option yet is eligible to receive \$1,000,000 based on the chart above, it would be eligible to receive the remainder of \$575,000 in principal forgiveness from this funding option.

Funds not allocated by March 1, 2024 for entities and projects that qualify for this option may be reallocated 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.

The definition of a “project” for SFY 2024 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. Funds not allocated for projects that qualify for this option may be reallocated to other funding options.

d. Very Small Systems Funding (Equivalency or Non-Equivalency)

The TWDB recognizes the difficulty for very small systems to secure financial assistance. In an effort to extend resources to address critical issues with these systems, the TWDB will allocate up to \$2,000,000 in principal forgiveness to target systems with populations of 1,000 or fewer.

To be eligible to receive Very Small Systems funding systems must meet the affordability criteria based on income, unemployment rates, and population trends as specified in Appendix D.

Entities may be eligible to receive 100 percent of the total project cost in principal forgiveness up to a total of \$400,000 per project. A particular system may only receive a total of \$400,000 in principal forgiveness of Very Small Systems funds in a program

year. The definition of a “project” for SFY 2024 includes the planning, acquisition, design and construction phases. In the event funding does not fully cover total project costs, the entity will need to secure additional financial assistance to complete the proposed project. Reserved funds not allocated by March 1, 2024, for projects that qualify may be reallocated to other funding options.

e. Urgent Need (Non-Equivalency)

Urgent Need projects must address situations that require immediate attention to protect public health and safety. They may result from (1) a catastrophic natural event or accident resulting in the loss of service to over 20 percent of the wastewater service connections; (2) situations that require immediate attention to address a substantial, imminent public health issue affecting at least 20 percent of the wastewater service connections; (3) situations that require immediate attention to address a substantial, imminent public health issue affecting at least 20 percent of the wastewater service provided to customers from severe flood damage that occurred during a Governor or Presidential declared natural disaster; and (4) other situations as established by TWDB guidelines. (Note: This is the same funding as Emergency Relief in the Texas Administrative Code, 31 TAC 375).

Urgent Need projects submitted after the March 3, 2023 project information form submission deadline may be invited in the first round of invitations for SFY 2024 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 Urgent Need projects. An Urgent Need project may qualify and receive funding concurrently as a Disadvantaged Community, Subsidized Green, and Very Small Systems project, provided funding is available. 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. The TWDB may request the applicant provide a sealed response from a licensed professional engineer to assist the TWDB in making its determination. 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.

Amount of Urgent Need 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 Under Disadvantaged Community Criteria. |
| \$800,000 | 70% |

In addition, a particular recipient may only receive the maximum eligible amount in principal forgiveness under Urgent Need in a program year for all of its projects. Entities that previously received principal forgiveness under the Emergency Relief funding option for a particular project may not receive additional principal forgiveness for that project if the total amount of principal forgiveness provided under the Urgent Need funding option would exceed the amount specified in the chart above. The definition of a “project” includes the planning, acquisition, design and construction phases.

If eligible project costs that would have qualified for Urgent Need 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. For disaster recovery, special terms and conditions on loan/bond financing, including the repayment terms, may be available that are not offered under other funding options.

Any commitment receiving Urgent Need funds will be considered non-equivalency funds, even if the project concurrently receives Disadvantaged Community funds.

Amount of Urgent Need 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 Urgent Need projects with an interest rate of zero percent for SFY 2024 is \$3 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. The funds will be obligated only as the TWDB Board makes commitments. Any unallocated zero interest rate funding may be allocated to another funding option offering zero percent funding.

Mitigation

Facilities being replaced or repaired for an Urgent Need 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.

f. Asset Management (Preparation of Asset Management tools) – Bonds/Loans (Equivalency or Non-Equivalency)

An eligible entity, not just small system, may be eligible for up to \$100,000 with an interest rate of zero percent to prepare all of the Asset Management / Financial Planning tools required in the current Asset Management Program for Small Systems (AMPSS) initiative's Scope of Work and deliverables as described in Section X. The AMPSS initiative's scope of work now requires a section on emergency preparedness, weatherization, and resiliency. 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 and the zero percent funds for implementing AMPSS-like tools in SFY 2024 is \$2,000,000 (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. Any unallocated zero interest rate funding may be allocated to another funding option offering zero percent funding.

g. Asset Management – (Implementation of Asset Management Plans) - Bonds/Loans (Equivalency or Non-Equivalency)

A small system eligible under AMPSS may receive up to \$500,000 at zero percent (0%) for a portion of the total TWDB funding for a project if it has implemented substantially all of the Asset Management / Financial Planning tools required in the current AMPSS initiative's Scope of Work and deliverables as described in Section X and the proposed project is included in its current plan. The AMPSS initiative's scope of work now requires a section on emergency preparedness, weatherization, and resiliency. 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 2024 at zero percent for implementation of asset management tools is included in the total of \$2,000,000 for asset management

incentives. Any unallocated zero interest rate funding may be allocated to another funding option offering zero percent funding.

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

All entities listed on a PPL that are invited to submit an application are eligible for funding through the TWDB's purchase of the entity's bonds or through a loan agreement as allowed under the entity's governing law.

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 principal forgiveness concurrently with a bond or loan. An amount equal to the additional subsidization and zero interest loan funding from any category that was not allocated may be used for regular bond/loan funding.

i. SRF-funded Projects with Project Cost Increases (Non-Equivalency)

The TWDB will reserve \$25,000,000 in loan/bond funding for active CWSRF-funded projects with project cost increases. TWDB will allocate available funds on a case-by-case basis considering all relevant information. Only the amount necessary for a viable project will be considered under this option. Highest priority will be for active DWSRF projects that are in the construction phase versus the design phase and need additional funds to complete the approved project due to cost increases, including those projects actually under construction for a related portion of the overall project. Priority will be for those projects under have at least bid out a portion of the construction project to determine the cost and dollar amount needed. As a lower priority other factors such as characteristics of the project proposal or entity may be considered if necessary. The regular interest rate reduction methodology will apply to this financing. TWDB may limit the amount provided to an entity or project. Funds will be offered as Non-Equivalency regardless of the original type of CWSRF funding provided to the project.

2. Loan Reserve for Project Impact/Health Issues only

The TWDB may reserve up to \$100,000,000 of loan funding capacity based on project impact/health issues only (includes all scoring criteria related to enforcement, unserved areas, impact on bodies of water, treatment capacity and other POTW criteria, or nonpoint source, or estuary management as applicable to the type of project, along with criteria applicable to all eligible projects, but excludes Disadvantaged Community/affordability additional points). This will ensure that at least a portion of the total loan capacity for SFY 2024, but not additional subsidization/principal forgiveness capacity, is provided to all eligible types of entities. A project funded under this reserve may not have received fewer points for the project impact criteria than the lowest scoring disadvantaged community project that was offered principal forgiveness under the Disadvantaged Community option. This would ensure all types of entities have an opportunity to receive at least loan funding.

At the same time it would ensure that a non-disadvantaged project with a lower project impact/health issues score would not receive funding over a disadvantaged project with a higher project impact/health issues score.

3. 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.

4. 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. CWSRF-funded projects must follow any applicable federal “cross-cutter” law and EPA grant agreement requirement as outlined in Appendix E.

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 BABA and EPA’s Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program administered by TWDB. Equivalency projects receive an additional interest rate reduction over the 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. 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

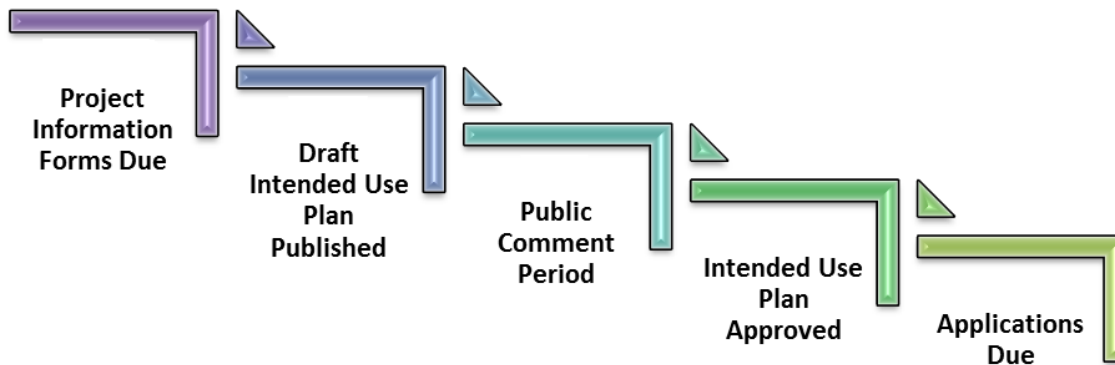
1. Encourage the use of green infrastructure and technologies by offering principal forgiveness for green projects that address water efficiency, energy efficiency, mitigation of stormwater runoff; or encourage sustainable project planning, design, and construction.
2. Offer terms of up to 30 years for 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 virtual or in person 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 Disadvantaged Community-Small/Rural and Urgent Need funding.
7. Continue to implement the TWDB's AMPSS and CFO 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.
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.

VIII. Participating in the CWSRF Program

Below are the major steps in the production of the initial IUP for SFY 2024.



A. Solicitation of Project information

Project information was solicited from eligible entities across the state using direct emails, notices posted on the TWDB website, and regional financial assistance workshops held throughout the State. Potential applicants submitted Project Information Forms (PIFs) by the response deadline of March 3, 2023.

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 2024, 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 3rd 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 2024. The phases indicated on the IIPL represent the phases deemed eligible based on that review.

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 2024 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 2024. 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 2024, 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, that statutory and capitalization grant requirements are met, including federal

additional subsidization requirements, and there is an equitable distribution of loan funds. 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

Projects that were determined to be ready to proceed to construction based on the current status of their planning, acquisition, and design activities.

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 additional subsidization/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 IIPPL will be informed of the opportunity to submit an application for the project phases shown on the list using the available funding options. An entity on the list may not submit an application until it receives an invitation from TWDB. TWDB will consider the need to meet the minimum federal additional subsidization and green project reserve requirements when deciding whether it needs to bypass projects on the IIPPL.

Intent to Apply

As part of the invitation process the TWDB may require the applicant to submit an intent to apply form or information by a specified deadline showing the applicant's intent to request up to the eligible amount of funding in the IUP. Failure to submit the requested intent to apply information by the established deadline will result in TWDB bypassing the project on the IUP list.

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 IIPPL 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 reallocated 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.

Projects may be bypassed if an applicant fails to timely submit a complete application or additional requested information.

Deadline for Receipt of Invitation

The TWDB will establish a deadline for receipt of the application. If the application is not received by the established deadline, the project will be bypassed.

Subsequent Invitations

After the initial invitation period, if any funds remain unallocated then other projects on the PPL will be invited in rank order. Applicants may submit a PIF at any time for a project to be considered for inclusion on the amended PPL. The new projects will be considered after those on the original PPL list have been invited. Amendments to the project lists will undergo a 14-day public review period that will be advertised on the agency website. Projects requesting Urgent Need funding may undergo a 7-day public review period if the TWDB determines it is necessary to protect public health and safety.

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 Additional Subsidization 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. If an applicant does not submit an application by the established deadline and then proceed through the application process and obtain a funding commitment within the timeframes listed below, the Additional Subsidization may be reallocated to another eligible project. In extenuating circumstances, if the application was received by the established deadline then TWDB may grant an extension of time for obtaining a commitment if an applicant demonstrates sufficient reason for a delay.

| Additional Subsidization Type | Commitment Deadline |
|--|----------------------------|
| Disadvantaged Community | 4 months |
| Disadvantaged Community – Small / Rural only | 4 months |
| Subsidized Green | 4 months |
| Very Small Systems | 4 months |
| Urgent Need | 3 months |

J. Closing Deadlines

The deadline to close a commitment is dependent on whether the commitment includes Additional Subsidization. Commitments that include only Additional Subsidization must close within four months from the date of commitment. All commitments that include additional subsidization 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 additional subsidization funding must close within one year from the date of the commitment. In extenuating circumstances, the Board may grant extensions of time to close if an applicant demonstrates sufficient reason for a delay. The TWDB may extend these closing deadlines if necessary to conform to the closing schedule for concurrent financing for the project from another TWDB financing program.

| Type of Financial Assistance | Closing Deadline |
|--|-------------------------|
| Commitments that include only additional subsidization | 4 months |
| All commitments that include additional subsidization and bonds/loan | 6 months |
| All commitments for bonds/loan without any additional subsidization | 12 months |

K. Limits

1. Principal Forgiveness per Project

The maximum amount of principal forgiveness that may be committed to a project under

the SFY 2024 IUP from all funding options is \$10,000,000. The definition of a “project” for SFY 2024 includes the planning, acquisition, design and construction phases. A project consists of all eligible activities directly linked in purpose, place, and time.

2. Proportionate Share/Capacity

The TWDB may limit the amount of total funding, loan/bond financing, or additional subsidization available to an individual entity or project based on a proportionate share of total funds available. The maximum loan/bond commitment amount a project may receive under the SFY 2024 IUP is \$59 million (15% of loan/bond capacity). However, after the TWDB has met all additional subsidization and green project reserve requirements, if loan/bond capacity remains available then the TWDB may increase the maximum as the Executive Administrator determines is appropriate. The TWDB may elect to provide financing in excess of the capacity levels if the Board approves the increase consistent with maintaining the CWSRF in perpetuity and after consideration of other relevant factors.

3. Equivalency funding limits

For SFY 2024, the maximum initial amount of equivalency funds made available is \$348 million. The TWDB may elect to provide financing in excess of these initial capacity levels if the Board approves the increase consistent with maintaining the CWSRF in perpetuity and after consideration of other relevant factors.

4. 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 IUP unless Additional Subsidization funding is available or the special disadvantaged community calculation is utilized.

5. Cost Overruns After Closing

TWDB may use up to \$25,000,000 of loan/bond funding reserved for active CWSRF-funded projects with project cost increases. TWDB will allocate available funds on a case-by-case basis considering all relevant information as described in Section VI(1)(i) of the IUP.

5. 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 J 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. The TWDB also reserves the authority to transfer an amount up to thirty-three percent (33 percent) of the DWSRF program capitalization grant amounts provided under the IIJA.

2. Ongoing cash flow transfer mechanism

The TWDB may transfer in accordance with the authority in Section 302 of the SDWA up to \$200,000,000 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 2024 in the CWSRF program's SFY 2024 Annual Report. (See Appendix E for the calculation demonstrating that \$200,000,000 may be transferred in accordance with Section 302 of the SDWA Amendments of 1996.) Similarly, the TWDB may transfer IIJA funds

between the DWSRF and CWSRF programs in an amount up to thirty-three percent (33 percent) of the DWSRF program capitalization grant amounts provided under the IIJA.

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.

IX. Financial Status

As of August 31, 2022, the CWSRF had assets of \$3,967,465,694.85, liabilities of \$942,127,716.63, with a net position of \$3,025,337,978.22. The total amount of funding available for SFY 2024 through this IUP is set at \$460,382,300. The amount of capitalization grant provided from FFY 2023 annual appropriations is \$34,286,000 with a required state match of \$6,857,200 (20%) and amount of capitalization grant from FFY 2023 IIJA appropriations is \$95,270,000 with a required state match of \$9,527,000 (10%). The combined capitalization grants from both appropriations covered in this IUP is \$129,556,000 with a combined required state match of \$16,384,200. The TWDB uses loan repayments and borrowed funds to provide the additional capacity above the grant amounts. The TWDB will comply with the requirements associated with the FFY 2023 allotments under this SFY 2024 IUP.

A. Administration / Technical Assistance

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 2024, the TWDB has allocated funds in accordance with the third option listed above. One-fifth of one percent of the equity in the CWSRF of \$3,025,337,978 is \$6,050,676. TWDB has allocated \$5,182,240 for SFY 2024, 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.

Technical Assistance – for SFY 2024 the TWDB has elected not to take an additional two percent of the capitalization grant for technical assistance. The TWDB will provide technical assistance through the use of the portion of the grant allocated to administration. TWDB reserves the right to use an amount equal to two percent of the grants for technical assistance at a later date.

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 may be appropriated funds or proceeds from bond sales.

C. Binding Commitment Requirement

For each respective grant and based on the required state match, the TWDB will enter into binding commitments with entities for the required percentage of the amount of a FFY 2023 grant payment allocated to projects within one year after the receipt of the grant payment. However, the excess balance of cumulative prior binding commitments are banked towards the binding commitment requirements associated with these grant payments. The excess binding commitments for the base program may be used to fulfill the binding commitment requirement for both the FFY 2023 annual appropriations grant and the supplemental IJA General Activities grant. 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 2024, 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. (This option is different than the ongoing cash flow transfer mechanism described earlier.)

F. Method of Cash Draw

EPA has revised its cash draw policy as described in “Class Exception from the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Cash Draw Rules”, dated November 18, 2022. Therefore, TWDB will draw federal funds using acceptable evidence of expenditures.

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 additional subsidization, administration from each grant, and net transfers. 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 interest rate will be a percentage reduction from the Thomson Reuters Municipal

Market Data (MMD) rate adjusted for yield to maturity that is applicable to the entity's rating, with non-rated entities using the Baa rate, as follows:

(a) Equivalency projects: 40% reduction

(b) Non-Equivalency projects: 35% reduction

Exclusions from the interest rate reduction methodology - the interest rate reduction methodology does not apply to any portion of financing that is offered at zero percent (0%). The full benefit of the 0% financing under the respective special funding option will be incorporated into the total of the maturities for bonds or the total loan payments for loans.

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 accumulated fees may be used for any eligible activity, including administrative costs, such as project initiation, implementation and oversight, long-term financial monitoring, and Special Program Initiatives described in Section X. The balance of funds within the fee account as of August 31, 2022, was \$106,029,133.

J. EPA Program Evaluation Report and Audit

EPA has conducted an annual program review of the CWSRF program for SFY 2022 and will send their final report to TWDB upon completion.

The Texas State Auditor's Office published the results of the SFY 2022 Federal Portion Single Audit of the CWSRF on February 27, 2023 (Report 23--315). There were no findings as a result of the review.

X. TWDB Special Program Initiatives

1. 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. System Operations and Maintenance Manual.
- c. Training for system management and staff.
- d. A Compliance Manual.
- e. Installation of all tools that were developed on the system's computer system.
- f. Presentation to system management and governing body

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 \$100,000 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

Eligible system(s) are defined for the purpose of this program as those (a) having 5,000 service connections or less, or (b) having a population of 10,000 or less and located outside the boundaries of any municipality with a population greater than 10,000 or its extraterritorial jurisdiction; and (c) eligible for funding from either the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund or Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

Selection of Contractors

The TWDB may select multiple contractors according to qualifications that are specified in an RFQ. The procurement process will follow all state procurement laws and requirements, including use of Historically Underutilized Businesses. Participant systems will choose a contractor to work with from a list of pre-qualified contractors compiled by the TWDB.

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. A map of the system, showing service area, water or wastewater lines, and critical assets of the system should be created as part of the asset management plan. This map should be digital, allowing for updates to be made in the future, and a physical copy of the map should be printed and given to the system as well.

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, the section of the asset management plan that discusses funding sources must identify current TWDB financial assistance programs, including the CWSRF and DWSRF programs as applicable, that may be utilized to meet 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.

Additional recommendations and guidance must be discussed and included in the asset management plan to assist utility staff in communicating to the System's governing body the importance of infrastructure investments and ongoing comprehensive maintenance System. The recommendation must include strategies for using the asset management plan and visual aids to communicate the System's short-term and long-term needs to an audience that is less technically versed in water and wastewater System operations

b. Emergency Preparedness/ Weatherization/ Resiliency – Identify assets critical to the operation of the System and determine their ability to remain functional in adverse weather and prolonged electrical grid outages. Identify recommendations related to emergency preparedness and operations. Update and include in the final report, Emergency Preparedness Plans for the System.

c. For Water Systems: Source Assessment and Planning - Identify the system'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, identify options for alternative sources, if they are needed. 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.

d. Operations and Maintenance - Create an operations and maintenance manual for the system 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 program.

As part of the operations and maintenance manual, two separate "quick-guides" for operators and utility staff must be developed. The first guide must include a concise list of the maintenance activities required on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual basis to maximize the useful life of the assets and keep them in optimal working order. The second guide must include a concise list of the operational processes required on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual basis to maintain required levels of service and ensure compliance with applicable rules and regulations. These guides must resemble checklists that can be easily used in the field.

An executive summary of the operations and maintenance of the water or wastewater system must also be included with the operations and maintenance manual. This executive summary should be a high-level summary of the operations and maintenance activities required to keep the system functioning properly. The target audience of this executive summary is a new employee needing to get up to speed on the operations and maintenance of the system as quickly as possible.

e. Compliance - Conduct a minimum of one training session for the system'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.

f. Other Requirements - As part of the project, all tools developed, including spreadsheets and manuals, must be nonproprietary and must be installed on the system's computer system. Key staff members must 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 systems' management. Any software used as an asset management tool must be provided to the system at no additional cost during the term of the contract, unless already in use by the system. Any new software that has an ongoing subscription cost must be discussed and agreed upon by the System within the first three months of the contract.

A project kick-off meeting must be conducted, and the contractor must provide a written progress report to the system management and TWDB at least every two months while the project is under development.

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 contractor must also facilitate at least one “all-hands” training for staff responsible for the operations of the system, including an explanation of the basic principles of asset management and an overview of the deliverables of the project.

The TWDB-procured contractor must return to the system 12 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. After the 12-month follow-up assessment has been completed, the contractor must work with a representative from the system to create and present a presentation on the findings from the report to the governing body of the system. The system representative must conduct all or part of the presentation.

A contract will be prepared and executed between the TWDB and the contractor chosen by the participant system from the pre-qualified list covering the development of the project prior to the contractor initiating any work. The contractor must complete the deliverables of the project, to the satisfaction of the TWDB, within 12 months of the execution of the contract. A memorandum of understanding will be prepared and executed between the TWDB and the participant system prior to the contractor initiating any work, specifying the expectations of the participant system for the project.

Pilot Round:

In the Fall of 2018, a total of \$450,000 was made available from the CWSRF and DWSRF programs for six small systems (three drinking water and three wastewater) in the pilot round to address their system. The work was completed in 2020.

Subsequent Rounds:

The TWDB will award additional contracts under this initiative up to the amount of funds available.

Reserve of Accumulated Fees:

In the SFY 2023 IUPs, TWDB reserved \$1,000,000 of accumulated CWSRF fees for the AMPSS initiative, along with another \$1,000,000 of DWSRF program accumulated fees, for a total of \$2,000,000. For SFY 2024, TWDB is reserving an additional \$1,000,000 of accumulated CWSRF fees for the AMPSS initiative, along with another \$1,000,000 of DWSRF program accumulated fees, for a total of \$2,000,000. The cumulative total fees reserved is \$4,000,000. This allocation of \$4,000,000 in accumulated fees does not expire with the IUP or state fiscal year. Funds will be used to contract for services to assist small systems develop asset management tools. Additional accumulated fees may be used by TWDB to manage the program, oversee implementation, and promote the benefits of the asset management tools being provided through AMPSS.

Reporting:

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

2. CFO to Go Initiative

Similar in concept to the AMPSS program, the TWDB has developed and implemented a pilot program called “CFO 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.

Reserve of Accumulated Fees - The TWDB previously reserved \$500,000 of accumulated CWSRF program fees for the CFO to Go initiative, along with another \$500,000 of DWSRF program accumulated fees, for a total of \$1,000,000. For SFY 2024, TWDB is reserving an additional \$500,000 of accumulated CWSRF fees for the CFO to Go initiative, along with

another \$500,000 of DWSRF program accumulated fees, for a total of \$1,000,000. The cumulative total fees reserved is \$2,000,000. This allocation of \$2,000,000 in accumulated fees does not expire with the IUP or state fiscal year. Funds will be used to contract for services to provide technical assistance services to designated recipients of TWDB funding under the SRF programs. Additional accumulated fees may be used by TWDB to manage the program, oversee implementation, and promote the benefits of the technical assistance being provided through CFO to Go.

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

XI. 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 IIPPL 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 input on the proposed uses of funds, the draft IUP, including the associated lists, will be made available for public comment. The draft SFY 2024 CWSRF IUP will be announced as follows:

- Public notification of the draft IUP and the public comment period will be posted on the TWDB website at www.twdb.texas.gov.
- The notice will be sent via email to all entities that submitted projects for the SFY 2024 IUP and everyone who had signed up to receive TWDB email notifications.
- A copy of the draft IUP will be sent to EPA after published.

B. Comment

Comments were accepted via the following options from September 19, 2023, until 5:00 P.M. on October 3, 2023.

1. Emailing comments on the **Clean Water SRF IUP** to the following electronic mail address and specifying in the subject line "CWSRF IUP comments"
CWSRF@twdb.texas.gov
2. Attending a public hearing on September 25, 2023, at 10:00 A.M. at the Stephen F. Austin State Office Building, Room 170, in Austin, Texas.

All comments on the proposed IUP will be responded to on an individual basis.

C. Effective Date

The SFY 2024 CWSRF IUP is considered final on the effective date.

D. Documentation

The final IUP will be formally submitted to the EPA and posted on the TWDB website.

Appendix B. Projected Sources and Uses of Funds
 From 6/1/2023 to 8/31/2024
 (As of May 31, 2023)

SOURCES:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| FFY 2023 Federal Capitalization Grants | \$129,556,000 |
| State Match - for FFY 2023 Federal Capitalization Grants | \$16,384,200 |
| Undrawn previous grants | \$73,665,265 |
| Principal Repayments | \$166,580,130 |
| Interest Repayments | \$49,383,775 |
| Investment Earnings on Funds | \$18,988,613 |
| Cash available | \$676,027,631 |
| Additional net leveraging bond proceeds (based on "Projects to be Funded") | \$599,021,967 |

TOTAL SOURCES:

\$1,729,607,581

USES:

Administration:

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Administration | \$5,182,240 |
|----------------|-------------|

Administration from prior grant:

\$8,150,708

Projects to be Funded:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| SFY 2024 IUP Commitments - Principal Forgiveness | \$55,382,300 |
| SFY 2024 IUP Commitments - Bonds/Loans | \$405,000,000 |
| Total Projects To Be Funded - SFY 2024: | \$460,382,300 |

Projects with Commitments/Applications

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Commitments ¹ | \$489,528,659 |
| Applications | \$615,961,651 |
| Total Projects with Commitments or Applications: | \$1,105,490,310 |

Debt Service (Principal and Interest) on:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Revenue Bonds: | |
| Senior Lien Revenue Bonds, including Match | \$125,646,022 |
| General Obligation Bonds for Match | \$24,756,001 |
| Total Debt Service: | \$150,402,023 |

TOTAL USES:

\$1,729,607,581

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 2024

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. | $(12 \text{ months ADF})(100) / (\text{permitted ADF}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\%$ |
| For existing plants permitted for < 1 MGD, use the highest 3-consecutive-month average of the past 12 months of reported data. | $(\text{max 3 months ADF})(100) / (\text{permitted ADF}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\%$ |

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 \geq 75% and $<$ 90%, and project directly or indirectly improves a capacity problem.
- 15 pts. – Capacity \geq 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. – Entity has adopted an Asset Management / Financial Planning tool within the past 5 years that contains the product deliverables under the AMPSS initiative as described in Section X.
- 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

- 20 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

Disadvantaged Community / Disadvantaged Community - Small/Rural- The determination will be based on information received by the initial PIF deadline or with a PIF subsequent submitted after the initial 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 2024

For SFY 2024, the TWDB will utilize:

- (1) U.S. Census 2021 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates (2017-2021), and, for determining a change in population, will compare it to the 2017 ACS 5-year estimates (2013-2017), 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 2024.

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 Adjustment ($[(\text{Unemployment Rate} - \text{State Rate}/\text{State Rate}) * 2]$) which is only used if a positive amount and may not exceed 0.75 percent) and the Population Decline HCF Adjustment ($[(\text{Prior Population} - \text{Current Population})/\text{Prior Population}] * 6.7$) which is only used if a positive amount and may 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% | 70% |

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

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

| County | Census Tract | Block Group | From Entity | Calculation | ACS 2017-2021 | Calculation | ACS 2017-2021 | Calculation | Calculation |
|--------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Total Number of Household Connections | % of TTL Connections | AMHI | Prorated AMHI | Average HH Size | Prorated Average HH Size | Entity's Population Served |
| Jones | 202 | 1 | 848 | 62.26% | \$55,000 | \$34,244 | 1.84 | 1.15 | 1,690 |
| Jones | 202 | 2 | 309 | 22.69% | \$47,893 | \$10,866 | 2.45 | 0.56 | 616 |
| Jones | 202 | 3 | 205 | 15.05% | \$34,402 | \$5,178 | 1.94 | 0.29 | 409 |
| | | | 1,362 | 100.00% | | \$50,287 | | 1.99 | 2,715 |

| County | Census Tract | Block Group | ACS 2017-2021 | Calculation | ACS 2017-2021 | ACS 2013-2017 | Calculation |
|--------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Unemployment Rate | Prorated Unemployment Rate | Population 2021 (for county) | Population 2017 (for county) | Prorated Pop. Change |
| Jones | 202 | 1 | 2.08% | 1.30% | 19,721 | 19,969 | -154 |
| Jones | 202 | 2 | 1.65% | 0.37% | 19,721 | 19,969 | -56 |
| Jones | 202 | 3 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 19,721 | 19,969 | -37 |
| | | | | 1.67% | 19,721 | 19,969 | -248 |

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 2024. 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 (Cx D) | 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 (Cx D) | 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.

Affordability Criteria for Urgent Need and Very Small Systems funding options:

For the project service area, the AMHI must not exceed 150 percent of the state's AMHI and the unemployment rate be greater than the 33 percent of the state level or experienced a recent decline in population (based on the 2013-2017 ACS 5-year estimates compared to 2017-2021 ACS 5-year estimates). If the project service area is primarily agricultural or rural as determined by TWDB then the unemployment rate above need only be greater than 10 percent of the state level.

To lessen the need for the applicant to conduct income surveys, the TWDB will consider on a case-by-case basis making the presumption that the average (mean) of the AMHI of all U.S. Census Bureau Block Groups containing any portion of the project service area is the AMHI for the project. The applicant has the option of proving otherwise by submitting more information on the number of customers in each Block Group or conducting an income survey. Applicants must provide a detailed map of the proposed service area to be considered for this option and the TWDB will determine the associated Block Groups. The Executive Administrator will then determine whether this option would result in a reasonable estimate of the AMHI for the project service area and may be used for the AMHI threshold calculation. The data used in the calculation will be the same data source as described under Disadvantaged Community above.

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. Build America, Buy America Act, 2021

For equivalency projects only under the SFY 2024 IUP, the requirements of the Build America, Buy America Act, 2021 (P.L. 117-58), known as BABA, will apply. Information on BABA is available on the TWDB website at <http://www.twdb.texas.gov/financial/programs/BABA/index.asp>

An additional source of information on BABA is EPA's [website](#).

4. National Environmental Policy Act-like environmental review

NEPA-like environmental review applies to all CWSRF program assistance for the construction of treatment works, not just equivalency projects. These requirements are specified in Texas Administrative Code, Title 31, Part 10, Chapter 375. When conducting its 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.

5. 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.

6. 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>.

7. 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>.

8. 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.

9. 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. (Note – as described under Number 4 above, any project, whether considered equivalency or non-equivalency, that is considered a “treatment work” as defined in 33 U.S. Code § 1292 (2)CA), incorporated by reference in 33 U.S.C. § 1362 (26), must comply with 33 U.S.C. § 1371(c)(1). TWDB will apply to these projects its “NEPA-like” environmental review process found in Texas Administrative Code, Title 31, Part 10, Chapter 375.)
- 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.

10. Additional Subsidization

In accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, (Public Law 117-328) and Section 603(i) of the CWA (33 U.S.C. 1383(i)), the TWDB is required to provide at least 20 percent of the capitalization grant of \$34,286,000, or \$6,857,200, in Additional Subsidization. In addition, the IJA appropriations for FFY 2023 required \$46,682,300 of the \$95,270,000 to be in the form of Additional Subsidization. The total required Additional Subsidization from both sources of appropriations covered in this IUP is \$53,539,500, or 41 percent of the capitalization grants. The TWDB has allocated the Additional Subsidization for SFY 2024 as follows:

| Funding Option | Additional Subsidization Allocation |
|--|--|
| Disadvantaged Community: | \$35,500,000 |
| Disadvantaged Community-Small / Rural: | \$11,682,300 |
| Subsidized Green: | \$3,400,000 |
| Urgent Need: | \$2,800,000 |
| Very Small Systems: | \$2,000,000 |
| Total | \$55,382,300 |

Of the total Additional Subsidization being made available for SFY 2024, an amount equal to \$3,428,600 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 December 29, 2022. The TWDB may increase the allocations to provide the full eligible amount to a project. The TWDB may allocate up to the maximum of \$60,396,700 as additional subsidization in accordance with the CWA and the FFY 2023 capitalization grant annual and IJA appropriations.

11. Green Project Reserve

A minimum of 10 percent of the capitalization grants, or \$12,955,600, 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>.

12. 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>.

The FFY 2023 / SFY 2024 IJJA equivalency projects may have a separate signage requirement.

13. Reserves and Allocations Established from Available Funds

The following reserve and allocation amounts will be applied to the funding options.

Funding Reserves

| Reserve | Amount |
|---|--------------|
| Green Project Reserve (10% of capitalization grants) * | \$12,955,600 |
| Small Communities (15% of capitalization grants) | \$19,433,400 |
| Nonpoint Source/Estuary Management allocation (7% of total funding available) | \$32,227,000 |
| *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.

14. Transfers – Amount Available

Calculation of amounts available to transfer between the DWSRF and CWSRF based on FFY 2008 through FFY 2023 (additional authority is available from prior years):

| Federal Fiscal Year | Grant Award Number | Grant Amount | 33% of Grant |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| FFY 2008 | FS-99679512 | \$67,112,000 | \$22,146,960 |
| FFY 2009 | FS-99679513 | \$67,112,000 | \$22,146,960 |
| FFY 2010 | FS-99679514 | \$86,254,000 | \$28,463,820 |
| FFY 2011 | FS-99679515 | \$59,854,000 | \$19,751,820 |
| FFY 2012 | FS-99679516 | \$57,041,000 | \$18,823,530 |
| FFY 2013 | FS-99679517 | \$53,517,000 | \$17,660,610 |
| FFY 2014 | FS-99679518 | \$63,953,000 | \$21,104,490 |
| FFY 2015 | FS-99679519 | \$63,532,000 | \$20,965,560 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| FFY 2016 | FS-99679520 | \$60,104,000 | \$19,834,320 |
| FFY 2017 | FS-99679521 | \$59,590,000 | \$19,664,700 |
| FFY 2018 | FS-99679522 | \$87,040,000 | \$28,723,200 |
| FFY 2019 | FS-99679523 | \$86,225,000 | \$28,454,250 |
| FFY 2020 | FS-99679524 | \$86,280,000 | \$28,472,400 |
| FFY 2021 | FS-99679525 | \$87,015,000 | \$28,714,950 |
| FFY 2022 | FS-99679525 | \$54,911,000 | \$18,120,630 |
| FFY 2022 | 4D-02F23901 | \$140,993,000 | \$46,527,690 |
| FFY 2023 | FS-99679526 | \$40,181,000 | \$13,259,730 |
| FFY 2023 | 4D-02F23902 | \$167,867,000 | \$55,396,110 |
| TOTAL | | \$1,388,581,000 | \$458,231,730 |
| Available from FFY 2008 to FFY 2023 grants, including reallocated FFY 2019 grant funds included as part of FS-99679525 and reallocated FFY 2021 grant funds as part of FS-99679526 | | | \$458,231,730 |
| Ongoing cash flow transfer | | | <u>\$200,000,000</u> |
| Remaining Transfer Authority | | | \$258,231,730 |

Similar to the regular/base grants, the TWDB may transfer IJJA funds between the DWSRF general activities account and CWSRF general activities account, or vice versa, in an amount up to thirty-three percent (33 percent) of the DWSRF IJJA general activity grant amount, or \$55,396,110. This amount is shown in the table above.

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 the required match amount for the FFY 2023 federal capitalization grants on or before the date on which each respective quarterly grant payment is made to the TWDB.
- b. 602(b)(3) – Binding Commitments - For each respective grant and based on the required state match, the TWDB will enter into binding commitments with entities for the required percentage of the amount of a FFY 2023 grant payment allocated to projects within one year after the receipt of the grant payment. However, the excess balance of cumulative prior binding commitments are banked towards the binding commitment requirements associated with these grant payments. The excess binding commitments for the base program may be used to fulfill the binding commitment requirement for the FFY 2023 annual appropriations grant and supplemental IJJA General Activities grant.
- 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. Fulfill the Additional Subsidization Requirement

A project on the PPL or IIPPL may be bypassed to fulfill the federal additional subsidization requirement or to make commitments of the amount of funds that remain unallocated.

2. Intent to Apply and Application Submission Deadlines

A project may be bypassed if the applicant did not submit any intent to apply form or information by a specified deadline or the application is not received by the TWDB-established submission deadline and it is not administratively complete by the established deadline.

3. Projects Previously Funded

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

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. Urgent Need

The Executive Administrator may bypass projects to provide Urgent Need 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 "Urgent Need" project.

8. 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.

9. Readiness to Proceed

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

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. Reserve for Project Impact/Health Issues only

A project may be bypassed to fulfill the reserve of loan funding capacity for projects based on project impact/health issues only (includes all scoring criteria related to enforcement, unserved areas, impact on bodies of water, treatment capacity and other POTW criteria, or nonpoint source, or estuary management as applicable to the type of project, along with criteria applicable to all eligible projects, but excludes Disadvantaged Community/affordability additional points). TWDB may bypass projects to fulfill this reserve and ensure an equitable distribution of total loan capacity.

Key to EPA Cost Categories

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

**Texas Water Development Board
SFY 2024 Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Intended Use Plan
Appendix G. Project Priority List - Alphabetical**

| Rank | Points | PIF # | Entity | NPDES # | Population | Project Description | EPA Cat. | Requested Phase(s) | Total Project Cost | Disadv % | Green Type | GPR | Related PIF #'s |
|-------------|--------|-------|---------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 88 | 21 | 15061 | Abilene | | 125,182 | The proposed project includes upsizing of the 36-Inch West Interceptor within the collection system. The planned projects will improve the system capability of mitigating peak wet weather events and help to reduce the potential for collection system surcharging and corresponding sanitary sewer overflows. An asset management plan will be prepared with this project. | CWT | PDC | \$61,013,500.00 | | | | |
| 98 | 20 | 15074 | Alamo | | 19,493 | The existing lift station is approx. 50 years old and beyond repair. The station will be abandoned and replaced. The station has chronic failures and constant repairs are required to keep it operational. This station is one of the City's Main Lift Station and critical to the reliable operation of the city's entire sewer collection system. The new lift station will be located on property owned by the City. No property acquisition is required. The proposed Tower Rd. Lift Station Site is away from residential customers. | CWT | PDC | \$4,462,690.00 | 70% | | | |
| 43 | 40 | 15110 | Alba | | 753 | The purpose of this project is to reduce the City's overall I&I to improve the WWTP's efficiency. Remove and replace the highest aged and deteriorated sewer lines within the sewer collection system. These lines are old clay lines that encounter frequent leaks, breaks, and contribute to above average inflow and infiltration into the collection system. Smoke testing will be utilized during the planning phase of the project to identify the most critical line segments for replacement. | CWT | PDC | \$1,510,000.00 | 70% | | | |

**Texas Water Development Board
SFY 2024 Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Intended Use Plan
Appendix G. Project Priority List - Alphabetical**

| Rank | Points | PIF # | Entity | NPDES # | Population | Project Description | EPA Cat. | Requested Phase(s) | Total Project Cost | Disadv % | Green Type | GPR | Related PIF #'s |
|-------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | 29 | 15063 | Albany | | 1,983 | The City needs to replace or rehab multiple components of its collection system and WWTP. The City's collection system, requires replacement of approx. 15,000-LF of gravity sewer line, as well as replacing pumps, valves and piping at four of the City's wastewater lift stations. The City's WWTP, requires replacement of its failed screening system and adding a grit removal system to reduce capacity losses in its aeration basin. A new influent flow measuring device is required. The aerators need to be replaced to restore capacity. The gear mechanisms of the existing clarifiers need to be replaced. The chlorine building has deteriorated due to chlorine exposure and is also in need of replacement. The WWTP is in need of second sludge dewatering container to provide redundancy and the ability to waste sludge when the existing container is off-site. The City plans to add a SCADA system to the plant to ensure operation during storm events as well as optimizing the plant to better meet discharge limits. An asset management plan will be prepared with this project. | CWT | PDC | \$10,810,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$7,655,000.00 | |
| 22 | 52 | 15017 | Aledo | | 3,800 | The proposed project is needed to meet the anticipated population and flow projections in addition to staying in compliance with TCEQ regulations. In August 2022, Aledo WWTP received a notice of enforcement for violation of the TDPEs permit effluent permit limits. A notice of violation is forthcoming. This expansion project will also include replacement of existing equipment to assist in bringing plant operating back within permit limits. The City of Aledo WWTP will be expanding from a 0.6 MGD to a 1.2 MGD annual average daily flow treatment to prepare for projected wastewater flows increasing to 75% of the current permitted capacity and to meet regulations by the TCEQ. The expansion includes new fine screen, lift station pumps, sequencing batch reactors, post-equalization basin, cloth media filter, UV disinfection, aerated sludge holding tank, and mechanical dewatering. Other improvements include new utility service, back up generator, general site civil, and maintenance building addition. | CWT | DC | \$18,670,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|----------------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 113 | 12 | 15116 | Alma | | 385 | The City desires to construct a centralized wastewater treatment plant and collection system to serve the needs of the community. The City will establish means of transferring wastewater from private on-site sewer septic systems to a centralized public wastewater treatment facility. The City does not currently own a wastewater treatment facility. The City does own and operates a wastewater lift station that collects wastewater from businesses & residences within the city. The City of Alma has an agreement with the City of Ennis to receive and treat up to 25,000 GPD of wastewater flow. Construction will require a TCEQ permit to discharge wastewater. Property will need to be acquired for the proposed plant. Construction of the plant and collection system is estimated to transfer approximately ten residences and two businesses from conventional on-site sewer septic systems to the new centralized public collection and treatment system. An Asset Management Plan will be prepared. | CWT | PADC | \$4,275,000.00 | | | | |
| 142 | 0 | 15144 | Alpine | | 6,006 | Improperly sized equipment, deteriorated treatment components, inefficient treatment technologies and preventing TCEQ violations. The City owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant. This WWTP is aged and has many components in need of rehabilitation. Additionally, many of the components at the WWTP are undersized to meet TCEQ permit limitations. This project will upgrade the WWTP to meet TCEQ requirements by replacing and/or rehabilitating existing components. | CWT | PDC | \$5,620,000.00 | | | | |
| 56 | 30 | 15060 | Angelina Co WCID # 4 | | 170 | The Lift Station No. 1 and the Lift Station No. 2 of Angelina County WCID #4 had an alleged TCEQ violation of overflowing sewage onto the adjacent property and to a tributary of Cedar Creek located to the south of the lift stations. The proposed project will replace pumping equipment and control system. The proposed project will also do a collection system study for the lift station service area. | CWT | PDC | \$300,000.00 | | | \$300,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 41 | 15108 | Angleton DD | | 19,500 | Repair/replace/right-size WW system assets that are near or have exceeded useful life. Rehabilitating the Oyster Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. Repair/replace wastewater collection lines. Rehabilitate five (5) of the City's wastewater lift stations. Rehabilitating the Oyster Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. Repair/replace wastewater collection lines. Rehabilitate five (5) of the City's wastewater lift stations. | CWT | PDC | \$34,519,997.00 | | | | |
| 21 | 53 | 15033 | Arlington | | 394,266 | The existing wastewater pipelines are exposed in the respective waterways at each location (Kee Branch, a tributary to Rush Creek, and the Trinity River). The soil continues to erode and infrastructure is at risk of failing thereby causing the release of raw wastewater. The proposed project includes construction of two new lift stations, and approximately 12,000 LF of 12-inch to 20-inch force main. The existing wastewater pipelines are at risk of failure due to their close proximity to major waterways that are accelerating soil erosion. After completing several evaluations, the City of Arlington determined that the best path forward is to relocate the wastewater infrastructure away from the existing waterways thereby mitigating a release of raw wastewater. | CWT | C | \$19,662,580.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 50 | 15009 | Arp | | 892 | The City is proposing to replace their 60 to 70 year old WWTP as opposed to rehabilitation as a result of a TCEQ enforcement & address inflow & infiltration issues. The replacement WWTP (the Plant) will be an activated sludge type, package treatment plant rated for 0.35 to 0.45 MGD. Because the flows of the City generally peak twice per day an equalization basin/tank (100,000 gallon) will be used to provide a more constant flow through the Plant. The lighting in the Plant will be replaced with energy efficient sources to meet "Green Project Reserve" guidelines. Two additional light poles will be necessary for the new Plant configuration. The collection system has been identified as having significant I & I issues and those areas have been identified. The project will include approximately 11,000 feet of "permeable asphalt" and approximately 10,000 feet will be installed over the same area as the collection system pipe installed for this project. An additional 1,000 feet will be installed on Elizabeth Street in order to provide an "all weather access road. collection system: Because the current lines are located beneath the middle of the existing road, it is proposed to use "pipe-bursting" in combination with approximately 10,000 feet of HDPE pipe. This will significantly reduce environmental foot print of the construction portion of line replacement and significantly reduce the overall cost of the project. The use of HDPE is selected as to its' life expectancy is 100+ years. | CWT | PDC | \$7,465,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$3,500,000.00 | |
| 16 | 60 | 15155 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | Growth within the Walnut Creek WWTP service area has resulted in increased flows to the plant. The WWTP is expected to reach its 75 MGD capacity in 2028. To meet challenges, a major plant expansion from 75 MGD to 100 MGD and upgrade to Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) is required. The expansion will add new influent siphons; a new 25 MGD treatment train comprised of two primary treatment trains, two secondary treatment trains including BNR, tertiary cloth disk filters, and UV disinfection; modification and upgrade of the existing 75 MGD plant including conversion to BNR, conversion to UV disinfection, Headworks capacity and process upgrades, and other required improvements; a new wet weather treatment unit (AquaStorm Filters); additional effluent pipe and outfall to the Colorado River; and a flood wall around the entire plant site due to Atlas 14. | CWT | C | \$65,335,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 110 | 15 | 15158 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | The anaerobic digestion process to treat wastewater sludge produces a side stream flow that needs process treatment. One of the side stream flows is from the Dewatering Facility which has a high ammonia concentration. To treat the high strength ammonia, a side-stream Ammonia Removal Facility will be built to significantly reduce the high ammonia load by 80 to 90%. A pilot was completed utilizing the anammox bacteria and AnitaMox process, which uses plastic carriers for bacteria growth, to reduce ammonia. The pilot proved successful and the single-stage deammonification technology achieving greater than 90% removal of ammonia and 75-85% total removal of nitrogen. The new asset will include a new AntiMox plant, an equalization basin, process air blowers, pumping, modification to the existing belt filter press lift station and storm water infrastructure to separate storm water from the dewatering facility side stream flow, electrical incoming power, and instrumentation and controls. | CWT | C | \$14,072,000.00 | | | | |
| 125 | 10 | 15156 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | Phase 1: The Upper Harris Branch Interceptor is a 2-phase 23,000-LF large diameter wastewater interceptor project that will provide permanent relief to an aging and under-capacity Dessau WWTP and extend service into the rapidly developing Northeast region of Austin. Increased development in the past 5 years has outpaced the original treatment capabilities of Dessau WWTP and multiple interim projects are needed to maintain service levels until the interceptor is in place. Completion of this interceptor will allow decommissioning of Dessau WWTP and will convey those flows to Wild Horse Ranch WWTP. Phase 1 of the 2-phase project, which are intended to construct simultaneously. | CWT | C | \$28,144,000.00 | | | | 15157 |
| 126 | 10 | 15157 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | Phase 2: The Upper Harris Branch Interceptor is a 2-phase 23,000-LF large diameter wastewater interceptor project that will provide permanent relief to an aging and under-capacity Dessau WWTP and extend service into the rapidly developing northeast region of Austin. Increased development in the past 5 years has outpaced the original treatment capabilities of Dessau WWTP and multiple interim projects are needed to maintain service levels until the interceptor is in place. Completion of this interceptor will allow decommissioning of Dessau WWTP and will convey those flows to Wild Horse Ranch WWTP. Phase 2 of the 2-phase project, which are intended to construct simultaneously. | CWT | C | \$31,159,000.00 | | | | 15156 |

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|-------------|--------|-------|--------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 146 | 0 | 15159 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | Make improvements to Primary Treatment Complex (PTC) No. 1 and No. 2 at Walnut Creek WWTP. Each PTC consists of two trains of primary clarifiers and in-line flow equalization basins. Most of the mechanical and other components are beyond their useful life and require replacement and process improvements. Improvements to Primary Treatment Complexes No. 1 & 2 will include the following improvements to: primary clarifiers, including clarifier drives and mechanisms, gates, and other ancillary components; flow equalization basins, including drives and mechanisms and other ancillary components; Structural and safety improvements; and select electrical, instrumentation, and control infrastructure. Acquire a new ventilation and odor control systems. | CWT | C | \$53,273,000.00 | | | | 15160 |
| 147 | 0 | 15160 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | Rehabilitate and make improvements to Headworks 1 at Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Headworks 1 includes screening, grit removal, and associated ventilation, electrical, and controls. The mechanical and electrical components are original to the 1977 construction and the majority are beyond their useful life. The proposed modifications include replacement of and improvements to screening equipment, grit removal, ventilation and odor control, electrical and controls, and structural improvements and modifications. To prepare the plant for an interim peak flow capacity of 300 million gallons per day (MGD) and an ultimate peak flow capacity of 450 MGD, Headworks 1 will be improved to treat 75 MGD average and 150 MGD peak, with a 190 MGD hydraulic capacity, as required to meet the requirements of the plant expansion that is underway. | CWT | C | \$81,416,000.00 | | | | 15159 |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|------------|---|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 97 | 20 | 15130 | Ballinger | | 3,767 | Current system struggles with collection system surcharging and corresponding sanitary sewer overflows. The City's wastewater collection system is capacity deficient in numerous segments of the system and also experiences significant I&I during wet weather events, therefore collection system capacity improvements are necessary to reduce the risk of system overflows. The proposed improvements include upgrades to multiple lift stations within the collection system, emergency power generators at each lift station and WWTP, and also includes the replacement of individual pipe segments throughout the collection system. The planned projects will improve the system capability of mitigating peak wet weather events and help to reduce the potential for collection system surcharging and corresponding sanitary sewer overflows. | CWT | PDC | \$11,669,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | | |
| 13 | 61 | 15092 | Bandera | | 839 | The WWTP permit requires the City to provide protection of its facility from a 100-year flood. During a TCEQ inspection on November 15, 2016, the City was cited for this permit violation because the entire plant is located within the regulatory floodway. The location of the existing plant and the depth of the water surface elevation of a 100-year flood event at the site, it would not be feasible to floodproof the existing plant without increasing the flood hazard for the surrounding properties. The WWTP treats municipal wastewater in a conventional activated sludge process. The plant consists of a manual bar screen, a concrete oxidation ditch with wall-mounted aerators, two final clarifiers, and chlorine disinfection basin. Solids handling consists of sludge drying beds and vacuum dewatering boxes. The WWTP permit requires the City to provide protection of its facility from a 100-year flood. During a TCEQ inspection on November 15, 2016, the City was cited for this permit violation because the entire plant is located within the regulatory floodway and therefore needs to be relocated. Project also includes preparation of an asset management plan for the wastewater collection and treatment system including condition assessment of wastewater critical infrastructure. | CWT,G PR | PADC | \$15,379,560.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,000,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 | 10 | 15113 | Barton Creek West WSC | | 1,500 | The wastewater treatment plant, the irrigation system and elements of the wastewater collection system are in dire need of improvement or replacement. The existing Barton Creek West Wastewater Treatment Facility, calls for major improvements to the existing wastewater treatment plant and the wastewater collection system. Modernization of equipment, controls and monitoring will allow more effective practices. Additionally, BCWWSC proposes to provide emergency power generation capability at all four lift stations as a part of a larger-scale emergency preparedness initiative. | CWT | DC | \$11,410,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$6,000,000.00 | |
| 129 | 5 | 15118 | Bayview MUD | | 1,818 | The Bayview MUD Wastewater System has severely deteriorated which allows the introduction of significant extraneous flows, causing Sanitary Sewer Overflows which are a Public Health Risk. The Wastewater System is deteriorating and requires certain elements to be completely replaced. The system was installed in 1965 and leaks excessively which introduces large quantities of extraneous flow into the system, causing Sanitary Sewer Overflows and problems at the WWTP. The elements that need to be replaced include; 5,500 linear feet of deteriorating 18-inch wastewater pipe; and 47,000 linear feet of Clay Sewer Main. The project also includes the complete replacement of the existing Miles Road Lift Station which is failing. | CWT | DC | \$8,642,675.00 | | Yes-BC | \$8,642,675.00 | |
| 134 | 2 | 15069 | Big Lake | | 2,936 | The City wishes to perform routine replacement on their aging wastewater collection system ahead of proposed paving projects. This street is scheduled to be repaved following replacement of the buried utilities. Portions of the City's wastewater collection system are composed of aging and deteriorating wastewater lines that need replacement. This project will be to construct approximately 2,500 linear feet of 6" PVC sewer line along Utah Street from 2nd Street to 9th Street, including reconnection of approximately 65 existing service connections. The aging collection system infrastructure imposes a burden of frequent maintenance, and inflow and infiltration of excess groundwater into the collection system. This project will help to reduce this burden, as well as update the system to upsize any remaining 4-inch diameter pipe and limit manhole spacing to a max 500 linear feet TCEQ requirements. | CWT | PDC | \$1,010,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$1,010,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | 21 | 15062 | Blanco | | 2,086 | The City of Blanco to undertake numerous wastewater related projects: 1. Replace Lift Station-End of useful life; 2. Sewer Main and Manholes-Excessive I/I and poor condition; 3. Treated Effluent Storage Pond-Curtail effluent discharges to Blanco River; 4. Pond berm augmentation to increase storage and reduce effluent discharge into the Blanco River; and 5. Asset Management System will allow City to operate the Water and Wastewater System better and ensure permit compliance. | CWT | ADC | \$20,227,290.00 | | Yes-BC | \$5,400,000.00 | |
| 10 | 66 | 15089 | Bonham | | 10,408 | The wastewater lines being replaced by this project are failing and have exceeded their useful life. The existing lines are clay tile pipe which have failing joints and require labor intensive maintenance. Clay tile pipe has also been known to be a source of infiltration into sanitary sewer collection systems. To replace several of the existing collection lines with PVC, in order to remove infiltration and create capacity to facilitate demand of future population growth. By replacing several of the existing collection lines with PVC, the City will be able to remove infiltration and create capacity to facilitate demand of future population growth. | CWT | C | \$9,191,274.00 | 70% | | | PIF# 12570 Proj#73808 |
| 86 | 21 | 15128 | Brownwood | | 18,770 | The City of Brownwood's (City) existing Camp bowie Lift Station (LS) was originally constructed in the 1940s and has reached the end of its useful service life. The existing LS is antiquated and faces a myriad of issues. The LS's current electrical system is unreliable and outdated, the existing pumps are aging, and the foundation shows evidence of failure. A new LS is needed to address existing issues and enhance water treatment plant operations. The City aims to improve its wastewater system by replacing the existing Camp Bowie Lift Station (LS) at the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The proposed improvements will include the installation of a new LS, course screen, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, and electrical system. An asset management plan will also be developed as part of this project. | CWT | PDC | \$13,035,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$400,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | 30 | 15068 | Chico | | 946 | Violations in NH3-N for 9 months between May 2019 and August 2021 and various exceedances between July 2018 and May 2019. The City has exceeded NH3-N limits of their TPDES Permit for a total of 9 months between May 2019 and August 2021. The City is also under TCEQ enforcement for effluent limit violations, of mostly NH3-N, between July 2018 and May 2019. The City has first renewed their TPDES permit and no additional flow nor more stringent limits are expected. Therefore, the City will expand their existing treatment capacity to bring their plant into lasting compliance. | CWT | PDC | \$5,223,000.00 | | | | |
| 137 | 0 | 15023 | Conroe Bay Water-Sewer Supply Corp | TX0027308 | 345 | Existing TCEQ violations require modifications to the wastewater treatment plant including the configuration of components and mode of treatment. CB-WSSC will utilize this TWDB loan for the intention of adhering with TCEQ's requirements. The wastewater treatment plant of the Conroe Bay Water-Sewer Supply Corporation was originally formed in 1973. The current state of the treatment facility is severely deteriorated due to age and wear. The metal structures and components of the treatment units are significantly dilapidated. To maintain the system's working efficiency and continued compliance with TCEQ standards, the existing WWTP will need complete replacement with a new 0.048 MGD wastewater treatment facility. | CWT | PDC | \$997,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$100,000.00 | 14340 (2023 Submission) |
| 32 | 50 | 15078 | Cotulla | TX0027499 | 3,754 | The City proposes to implement the following improvements: 1. Influent Pump Station-a new inline grinder; 2. Drying Bed - additional solar drying bed capacity; and 3. Clarifier-presently hydraulic and design limitations among the smaller clarifiers. The first and major issue with the clarifiers is the rake mechanism broke on Clarifier No.2 and the clarifier is presently out of service and full of solids. The rake mechanism is severely rusted, and it is assumed that the entire mechanism including the center column, drive, gear box assembly and access walkway must be replaced. | CWT | C | \$5,000,000.00 | | | | 11091 (2016), 13939 (2022), 14302 (2023) |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 80 | 15002 | Crockett | TX0070831 | 6,441 | WWTP and collection system experiencing overflows and TCEQ violations from dilapidated, failing equipment, and excessive I/I. Proposed project consists of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and sanitary sewer improvements to include: equalization basin, influent pumping, mechanical bar screen, grit collection, classification, grit pumping, aeration basin improvements, clarifiers (new and refurbished), blowers / mechanical aerators, return sludge pumping, disinfection, solids processing, digester repair, solids dewatering and processing, polymer tankage and mixing, one-time sludge removal from aeration basin, process piping, paving and miscellaneous concrete flatwork and sitework, RAS pumping, collection system I/I improvements, manhole and piping repair, smoke testing, and CCTV inspection. | CWT | PDC | \$11,536,250.00 | 70% | | | 1015 (2010) |
| 105 | 16 | 15132 | Crockett Co WCID # 1 | TX0098345 | 3,800 | There is an ongoing issue regarding the impoundment of Johnson Draw immediately downstream of the WWTP discharge location by the landowner of the WWTP site and adjoining properties. By eliminating the existing WWTP discharge with a new T-LAP effluent disposal system at a new location on purchased property, the District will eliminate this ongoing landowner impoundment issue and also be able to meet effluent discharge permit requirements more consistently. The District's existing WWTP has a history of non-compliance to their existing discharge permit. The implementation of a T-LAP irrigation system will raise the permit limit to one that can be routinely met. The proposed project will include construction of a new effluent water pump station at the existing WWTP, 6" C900 PVC transmission pipeline, and center-pivot irrigation equipment. Property will need to be obtained for the pipeline and irrigation sites. The project will also include re-furbishing of the existing terminal lift station that pumps to the existing WWTP, including addition of new bar screens and emergency backup generator capability at the lift station. An asset management plan will be developed as part of this project. | CWT | PADC | \$4,705,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$4,705,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 71 | 15050 | Crystal City | TX0053392 | 7,128 | Crystal City proposes to extend wastewater system services to residents currently on septic, make necessary resiliency upgrades, as well as replace old clay & asbestos/lead wastewater lines. These projects are needed to ensure the system's sustainability and maintain compliance with TCEQ. The City needs to make infrastructure investments to meet emergency preparedness goals required by TCEQ. This includes replacing an old diesel generator with a new generator that can run the City's wastewater treatment plan in the event of an energy shut-off. The City needs a portable generator to aid the operators of the city's lift stations. The City requests funds as follows: to replace approximately 23 linear feet of clay lines, and approximately 1,800 linear feet of asbestos lines that are lead-glued; various lab equipment needs, including replacing an auto sampler, a sulfur dioxide system, replacing a PH Meter and dissolved oxygen meter, a self-contained breathing apparatus for the Chlorine Chamber; invests in its pumping facilities, carousel aeration basin, retrofitting an old clarifier, and upgrading sludge drying beds. The City is preparing for future extension of sewer lines, which requires relocating an existing lift station, along with added manholes, at a new lift station to connect an existing force main at the Old Uvalde Road. | CWT | DC | \$8,861,738.00 | 70% | | | 8860 (2011) |
| 101 | 20 | 15111 | Dallas | TX0047848 | 1,394,789 | Dallas Water Utilities' annual capital budget includes \$20M/year for the rehabilitation/replacement of existing wastewater mains citywide. This wastewater main replacement program is intended to maintain overall system age and integrity by replacing older wastewater mains. Replacement of older mains has many benefits including the reduction of inflow and infiltration, as well as reduced sanitary sewer overflows resulting from collapsed or broken pipes. | CWT | DC | \$20,000,000.00 | | | | 2023 PIF 14209 |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 66 | 15097 | Danbury | TX0056707 | 1,671 | The WWTP headworks is not up to modern standards and allows grit and sediment into the oxidation ditch. The grit separator and classifier have deteriorated beyond repair. The sediment originates from sanitary sewer lines and lift stations that have various issues allowing sediment to enter the pipe and lift station wet wells. Multiple valves and connections in the raw water lift station at the WWTP are stuck in position and the pump and piping manifold requires rehabilitation. The pump building is experiencing a wall failure where the pump manifold extends through the wall as well as roof leaks. The City operates 9 other lift stations with several of them in poor condition requiring rehabilitation. The plant has an emergency power generator but it is undersized for the plant and requires replacement. The plant receives wastewater flow peaks during rain events therefore funding for an I&I study and minor repairs to the collection system to prevent inflow is requested. Replacement of grit separator and classifier. Repair of lift station wet wells. Pump and piping manifold rehabilitation. Repair and rehabilitation of pump building and lift stations. Replacement of emergency power generator. I&I study and minor repairs to the collection system to prevent inflow. The City desires to operate and maintain their wastewater system better and therefore plans to prepare an asset management plan. | CWT | PDC | \$8,150,000.00 | | | | 14260 (2023) |
| 117 | 11 | 15103 | Del Rio | TX0053830 | 34,584 | The City of Del Rio, Silver Lake Wastewater Treatment Plant's (SLWWTP) influent is conveyed by a series of large diameter sewer interceptors and smaller diameter sewer collector lines and service laterals which comprise the Silver Lake WWTP service area. The largest incoming main both in size and contributing flow is the Northside Sanitary Sewer Outfall Line. The existing sewer line is in poor condition and is currently at capacity. The proposed project is scheduled to replace the aging infrastructure and provide additional capacity for future growth. northern and southern most segments of the Northside Sanitary Sewer Outfall Line were placed into operation over 40 years ago, while the more central segment of the main was placed in service in 1975. | CWT | AC | \$17,810,268.00 | | Yes-BC | \$6,500,000.00 | 12343 (2018) |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 50 | 15105 | DeLeon | TX0054844 | 2,296 | The old clay lines allow significant inflow and infiltration which causes overflows in the system causing health and safety dangers and inundation at the wastewater plant. The proposed project consists of replacing approximately 6,000 linear feet of 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 reduce the flow to the wastewater plant and prevent overflows in the sewer system. | CWT | PDC | \$1,216,500.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,216,500.00 | 14266 (2023), 13954 (2022), 13290 (2021) |
| 15 | 61 | 15010 | Denison | TX0047228 | 24,324 | The failing wastewater collection system causes numerous wastewater overflows which are a threat to public health and the environment. These result in maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations for acute risk to human health including the presence of fecal coliform or E. coli, and nitrate, common elements contained in raw sewage. This project includes several elements to rehabilitate the wastewater collection system and reduce extraneous flows in disadvantaged areas within the City of Denison. Funding requested for this Collections Improvements Project will prevent overflow events, noncompliance, and address efficiency and safety of collection system operations at the following areas: Truckstop Line; Iron Ore Sewer Shed; North Central Sewer Shed and Sears Sewer Shed. The project will include Asset Management. | CWT | DC | \$28,200,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$28,200,000.00 | 15012 (2024) |
| 87 | 21 | 15012 | Denison | TX0047228 | 24,324 | The project is needed to ensure acceptable wastewater treatment for the City. The City operates the Paw Paw Wastewater Treatment Plant (PPWWTP), which provides wastewater services for most of the City's service area. This project will involve improvements to the plant headworks and the aeration basins. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | DC | \$28,000,000.00 | 70% | | | 15010 (2024) |
| 74 | 25 | 15004 | East Rio Hondo WSC | TX0127086 | 1,131 | The RHMS Wastewater Lift Station serves the RHMS with 525 students, teachers, and administrators. There is no backup power and ERHWSC has no portable backup generator for its system. The school may be used as an emergency shelter during severe weather events. Project is for additional backup power & generators. Continuous wastewater pumpage is critical. | CWT | PDC | \$399,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 115 | 11 | 15076 | East Texas MUD of Smith County | | 2,100 | Chapel Hill ISD's existing WWTP is a TDLAP plant with non-stringent effluent limits. There are houses in the vicinity of the plant and the District has had to clear additional spray field area to support the plant. There is not currently a public sewer system in the Chapel Hill community. As the systems fail for the residential houses in the community, an environmental issue will ensue and sewer service will be required to be brought to the area. East Texas MUD proposes to construct a .200 MGD waste water facility to replace the existing Chapel Hill ISD WWTP. The current WWTP is a TDLAP waste water facility that serves only the District's campuses. The District does not have the expertise and man power to adequately operate their plant and collection system and has requested the East Texas MUD partner with them to replace the existing WWTP and take over as the sewer provider for the area. In addition to the WWTP facility, the project will include: 5,217 LF of 6" sewer; 6,391 LF of 8" sewer; and 5,805 LF of sewer. These sewer improvements will expand sewer service to the adjacent neighborhoods and will begin the trunk of what will eventually be the Chapel Hill communities' first public sewer system. The adjacent neighborhood will serve up to 126 houses that are currently on aerobic and/or septic systems. | CWT | PADC | \$6,538,200.00 | | | | None |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 136 | 1 | 15150 | East Texas MUD of Smith County | TX0032484 | 2,100 | East Texas MUD routinely experiences sewer main failure and collapses of the concrete sewer mains in the project area. The concrete sewer mains were installed in the 1940s. Sewer gases have been known to deteriorate concrete sewer mains to complete failure. ET MUD has performed spot repairs to this point. The frequency of the failures has increased to multiple times per year. When failures are exposed and repaired, it is found that the concrete pipe is no longer intact. The sewer is flowing along the alignment in many areas with no pipe conveying it. When larger storm events occur and flows increase due to inflow and infiltration, the sewer is more likely to fail and collapse. Portions of the mains run through an old industrial area with structure, equipment, and storage yards located on top of the mains. The proposed project will relocate mains outside these areas and will eliminate a large portion of ET MUD's concrete sewer mains. The project includes: replacing the existing sewer system northeast of the intersection of SH 155/US 271 to 8th Street. The replacement will replace or extend service along the following roads: Constantine Avenue, 8th Street, FM 3311, FM 3270, Hillcrest Road, Chapman Road, 19th Avenue, Hinson Street, and SH 155. The scope of work includes two lift stations; 8,814 LF of 6"-8" sewer mains; and 9,802 LF of 15"-18" sewer mains. Replace failing concrete sanitary sewer pipe mains. The project also includes rehabilitating the largest lift station on the sewer system, Eagle Creek lift station. It is in need of wet well rehabilitation, replacement guide rails, base elbows, control panels, pumps, and other appurtenances. It will be retrofitted with a new stand by generator (250 kW). The MUD will also proposes installing stand by generators at six additional locations ranging in size from 40 kW to 60 kW. The project will also include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PADC | \$7,050,270.00 | | | | PIF 13186 (2020) |
| 144 | 0 | 15042 | Ennis | | 21,203 | The existing Oak Grove WWTP has equipment and structures that are deteriorating and difficult to keep in service without extensive O&M. This project is Phase 3 of a multi phase project to address these issues. Phase 3 rehabilitation is a rehabilitation of the remaining out of date equipment. The project will generally include rehabilitation of the plant's disinfection system, sludge handling process, aeration basins, etc. | CWT | PDC | \$8,539,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | 20 | 15054 | Florence | | 1,093 | The existing WWTP is over 40 years old and does not meet current Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) design guidelines. The existing plant components include common wall concrete construction and does not allow for the existing WWTP to be modified, improved, or updated. The existing WWTP has only one clarifier basin which is not up to standard. The existing generator is a used, very old military surplus unit. It cannot be relied upon for future use. Parts are no longer available to repair it. Construct new wastewater treatment plant including influent screen, aeration basin, clarifier basins, sludge processing equipment disinfection basin, outfall, electrical, instrumentation, yard piping, generator with automatic transfer switch and site improvements. Construct new influent lift station to completely replace the existing lift station. The new lift station wet well needs to be depended, the new pumps will include variable speed drives to mitigate flow fluctuations into the new WWTP, new guide rail, and hoist lift system, new generator with automatic transfer switch, new electrical and control panel, new stainless steel lid to mitigate deterioration due to hydrogen sulfide, new outlet valve system and new inlet/outlet piping. The new interceptor will be installed deeper to comply with TCEQ rules using PVC type pipe, new manholes, and properly vented per TCEQ requirements. The existing wastewater plant will be abandoned, demolished, and the site cleared. | CWT | PADC | \$13,287,640.00 | 70% | | | |
| 140 | 0 | 15072 | Fort Bend Co MUD # 131 | | 2,341 | Portions of the existing WWTP are in need of replacement and to avoid paying lease payoffs, a WWTP replacement is a more cost effective option than extending leases or replacing portions of a steel WWTP. The existing steel package plant was originally constructed in 2006 for 0.16 MGD, expanded in 2018 to 0.4 MGD, and subsequently expanded to 0.64 MGD in 2021. The 2006 0.16 MGD phase is deteriorated and in need of replacement. Additionally, the subsequent phases are subject to balloon lease payoffs and have short "useful life". A permanent (concrete) WWTP is a more cost effective and long term solution for WWTP service. The cost of the WWTP replacement will be split amongst the three districts, with FBC MUD No. 131's share at approximately 50%. | CWT | PDC | \$15,945,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 70 | 15051 | Fort Worth | | 812,515 | The VCWRF currently has 18 primary clarifiers (PCs), including twelve 80-foot-diameter clarifiers (#1-12) and six 160-foot-diameter clarifiers (#13-18). Six of the current clarifiers are not operational. The Clarifiers 1-12 are past their useful life, they were constructed in 1956, 1963, and 1971; and Clarifiers 13-18 were constructed in 1975 and 1993. The small clarifiers 1-12 are inefficient, outdated, and difficult to maintain and operate (including the aforementioned that are not operational). In addition, the low side water depth (SWD) of 7 feet, age of clarifiers, and condition of equipment and piping are in such a state that the clarifiers require replacement. This project will replace the twelve 80-foot-diameter PCs and increase the rated capacity of the primary clarifiers to 191 mgd AADF and 497 mgd 2HPF while maintaining existing primary effluent water quality. The overall project improvements include: Demolition of existing clarifiers and abandoned bar screen buildings 1 and 2; Demolition and relocation of existing utilities in the primary area; Construction of three new 190-ft clarifiers with necessary ancillaries including launder covers; Construction of two scum pump stations and one primary sludge pumping station; Construction of new diversion structure and flow meter vault; Construction of new odor control facility and odor control ductwork; Necessary site/civil improvements & electrical, instrumentation and controls; Replacement of launder covers on two existing clarifiers; and Repairs and Replacement of existing odor control system within Primary area, including ductwork for existing clarifiers. | CWT | C | \$81,000,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 33 | 15112 | Fort Worth | | 812,515 | The new WRF will relieve the collection system, defer the need to expand the Village Creek Water Reclamation facility, and will provide a new source of MBR quality reuse water that will allow the City to expand its reuse program to the west side of Fort Worth. The City of Fort Worth plans to construct and begin operation of the Mary's Creek Water Reclamation Facility (MCWRF) by summer of 2028 to serve the growing population in the western part of the City. The initial phase will be a 10 MGD green-field plant, expandable to 15 MGD. Flow from the proposed MCWRF service area is currently treated at the Village Creek Water Reclamation Facility (VCWRF). The MCWRF will relieve the collection system and will defer expansion of the VCWRF. The MCWRF will feature membrane bioreactors (MBRs). The compact MBR footprint will maximize the treatment capacity potential of the plant site should expansion beyond 15 MGD become necessary. The new facility will include flow equalization and peak flow storage, two levels of fine screens, grit removal, activated sludge biological nutrient removal (BNR), MBRs, disinfection, a new outfall structure, and supporting infrastructure. Goals of this project is to implement lessons learned from other MBR facilities and adopt innovative approaches to BNR to optimize process stability, minimize chemical use, reduce power requirements and to beneficially reuse biosolids produced at the plant. | CWT,G PR | C | \$208,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$112,000,000.00 | |
| 41 | 41 | 15052 | Gladewater | | 6,819 | Collection system upgrades will address aged and failing collection system piping that is a significant source of I&I. as well as allow compliance with TxDOT highway upgrades. 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 sewer lines identified by recently completed smoke testing and sewer condition assessment. Also sewer line and lift station relocations as required for TxDOT highway widening projects. WWTP upgrades will include sludge handling upgrades, rehabilitation of equalization pond, and electrical and control upgrades. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$3,745,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91 | 20 | 15029 | Glidden FWSD # 1 | | 875 | 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 | \$1,976,203.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,270,530.00 | |
| 89 | 20 | 15136 | Graford | | 730 | The wastewater treatment plant has multiple violations as a result of the inflow and infiltration (I/I) 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 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 | \$369,600.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$369,600.00 | |
| 96 | 20 | 15056 | Grand Saline | | 3,215 | The system has old deteriorated broken collection lines in a creek bottom area. These lines are 22-30' deep. Due to the depth, conventional replacement or repair by City crews isn't feasible. The inflow and infiltration are overwhelming the treatment plant. During and after rain events, the treatment plant outflow isn't meeting requirements. Replacement of deep collection system lines and manholes. | | PDC | \$2,470,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 107 | 15 | 15137 | Grandview | | 1,841 | The wastewater treatment plant currently has met its service life and capacity. Repairing and increasing the capacity of the current plant will be more expensive than constructing a new plant on the same site. | CWT | PDC | \$21,324,192.00 | | Yes-BC | \$21,234,192.00 | |
| 138 | 0 | 15134 | Grandview | | 1,841 | The current collection system is deteriorated and in need of major upgrades. There are broken, leaking clay lines and brick manholes that are in need of replacement. Many of the existing sanitary sewer mains in the City are clay. These clay lines are deteriorated and risk sewage backups and leaking. In addition, many of the manholes are brick and are collapsing due to change in soils and loads around them. These manholes should be replaced to avoid contamination. The replacement of these clay lines and brick manholes will reduce the amount of inflow and infiltration, therefore reducing the load on the wastewater treatment plant. | CWT | PDC | \$2,985,200.00 | | Yes-BC | \$2,204,520.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 41 | 15022 | Grapeland | | 1,489 | The project is needed primarily to allow the means to take the existing plant clarifier out of operation for needed maintenance. Other secondary needs include addition of air diffusers in the chlorine contact chamber of the plant. Provide for the ability to perform maintenance on the existing clarifier, consider WWTP expansion, and study collection system to find ways to reduce infiltration/inflow. | CWT | PDC | \$7,505,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 39 | 41 | 15138 | Greater Texoma UA | | 737 | GTUA/City of Valley View proposed project includes the reconstruct/upgrade of the current Wastewater System to include replacement of waterlines and rehabilitation of the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The intent of the project is to reduce the infiltration rate, replace leaking sewer lines to improve water loss, and increase the system capacity. | CWT | C | \$15,542,460.00 | | Yes-BC | \$4,000,000.00 | |
| 143 | 0 | 15141 | Greater Texoma UA | | 6,200 | Project is necessary to address aging infrastructure in need of replacement. Major project components include adding: new headworks equipment; a new lift station; additional aeration and sludge handling; one chlorine contact basin with associated piping, controls, and equipment. The project will provide for increasing capacity of WWTP from 0.500 MGD to 0.750 MGD to address TCEQ permitting requirements through construction of new treatment processes and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. | CWT | PDC | \$5,076,167.00 | | | | |
| 139 | 0 | 15049 | Gregory | | 2,000 | 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 WWTP. 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 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. | CWT | PADC | \$44,132,273.00 | | Yes-BC | \$150,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | 20 | 15043 | Groveton | | 1,094 | This project consists of the replacement of multiple old and deteriorating gravity sewer lines. These lines are failing and contributing to high I&I at the existing WWTP. In addition, the existing ponds at the WWTP are in need of rehabilitation including the removal of existing sludge by physical dredging or biological dredging depending on the recommendation of the EFR. Replacement of existing small diameter gravity sewer mains and rehabilitation of the existing WWTP ponds, including the removal of all sludge. Replacement of existing small diameter gravity sewer mains and rehabilitation of the existing WWTP ponds. | CWT | PDC | \$2,978,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 28 | 51 | 15114 | Guadalupe Blanco RA | | 9,388 | Projected residential development will necessitate increased wastewater collection and treatment capacity to accommodate that growth. The service area in Guadalupe County has and will continue to experience significant residential construction over the next several years. The WRF expansion and collections system improvements are necessary to capture and treat municipal wastewater influent in the high-growth areas between New Braunfels and Seguin. The expanded WRF will include a new: headworks structure, oxidation ditch, final clarifier, effluent filters, UV disinfection modules, solids dewatering process, electrical, and equipment buildings. The collection system improvements will include a new 3.5 MGD lift station and force main and gravity line upgrades. | CWT | PADC | \$44,572,780.00 | | | | |
| 49 | 35 | 15079 | Harlingen Water Works System | | 71,059 | HWWS has 27,600 active retail and wholesale water meters that are read manually on a monthly basis. Unaccounted-for water represents approximately 9% of total water production, most of which consists of apparent losses associated with under-reporting mechanical water meters that make all but six of HWWS's active meters. Customer leaks typically go unnoticed until an abnormally high water bill alerts either HWWS's customer service or the customer that a leak is present. Distribution system leaks that are not apparent at the ground surface make up the second highest source of unaccounted for water losses in the distribution system, and HWWS currently does not have an effective leak detection program to identify such leaks. The project proposes to replace 21,206 existing, active mechanical meters with electronic smart meters and associated AMI endpoints, telemetry, and software for a fully functional AMI system. | GPR | C | \$16,765,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$13,972,760.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | 30 | 15122 | Harlingen Water Works System | | 71,059 | The integrated influent lift station and headworks at HWWS's WWTP are undersized, have hydraulic design flaws that cause surcharging in the upstream collection system, and are ineffective at removing grit. The peaking factor for actual flows exceeds the WWTP's rated peaking factor by 40% or more. The proposed project includes an upsized replacement of the influent lift station with greater depth, an above-ground headworks with greater capacity and upgraded grit removal, and a new flow equalization basin to manage excess peak flows. | CWT | C | \$33,315,000.00 | | | | PIF 14344 (2023) |
| 123 | 10 | 15008 | Harlingen Water Works System | | 71,059 | Lift Station LS-76 and LS-75 that convey flow from western Harlingen and two regional wholesale customers are severely undersized, resulting in extensive collection system surcharge and recurrent overflows. Further upstream, five lift stations that pump directly to LS-55 via manifold force main experience an excessive range of operating pressure rendering them unable to deliver peak wet weather flows with all pumps running. A replacement of LS-75 and LS-76 with more than a 150% capacity increase is proposed to resolve their existing capacity deficiencies, and the manifolded upstream lift stations will be eliminated by installation of a trunk sewer and upgrade of LS-55 that will operate as the only lift station pumping into the existing force main. The improvements will resolve collection system surcharge, overflows, and extreme operational challenges during wet weather conditions. | CWT | PADC | \$21,530,000.00 | | | | PIF 14343 (2023) |
| 124 | 10 | 15119 | Harlingen Water Works System | | 71,059 | Little Creek Interceptor (LCI), HWWS's primary sewer conveying wastewater from 34 sewersheds to the WWTP, experiences severe overloading resulting in collection system overflows during heavy rainfall. Lift Station LS-19 upstream of the LCI has insufficient depth relative to its influent sewers resulting in extensive surcharge within its sewershed even in dry conditions. The undersized trunk sewers into which LS-19 and LS-20 discharge are overloaded during peak wet weather. A deeper, larger, complete replacement of the LCI will resolve its overloading, and proposed sewers connecting to the LCI will eliminate LS-2, 19, 20, 23, and 50 along with surcharging and overflows in their sewersheds and downstream sewers. LS-9 will be upgraded and its force main re-routed to the LCI to relieve overloading in LS-7 and LS-9's sewershed. | CWT | C | \$31,835,000.00 | | | | PIF 14343 (2023) |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 86 | 15045 | Hitchcock | | 7,341 | The City's wastewater collection system is in serious need of repair. The piping elements are largely beyond their useful life and need to be repaired or replaced entirely. The City is under an enforcement order from TCEQ for SSO violations and discharges to Highland Bayou that has significant bacteria water quality impairments. An improved wastewater collection system will reduce SSOs having a direct water quality benefit to receiving waters, including Highland Bayou which is impaired for bacteria and dissolved oxygen. | CWT | DC | \$27,346,250.00 | | Yes-BC | \$27,346,250.00 | |
| 106 | 16 | 15492 | Hondo | | 8,332 | TCEQ order SSO Initiative plan WWTP is experiencing overflows and TCEQ violations from dilapidated, failing equipment. East WWTP is beyond 75% capacity. Proposed project consists of potential new WWTP on west side of City, rehab and/or upgrade of East WWTP, and collection system improvements including a new trunk main serving western portion of City. Proposed WWTP improvements consist of influent pumping, mechanical screening, grit collection, classification, grit pumping, aeration basin improvements, clarifiers, blowers/mechanical aerators, return sludge pumping, disinfection, solids processing, digester improvements, solids dewatering and processing, polymer tankage and mixing, sludge removal from existing process basins, process piping, paving and misc concrete flatwork and sitework, RAS pumping, and collection system improvements. Detailed decisions and configurations to be determined during engineering feasibility study & report as funded and required by CWSRF. Project will also include asset management plan. | | PDC | \$39,753,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | 30 | 15153 | Houston | | 3,563,653 | On April 1, 2021, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas approved a consent decree between the City of Houston, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Texas to improve Houston's wastewater system. The Decree requires completion of Early Action Projects which includes the evaluation and possible renewal/rehabilitation or replacement of lift stations throughout the system. Rehabilitation of existing wastewater lift stations (LS) within the City's Combined Utility System. Aging facilities require renewal or replacement of core components (electrical, mechanical, structural, flow control and monitoring) to restore designed function and performance. Rehabilitation of LS addresses direct and contributing factors to sanitary sewer overflows, and is a component of the Consent Decree entered into by the City, US Dept of Justice/EPA and State of Texas/TCEQ to address unpermitted SSOs. | CWT | C | \$44,000,000.00 | | | | |
| 62 | 30 | 15154 | Houston | | 3,563,653 | On April 1, 2021, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas approved a consent decree between the City of Houston, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Texas to improve Houston's wastewater system. The Decree requires completion of Early Action Projects which includes the evaluation and possible renewal or replacement of force mains throughout the system. Rehabilitation/replacement of existing wastewater force mains (FM) within the City's Combined Utility System. Aging facilities require renewal or replacement to restore designed function and performance. Rehabilitation of FM addresses direct and contributing factors to sanitary sewer overflows, and is a component of the Consent Decree entered into by the City, US Dept of Justice/EPA and State of Texas/TCEQ to address unpermitted SSOs. | CWT | C | \$44,000,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|-----------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|--|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 108 | 15 | 15083 | Huntsville | TX0022373 | 7,265 | Rehabilitation of the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Process Improvement. The proposed plan replacement consists of a new headworks to be built above grade to allow enough head for proposed and future processes. The headworks will consist of state of the art twin mechanical bar screens and twin grit units to allow for 100% redundancy. The proposed main treatment process will consist of a SBR process but with a modern approach as to process control and automation. The existing chlorine contact unit will be kept in service and a new train mirroring the existing is proposed. Finally two screw press sludge dewatering units are being proposed. The need for the additional third digester will be evaluated in the preliminary engineering stages. | CWT | PADC | \$54,785,000.00 | | | | |
| 122 | 10 | 15146 | Ingleside | TX0020401 | 9,554 | Additional funds are being requested for the construction, and commissioning of a new wastewater treatment facility and decommissioning of the existing facility for the disadvantaged community of the City of Ingleside. As we've progressed through the design phase we've refined the proposed design, that, in addition to the unprecedented rise in inflation has left a funding shortfall from the funds previously committed. Major components of the project will consist of an automatic bar screen, grit removal, fine bubble aeration, double clarifiers, sludge thickener, chemical disinfection, a belt filter press, sludge drying beds, high efficiency blowers, generator, new office & lab building and the decommissioning and removal of the existing treatment plant. | CWT | C | \$10,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$900,000.00 | PIFs 12254 (2018), 12231 (2017), 9147 (2012) |
| 4 | 81 | 15168 | Jacksonville | TX0100587 | 14,029 | The City closed an existing wastewater treatment plant several years ago and has not replaced the lost capacity from that plant closure. They have exceeded 90% flow limit for 3 years. They have been cited by TCEQ for collection system overflows. The proposed project consists of the upgrade and expansion of the City's Double Creek WWTP to increase capacity and will also include an equalization basin for excess flows. The plant has exceeded the 90% flow limit for over three (3) years and has been cited by the TCEQ and is also under enforcement for collection system overflows. The City closed an existing wastewater treatment plant several years ago and has not replaced the lost capacity from that plant closure. The preparation of an Asset Management Plan is also included as part of this project. | CWT | PADC | \$11,895,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$25,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|------------------------|-----------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | 40 | 15044 | Jefferson | | 1,883 | Existing failing and undersized gravity sewer lines are significant sources of I&I and contribute to high flows at the WWTP as well as operation problems including clogging and sewer backups and overflows. Project will upgrade existing lift stations and gravity sewer lines within the existing sanitary sewer collection system. | CWT | PDC | \$4,290,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 7 | 70 | 15047 | Jefferson Co WCID # 10 | TX0111589 | 5,500 | The Neches River Project is needed to address an ongoing TCEQ compliance issue with wastewater treatment plant permit parameters. The District wishes to keep the natural wastewater treatment plant system (cost efficient and eco-friendly) and relocate the discharge outfall to a larger body of water. The current discharge outfall Rodair Gulley is also used as the primary stormwater drainage basin for the Central Gardens Unincorporated Area. Removing the wastewater effluent allows for more stormwater to be handled in the drainage system. The new discharge outfall at the Neches River will allow the Jefferson County WCID 10 to consistently comply with the TPDES Permit. The Jefferson County WCID 10 is under TCEQ enforcement with an Agreed Order for permit noncompliance specifically E. coli and Ammonia Nitrogen. The District utilizes a natural treatment plant which includes a 26-acre pond system followed by a 7-acre rock reed filter (submerged wetlands) for tertiary treatment. This project in The current discharge outfall Rodair Gulley/Taylor Bayou is on the 303 (d) list for oxygen impairment. The Board of Directors looked at various options to comply with the enforcement action and decided to stay with the current natural treatment system (energy efficient and eco-friendly) and re-route the outfall to the Neches River. The Neches River is not on the 303 (d) list. In February 2023 the Jefferson County WCID 10 received a TCEQ draft permit authorizing the Neches River as a new discharge outfall and also includes a disinfection and de-chlorination basin. The Jefferson County WCID 10 has received the USACOE 404 Permit and is working with Energy Transfer (Sunoco) and Entergy for the two-mile force main route to the Neches River. This project includes relocation of a wastewater treatment plant discharge and construction of a disinfection basin, lift station and two-mile force main due to TCEQ Enforcement/Agreed Order. | CWT | C | \$9,340,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|----------|-----------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 31 | 15104 | Junction | TX0021075 | 2,507 | The City has had TCEQ enforcement actions issued to correct their operations. The City has also had several members of the public express concerns with the existing plant at a TCEQ mandated public hearing. The City of Junction wastewater treatment plant currently consists of five (5) lagoons in series and a DAF unit to treat all of the city's waste. The City has a history of violating their TCEQ discharge permit with high E-coli concentrations being discharged into the Llano River. The City has been cited several times for this and has had trouble renewing their TPDES permit due to public hearings and a history of violating their permit. The proposed project mainly consists of installing and implementing a chlorine (Sodium bisulfate) contact chamber and aeration equipment, metering pumps, and other minor miscellaneous items required to treat the raw effluent to a higher quality in order to ensure that the City stays in compliance with their TPDES discharge permit. The WWTP is also in need of general rehab and improvements. The bar screen, headworks, and effluent flow measuring device need to be refurbished. City-Wide Sanitary Sewer Asset Management Plan. | CWT | DC | \$555,000.00 | | | | |
| 78 | 22 | 15048 | Justin | | 4,441 | The City of Justin outgrew their existing wastewater treatment facility. The City has recently joined TRA (Trinity River Authority) and plans on connecting the entire City's wastewater to the Denton Creek Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The City of Northlake is building a line to IH-35 where the City of Justin could connect. This project is thought to be a regional solution to wastewater as there would be connections from City of Northlake along the line where Justin is planning to build. Building this sewer line would eliminate the existing WWTP and provide Justin relief from maintaining the WWTP. The original application included a plant expansion as the growth has necessitated the expansion planning; however, this sewer line would replace that expansion and saves the City millions over the previously contemplated WWTP. Also this eliminates a WWTP in the Denton Creek basin. The project will include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | ADC | \$26,243,320.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | 25 | 15039 | Keene | TX0106291 | 6,266 | Inflow & infiltration and sewer overflows. The proposed project includes replacing approximately 10,000 linear feet of old, deteriorated clay sewer line and lift station improvements. The City has had to complete numerous emergency sewer line repairs due to collapsed clay sewer lines. | CWT | PADC | \$2,235,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,000,000.00 | |
| 25 | 51 | 15015 | Kemp | TX0023396 | 1,117 | The need for the project is to provide the City with needed increase in treatment capacity, improved operability, and more ease of maintenance. The City's existing WWTP is expected to be challenged with regard to capacity in the near future. Additionally, there are components of the existing plant that do not function in an efficient, and/or operator friendly, manner. The existing plant was last renovated in 2005. The plant was constructed within the same footprint as the original Imhoff plant. Some of the old Imhoff components are still in place but not of use for the current plant operations. There are sand filters in the current plant and they have never functioned properly. The City wishes to remove the sand filters from the plant treatment regime and replace them with some newer technology. The current plant has mechanical aerators and the City wishes to replace them with pneumatic aeration. The City would also like to consider replacement of the existing plant with a completely new plant. For this option, consideration should be given to constructing the new plant within the existing plant property versus acquiring new property for the new plant. Portions of the existing collection system is Clay Tile Pipe. This pipe causes excessive maintenance and I&I for the City. There is approximately 29,000 linear feet of clay tile pipe that needs to be replaced. There are two existing lift stations that are under sized and burn up pump motors and electronics, which need to be upgraded. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PADC | \$16,700,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | 25 | 15003 | Kingsland MUD | | 7,400 | The facility will replace the existing 10,000 gpd steel septage pretreatment facility which was constructed in 2006. The existing facility is corroded and is in immediate need of structural repairs. KMUD solicited an engineering design proposal in early 2023 and anticipates bidding the project in late 2023 with substantial completion in early 2025. The project includes a new concrete septage pretreatment facility to include screening, grit removal, aeration, clarification, and sludge drying beds with a capacity of 20,000 gpd; and necessary LCRA permitted water quality controls. The facility serves as a regional disposal site for septage haulers and facilitates maintenance of OSSFs in the unincorporated Llano and Burnet County areas. Treated effluent from the facility is discharged into KMUD's Main WWTP. The solids are processed and recycled at KMUD's adjacent sludge composting facility where they are sold to the public for landscaping. | CWT | PDC | \$9,600,000.00 | | | | |
| 11 | 66 | 15066 | La Marque | | 18,030 | The City currently has 4-5 times increase in flow during wet weather conditions, which overloads rainwater into the system causing multiple SSO conditions. We are currently completing some pipeline restoration, but need to perform much more work. It is our intention to reduce SSO over the next 5-10 years by sealing the system and controlling or stopping Inflow and Infiltration. An Asset Management Program with this project, covering all facilities such as lift stations and the WWTP (currently under redesign and expansion) and the Collection System. It is our intention to reduce SSO over the next 5-10 years by sealing the system and controlling or stopping Inflow and Infiltration. Perform CCTV and pipeline replacement or CIPP pipeline rehabilitation to reduce Inflow and Infiltration into the sanitary sewer system. Perform CCTV inspection in 10 miles of pipeline, and either repair by Cured-in-place-pipe technology or replace if needed. | CWT | PDC | \$10,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$10,000,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 65 | 15007 | La Porte | | 35,124 | Area suffers from infiltration and inflow. The project includes extending gravity sewer lines to eliminate nine (9) aging sanitary lift stations with a single lift station and force main for a net reduction of eight (8) lift stations. The service area affected suffers from inflow and infiltration. Construction of 1 lift station with motor controls and generator, replacement of approximately 20,000 feet of gravity sewer main, 67 manholes, approximately 8,100 linear feet of 12-inch forcemain and approximately 1,800 linear feet of 6 and 8-inch forcemain. Installation of storm sewers and paving along Coupland Drive (funded with local funds). | CWT | C | \$26,276,160.00 | | Yes-BC | | |
| 67 | 28 | 15011 | Lago Vista | | 8,769 | This is a dual purpose project. It includes an increase in plant capacity from 1.0 MGD to 1.5 MGD, and a change in the treatment process to switch from Type 2 to Type 1 effluent. This would help the City save approximately 400,000 gallons per month in treated potable water. Rehabilitation of the existing headworks, replacement of aeration equipment, expansion of the disinfection equipment, adding a new filter structure, and modifications to the solids processing equipment, including adding a new sludge holding tank. This project will include an Asset Management plan. | CWT | DC | \$27,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$27,000,000.00 | |
| 85 | 21 | 15013 | Lago Vista | | 6,935 | This project will prevent the inadvertent discharge of effluent into Lake Travis avoiding a public health episode. It is currently 20 years old, and the pit liner is in disrepair. There are several rips and tears above the freeboard, and is at risk of leaking Type 2 effluent into a stream that runs beside it, which ultimately drains into Lake Travis. The City irrigates their golf course from this effluent pond, and also pumps it up to another effluent pond. This pond was not constructed with maintenance in mind, and as a result, there are significant algae blooms that occur regularly. This has also caused severe issues with the Golf Course irrigation system. The City's Effluent Pond #17 is the main detention facility for treated Type 2 effluent water. This project involves the repair and rehabilitation of the City's Effluent Pond #17. Project to include: clean, reline, and add two weir walls with associated plumbing. Given the environmentally sensitive location of this pond, this will prevent the City from unintentionally discharging Type 2 effluent directly into Lake Travis, and also allow for the safe removal of any algae build up that occurs. The project includes an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | DC | \$11,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$11,000,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 51 | 15135 | Lindsay | TX0025097 | 1,257 | The City is currently operating under the interim phase of their discharge permit. The interim permitted flow is 0.1 MGD and the final phase permitted flow is 0.2 MGD. The existing wastewater treatment plant capacity has exceeded the "75/90" TCEQ Rule for wastewater treatment plant expansion in Chapter 305, Paragraph 126, of the Texas Administrative Code. TCEQ requires the planning phase to begin if the flows recorded at the wastewater treatment plant have exceeded 90% of the rated capacity of the plant, which happened in April 2021. A new WWTP rated for 0.2 MGD is proposed for the City. The existing wastewater treatment plant capacity has exceeded the "75/90" TCEQ Rule for wastewater treatment plant expansion. Proposed project to include: Expansion of existing WWTP to include: Aeration Basin; Concrete Digester and/or sludge drying beds; Aeration Equipment including blowers, air piping, diffusers and related appurtenances; Plant piping, including RAS/WAS System; Concrete clarifier; Clarifier equipment; New sludge pump and piping; Equipment control building; UV vault and piping; Site electrical; Replacement of manholes to reduce the demand for POTW capacity through efficiency. The City is planning to implement an Asset Management Plan as part of this project. | | PDC | \$7,475,500.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | 21 | 15117 | Log Cabin | | 749 | The City of Log Cabin has had TCEQ violations that inform the town that its wastewater treatment plant does not maintain proper aeration in the tanks due to the tanks having a high amount of sludge. The next violation was having outdated pumps in the equalization tank. This is the effect of only one of the two pumps in the equalization tank working. The following violation is failure to maintain piping between treatment plants. There is evidence of broken piping between the treatment units and the trust block is in poor condition. The rehabilitation of the wastewater preliminary treatment (WWPT) will include the construction of a new bar screen, rotating industrial fine screen to help remove wastewater components. A settling basin is also planned for the proposed project. Also, two new pumps will be installed in the flow equalization tank to pump wastewater from the screens up to the surface level of the facility. New yard piping is proposed from the WWPT, wastewater secondary treatment, and clarifier tanks. The WWPT rehabilitation consists of a bar screen, rotating industrial screen, addition of a wastewater primary settling tank that aids in the removal sludge, grease, and organic solids. The building of two drying beds will be involved in the WWTP rehabilitation. Sludge will be removed from the wastewater in the preliminary treatment phase of the treatment process. | CWT | PDC | \$570,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | 27 | 15124 | Loraine | | 602 | The current collection system facilities are lacking compliance in the areas mentioned below. This project will correct the issues listed and allow upgrades to the system to meet TCEQ requirements. The project will include improvements to two existing lift stations within the system and improving undersized, deteriorated collection lines. It will include sludge removal and repair of the WWTP lagoons and irrigation disposal equipment. Repairing and/or replacement of the existing terminal lift station located at the WWTP, and repair of the irrigation center pivot used for effluent disposal, as these too have been in service for 20 years and requires repair/replacement of deteriorated components. The aging collection system infrastructure imposes a burden of frequent maintenance, and inflow and infiltration of excess groundwater into the collection system. This project will help update the system to upsize any remaining 4-inch diameter pipe and limit manhole spacing to a max 500 linear feet TCEQ requirements. | | PDC | \$3,800,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$2,700,000.00 | |
| 36 | 46 | 15139 | Los Fresnos | | 6,280 | The City's existing municipal wastewater collection system consists of sections of old vitrified clay pipe (VCP) lines, fractured PVC pipes, and multiple dilapidated sewer manholes. All of these are the main causes of infiltration and inflow (I&I) and in some cases sanitary sewer overflow. Excess I&I creates excessive costs during wastewater treatment but most importantly creates human health safety hazards. The need is to rehabilitate (repair or replace) pipelines and manholes to reduce I&I and substantially reduce the amount of energy used to process wastewater. Proposing wastewater improvements which include rehabilitation of existing wastewater infrastructure. Rehabilitate approx. 27,000 LF of existing Clay Sanitary Sewer Lines and rehabilitate approximately forty (40) manholes. | CWT | C | \$5,538,618.00 | 70% | | | |
| 111 | 13 | 15085 | Lower Valley WD | | 93,061 | The project area has two components. First, the proposal is to replace old existing sewer lines that services 52 residents. Second, the proposal is to install and connect 24 new residents to the new collection system and expand those services. This will decommission those septic tanks. | CWT | C | \$3,945,832.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 112 | 13 | 15086 | Lower Valley WD | | 93,061 | Area is not currently served by collection system. The project's goal is to connect the current population which is currently on a septic system to the District's sanitary sewer system. The District proposes to install 2,369 L.F. of new 8" PVC along with nine 48" manholes. This sewer system is expected to connect to 9 total 4" PVC sewer service lines. | CWT | DC | \$1,309,498.00 | | | | |
| 114 | 12 | 15070 | Lower Valley WD | | 93,061 | The project area is not currently being served by the District's sewer system. The District proposes to install lines to expand services and improve pressure. | CWT | DC | \$424,838.00 | | | | |
| 118 | 11 | 15087 | Lower Valley WD | | 93,061 | Area is not currently served by collection system. The project is in the planning phase. This project would be essential to connect the current and future system to the new proposed waste water treatment plant in the Fabens area on property owned by the District. The project consists on approximately 30,500 LF of 15" in sewer lines including 61 manholes and 1 lift station. | CWT | C | \$36,815,760.00 | | | | |
| 119 | 11 | 15088 | Lower Valley WD | | 93,061 | Area is not currently served by a collection system. This project area consists of 2 subdivisions: Valle Bonito and Las Misiones. There are approximately 161 properties that will benefit from the wastewater line extensions in order to be able to service existing residents within this area with approximately 145 yard lines. | CWT | DC | \$5,439,030.00 | | | | |
| 116 | 11 | 15032 | Manor | TX0137448 | 18,285 | The proposed project is critical for growth and development in Travis County, primarily in the cities of Manor and Elgin and within the Cottonwood, Willow and Elm Creek watersheds. The proposed East Travis Regional project consists of 27" and 36" trunk mains 3.7 MGD of wastewater treatment capacity to serve the eastern region of Travis County including portions of the cities of Manor and Elgin. | CWT | PADC | \$124,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$100,000.00 | PIF 72924 (2010) |
| 23 | 52 | 15041 | Marshall | | 23,091 | System lift stations have experienced failure and overflows. The collection system as a whole is subject to documented SSOs and large I&I volumes. Project includes: Analysis of existing collection system including analysis of failures and determination of critical exposures for SSO and I&I; Targeted rehabilitation of the most critical lift station, force main, and gravity sewer to prevent SSO and I&I; and Upgrades including electrical, control, emergency power, pump, force main, and gravity sewer line upgrades. | | PADC | \$10,350,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | 31 | 15120 | Mason | | 2,114 | By completing the proposed upgrades to the collection system, the City will be able to consistently meet capture and transport wastewater efficiently to the wastewater treatment plant and significantly reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows in the collection system. The City of Mason needs to replace and rehabilitate multiple components of its collection system by installing a new lift station, rehabilitate seven (7) lift stations within the City, and replace approximately 5,000 LF of sewer collection line. The existing lift station pumps are planned to be replaced with new submersible pumps with VFDs and controls. The system piping has experienced severe infiltration and inflow due to the age and deterioration of the collection system and is need of replacement. The area of the proposed lift station contains elevation challenges and shallow collection lines, leading to near overflow of existing manholes in this area. A new lift station is proposed to improve existing collection line depths and reduce the potential risk of sewer overflows. | | PDC | \$10,823,360.00 | | Yes-BC | \$10,000,000.00 | |
| 63 | 29 | 15121 | Miles | | 870 | The effluent from the WWTP is currently land applied at a nearby site via a TLAP permit. The WWTP is nearing its useful life and in need of upgrade and/or replacement and the City wants to evaluate improvements needed to the WWTP and its collection system. The City owns and operates a WWTP that consists of an imhoff tank and lagoon system. Completion of an Asset Management Plan will be included in this project. | | P | \$300,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$300,000.00 | |
| 99 | 20 | 15095 | Military Highway WSC | | 23,027 | These upgrades are need to maintain and provide service for the growing service area of Military Highway Water Supply Corporation (MHWSC). MHWSC will rehabilitate 10 existing lift stations which are in need of maintenance and operational upgrades. The rehabilitation of these lift stations includes the replacement of pumps and motors along with mechanical and electrical components. | | PDC | \$3,256,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$400,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 46 | 15115 | Millsap | | 414 | Most of the local residences have privately owned and maintained onsite sanitary sewer facilities (OSSF) which do not meet the minimum lot size requirements. The proposed project would reduce the number of OSSFs within the City and in a confined area; therefore, it would reduce the number of potential health hazards from the private OSSFs. The project consists of installing a new wastewater system in the City of Millsap. Currently there is not an existing wastewater system infrastructure within the City. The new system would consist of a lagoon WWTP, approximately 60,000 linear feet of collection and force main sewer lines, lift stations, manholes, connections, etc. | | PADC | \$8,692,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$8,692,000.00 | |
| 84 | 21 | 15053 | Mineola | | 4,515 | Collection system upgrades will address aged and failing collection system piping and appurtenances that contribute to a significant amount of Inflow & Infiltration (I&I). This will further improve the efficiency of the wastewater treatment facility and prevent MCL violations and deficiencies. Wastewater collection system assessment and upgrades to include smoke testing of the existing wastewater collection system, improvements to lift stations, upgrades to collection system sewer lines to replace aging and failing infrastructure that are a significant source if I&I. This project will have an Asset Management Plan. | | PDC | \$5,500,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 135 | 2 | 15071 | Monahans | | 6,953 | Much of the existing wastewater treatment plant equipment is approaching the end of its useful life and is presenting increasing operational and maintenance issues for staff. The City's WWTP consists of an influent screen, a single oxidation ditch, two clarifiers, and solids handling through sludge drying beds. The WWTP was constructed over 40 years ago and faces numerous operational challenges associated with the age and remaining useful life of the facility. The City is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater system by making screening, clarifier, pump station, oxidation ditch aerator, solids handling, and electrical and SCADA improvements at the wastewater treatment plant. The project will include development of an Asset Management Plan. | | PDC | \$8,702,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$8,702,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 72 | 25 | 15145 | Moran | | 178 | Clay sewer lines are brittle and subject to cracking or completely breaking. This in turns allows inflow and infiltration (I&I) to enter the collection system and can cause sewer backups into homes. This project consists of replacing clay sewer lines throughout the City. | | PDC | \$500,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$350,000.00 | |
| 92 | 20 | 15109 | Moulton | | 980 | The wastewater facility consists of two treatment plants, the north plant and the south plant. One plant has recently been decommissioned, therefore we are only able to process 121,000 opposed to our permit for 242,000 gallons per day. The operational plant is processing at maximum capacity on a daily basis. Each plant is designed to process 121,000 gallons per day. The north plant is the older plant and is located in the 100-year flood plain. When the river floods because of large rain events, the north plant and its drying beds, are flooded and the plant contents are washed into the river. The CWSFR program improvements include north plant demolition, abandonment, site restoration, splitter box with force main from lift station, new 121,000 GPD plant, belt filter press, building for sludge management, effluent discharge system improvements, lab, control, electrical building, power generation set w/auto transfer switch and yard piping. | | PDC | \$8,200,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 104 | 16 | 15147 | Mount Vernon | | 2,662 | The City was most recently cited for effluent violations by TCEQ in 2021. (Docket No. 2021-0853-MWD-E, Enforcement Case No. 60969) The alleged violations were for failure to meet effluent discharge parameters and monitoring requirements. The violations were associated with Total Ammonia Nitrogen daily average concentrations above the limit for the months of March, April, June, September, and October of 2020. The City has been previously cited by TCEQ for failures to meet effluent discharge parameters, most notably ammonia. Reducing I&I by replacing deteriorated portions of the collection system increases the treatment plant's ability to properly treat the wastewater prior to discharge. Plant improvements include replacement of aging aerators in the oxidation ditch, construction of a third final clarifier, construction of tertiary treatment units, improvements to the sludge processing and treatment units, and the installation of SCADA equipment. An Asset Management Plan will be included as a part of the project. | | DC | \$7,571,835.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-------------|-----------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | 20 | 15040 | Nacogdoches | | 52,250 | The existing interceptor is old, deteriorating, and undersized. These interceptor lines are the main collection lines that feed the WWTP. Replace and upgrade the existing Bonita/Lanana sewer interceptor. Proposed line size varies from 24" to 48". Project includes all creek crossings, railroad crossings, land/easement acquisition, survey, etc. This project is Phase 1 of a multi-phase upgrade. | | PADC | \$18,413,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 18 | 56 | 15027 | New Ulm WSC | TX0114880 | 300 | Excessive rusting due to the last rehab, the walls are not thick enough to be blasted again and re-coated. The existing package plant was installed in 1995 and is nearing its life expectancy. It was rehabilitated ten (10) years ago and there was some concern that the remaining thickness of the walls would not withstand another rehab. Since this is a steel plant, there is a lot of visible rust. The new plant would consist of a concrete aeration basin, concrete clarifier, concrete chlorination basis, and concrete digester. | CWT | DC | \$1,895,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 130 | 5 | 15021 | Newport MUD | | 12,198 | To mitigate potential for sanitary sewer overflows, damage to the system, maintain operations and decrease inflow and infiltration into the system, which will potentially lighten loads at lift stations and the wastewater treatment plant. The sanitary sewer system experiences increase in flows in rain events. During these events, some lift stations within the system reach capacity and cause sewage system backups and at the wastewater treatment plant observed flow rates spike. In addition to increase wet weather flows, the sanitary system is approaching the end of its design life and structural deficiencies have been identified by television inspections. This project will consist of rehabilitating sanitary sewer system components that have been determined to have highest priority need of rehabilitation. The project will focus on trenchless rehabilitation of sanitary sewer main lines and manholes utilizing the best technologies for each unique deficiency. | | PDC | \$6,000,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-----------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 30 | 15018 | North Texas MWD | | 81,383 | Muddy Creek WWTP has exceeded the MCL for E-Coli a total of six (6) times in the last five years. All occurrences were documented during peak flow events. The primary objective of this project is to expand the MCWWTP to a full buildout capacity of AADF of 12.5 MGD and P2HF of 37.5 MGD while maximizing the use of the existing assets at the plant. The MCWWTP Expansion Facility Improvements include expansion of influent pumping capacity, primary and secondary treatment trains, tertiary filtration, and disinfection, as well as replacement of the solids dewatering equipment to accommodate the increased design loading and anticipated stricter Total Phosphorus limit associated with the 12.5 MGD expansion. A new operations building is also included to provide additional office and laboratory space to conduct plant operators. Secondary objectives of this project address concerns with BOD loading capacity and insufficient disinfection. This project will address inadequacies in capacity, disinfection dose, and unequal treatment across channels in the UV system. | | C | \$112,715,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-----------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 102 | 18 | 15028 | North Texas MWD | | 124,589 | Data shows that the City of Frisco's population has constantly grown over the past decade and will likely continue this trend into the future. The continual development in areas of the City will require increased reliable service from the WWTP to accommodate its growth. After treatment, effluent from the Panther Creek WWTP discharges into Panther Creek approximately 2.5 miles upstream of Lake Lewisville (a drinking water lake), therefore, plant expansion is critical. The WWTP Data shows that the City of Frisco's population has constantly grown over the past decade and will likely continue this trend into the future. The Panther Creek WWTP was constructed in two phases in 2006 and 2009. The WWTP currently has a permitted discharge capacity of 10 MGD annual average daily flow (AADF) and 30 MDG peak two-hour flow. In order to keep pace with the increasing wastewater treatment flow demands, the flow capacity of the WWTP will need to increase. The goal of the project is to expand the plant The project includes: installation of influent flow meters in a vault; primary clarifier with associated sludge and scum pumps; aeration basin with BNR capabilities; blower building; chemical tank to feed acetic acid to support the biological removal of phosphorous; secondary clarifier; new secondary sludge pump station; filters; ultraviolet (UV) disinfection; and odor control facilities. Improvements to the solids dewatering facility include; installation of new screw presses; polymer feed system; and new WAS storage tank. The project also includes the expansion of the Operations Building, and the construction of a maintenance facility. This project also includes improvements to electrical and instrumentation and Control Systems to support the plant expansion which will include the installation of a Main Electrical Building, transformers, two generators and new fiber optic. Project includes an Asset Management Plan. | | C | \$124,520,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-----------------|-----------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | 6 | 15058 | O'Donnell | | 714 | By completing the proposed upgrades to the collection system, the City will be able to consistently meet capture and transport wastewater efficiently to the wastewater treatment plant. The City needs to replace and rehabilitate all components of its collection system. Upgrades include: replace about 39,000 LF of sewer collection line replacement of small diameter gravity sewer 12" and smaller. The system piping has experienced severe infiltration and inflow (I/I) due to the age and deterioration of the collection system and is need of replacement. | CWT | PADC | \$16,003,870.00 | | Yes-BC | \$16,004,000.00 | |
| 20 | 53 | 15100 | Orangefield WSC | TX0129313 | 6,531 | As part of the TMDL report of cleaning up the Cow Bayou, the point source pollution into the Cow Bayou is being relocated to nearby state waters. This project will relocate the existing Orangefield WSC WWTP effluent outfall to the Sabine River. Demolition at the existing outfall is proposed with proposed piping and new effluent outfall. | CWT | PDC | \$5,100,000.00 | | | | |
| 145 | 0 | 15152 | Pasadena | | 50,000 | Existing sanitary system was built in 1920's and this aging system is past its replacement cycle and can fail anytime causing pollution and damages to the ground water and estuaries. The sanitary sewer length of approximately 250 miles within the area and this replacement plan will identify the locations of imminent failure and replace as needed. The replacement length is approximately 20% of sanitary sewer length for this proposed replacement project. | CWT | PDC | \$118,103,858.00 | | | | |
| 52 | 32 | 15082 | Pearsall | TX0032719 | 9,346 | Install new sanitary sewer service and eliminate the need for individual on-site sewage facilities, and the risks associated with OSSF degradation, maintenance concerns, and potentially broken or non-functioning systems. This project includes providing sanitary sewer service to homes and businesses on the east side of I-35 business road, along with two new lift stations and a force main. Project will provide service laterals for the newly annexed properties along I-35 BL. Completion of an Asset Management Plan for the wastewater system. Any remaining funds toward WWTP rehabilitation. | CWT | AC | \$8,636,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 113 | 15123 | Pecos | | 12,673 | By completing the improvements to the wastewater treatment plant, the City will be able to consistently meet the permit discharge requirements for the anticipated increased population. The City's existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is permitted for 1.6 million gallons per day (MGD) and discharges its effluent into the Pecos River. The facility utilizes a lagoon treatment system. To address the more stringent discharge limits, the improvements will include replacing the existing lagoon system with a biological nutrient removal (BNR) system followed by a membrane bioreactor (MBR). A chlorination and dechlorination system will be added for disinfection. The proposed project will expand the capacity to 3.5 MGD. As part of this scope, a new water conservation and an Asset Management Plan will be developed. | CWT | C | \$40,158,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$40,158,000.00 | |
| 131 | 5 | 15093 | Pflugerville | | 64,007 | Replacement of existing interceptors that do not currently have sufficient capacity to meet projected peak flows. 12-inch interceptor along Gilleland Creek will be replaced with 15-inch, and 15-inch interceptor along Great Basin Avenue will be replaced with 18-inch. Request also includes funds for an update to the city's Wastewater Master Plan and a Downtown Wastewater Utility Study which will assess replacement and upsizing of wastewater facilities to maintain system reliability and compliance with capacity requirements. | CWT | PADC | \$10,080,000.00 | | | | |
| 132 | 5 | 15094 | Pflugerville | | 64,007 | The project is being undertaken to ensure the system has capacity to efficiently serve areas of increased demand. 1.0-MGD lift station and 12" force main and a 48/42/36" interceptor serving the southern portion of the Cottonwood West Basin. | CWT | PADC | \$50,800,000.00 | | | | |
| 133 | 5 | 15098 | Pflugerville | | 64,007 | Rehabilitation of collection system infrastructure in several locations to bring the system up to current design standards and improve system efficiency. Includes upsizing of existing lines, pipe encasement, and assessment of needs in areas identified in the most recent wastewater master plan. | CWT | PDC | \$10,000,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 100 | 15151 | Port Lavaca | | 11,259 | The project is needed to address a current non-compliance issue with the TCEQ. The project is to expand the City's Lynn's Bayou WWTP from 2 MGD to 4 MGD. This expansion project will include construction of the following: Headworks, grit basin and flow splitter box; Anoxic Basins; Aeration basins with fine bubble diffusers; final clarifiers and flow splitter box; RAS pump station; WAS pump station; UV disinfection; new office/lab building; modifications to existing circular WWTP; modifications to existing sludge dewatering beds; and modifications to existing Parshall flume. | CWT | PDC | \$33,610,760.50 | | | | |
| 14 | 61 | 15149 | Presidio County | | 6,975 | These areas either have no wastewater service or the service is inadequate. These services are necessary to prevent public health concerns and disease outbreaks. This project will provide wastewater services to those areas in the county who do not have centralized wastewater service. There are also elements of these projects that call for rehabilitation of existing wastewater systems. These projects will benefit low-income residents who are vulnerable to water borne diseases and health problems. Project includes: New wastewater system for unincorporated area of Shafter.; levy repair and acequia restoration project in unincorporated area of Redford; flood study & flood control project for the City; extension of wastewater services to underserved areas of the City and rehabilitation of deteriorating wastewater infrastructure and restoration of ox-bow lakes along the Rio Grande River to store flood water. The project also includes a tree planting program that is a Categorical Green project. | | DC | \$13,700,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 141 | 0 | 15020 | Rayburn Country MUD | | 2,976 | Plant expansion for future growth, generators to provide required back up power. New lift stations will provide adequate and reliable system capacities by replacing deteriorated lift stations. WWTP Expansion. WWTP SCADA improvements. Rehabilitation of drying beds. for sludge container. Replacement of six lift stations. Emergency generators for fifteen lift stations. New WWTP Shop Building. | | PADC | \$8,255,564.00 | | Yes-BC | \$100,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 128 | 5 | 15080 | Red River Authority | | 240 | The existing plant is over its Effective Useful Life. Concrete walls of plant are showing major degradation. Due to failing rakes and icing, an excursion occurred in 2021. The project will replace the existing 30,000 GPD package wastewater treatment plant. A foundation will be set and a new package wastewater treatment plant of at least 30,000 GPD will be installed. Package plant should have mechanical functions installed as part of the package (rakes, clarifier, etc). A mechanical bar screen will be part of the plant installed at head of plant. Field piping and electricity will be routed to the new plant. Additional appurtenances installed as necessary. Old package plant will be decommissioned. | | DC | \$610,000.00 | | | | |
| 82 | 21 | 15084 | Redwater | | 4,356 | The sanitary sewer plant is aged and failing. Many components have reached the end of operational service life and must be replaced. Upgrades are required to protect the environment and human health from potentially contaminated site conditions and effluent discharges. The WWTP experiences Infiltration and Inflow (I&I). Condition assessment and targeted rehabilitation of the collection system is necessary to reduce I&I and reduce loading of stormwater runoff at the WWTP. Condition assessment and targeted rehabilitation of the collection system is necessary to reduce I&I and reduce loading of stormwater runoff at the WWTP. Replacement of aged and failing components of the WWTP and condition assessment and targeted rehabilitation of the collection system. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | | PDC | \$5,740,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 57 | 30 | 15059 | Riverside | | 639 | The existing sanitary sewer infrastructure for the City of Riverside is a lagoon pond system that is severely outdated and under-sized to meet the city's growing wastewater treatment demands. A new 0.140 conventional wastewater treatment plant will be of great benefit to the entire population of the city, as well as meet their future wastewater treatment capacity needs. | CWT | PDC | \$2,600,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$150,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-----------------|---------|------------|--|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 47 | 35 | 15099 | Roaring Springs | | 231 | By completing the proposed upgrades to the collection system, the City will be able to consistently meet capture and transport wastewater efficiently to the wastewater treatment plant. This project will include the replacement of approximately 2,500 linear feet of wastewater sewer lines with the construction of six new manholes for access to the lines. Changes in grading may also be necessary as a result of the new sewer lines. The City is also requesting rehabilitation of their existing irrigation discharge system. | CWT,G PR | PDC | \$1,540,500.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,540,500.00 | |
| 48 | 35 | 15016 | Runaway Bay | | 1,590 | The wastewater collection system currently experiences a number of sanitary sewer overflows that flow into Lake Bridgeport, creating a potentially significant environmental problem. There are a number of capacity restrictions and facilities in poor condition as well throughout the system. The emergency wastewater recommendations consist of the following projects: 1. Runaway Bay Drive 15/18-inch Gravity Main Replacement; 2. Tryall Lift Station Rehabilitation and Expansion; 3. WWTP Improvements; 4. Port-O-Call Drive 12-inch Gravity Main Replacement; 5. Runaway Bay SSES; 6. Jim Walters Drive East 12-inch Gravity Main Replacement; 7. Jim Walters Drive West 12-inch Gravity Main Replacement; 8. Northwest Manhole Replacement; 9. SCADA System Upgrades; and 10. Long-Term Rehabilitation and Collection System Master Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$6,625,000.00 | | | | |
| 17 | 59 | 15127 | San Angelo | | 101,004 | To utilize the existing effluent from the WWTP for reuse, additional upgrades to the WWTP are necessary. The City intends to complete an upgrade to its existing WWTP to prepare for an upcoming potable reuse project. | CWT | PDC | \$81,407,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$81,407,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|------------|---------|------------|--|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 48 | 15030 | San Marcos | | 64,812 | The new 6.0 MGD lift station will allow nearby lift stations to be decommissioned and will also receive relief flows from areas in the existing wastewater system where projected flows exceed system capacity. The Highway 80 Wastewater Utility Project consists of a new 6.0 MGD lift station that will support wastewater demands of the Hemphill Basin in East San Marcos. The project includes an 18-inch force main that will convey flows from the lift station to the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant. The new lift station will allow nearby lift stations to be decommissioned and will also receive relief flows from areas in the existing wastewater system where projected flows exceed system capacity. The lift station will also receive flows from proposed developments that will expand the Hemphill Basin's wastewater demands. The project also consists of a new 16-inch reclaimed water main that will convey reclaimed water from the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant to proposed developments. | CWT,G PR | PADC | \$25,126,145.00 | 70% | | | |
| 103 | 17 | 15064 | Santa Anna | | 1,014 | The aging sewer lines are very brittle and prone to breakage and clogging and have the potential to be a significant source of inflow and infiltration into the collection system. The existing 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. Additionally, old brick manholes are allowing significant inflow and infiltration and are in need of replacement. There are also many sections in the existing collection system where the spacing between existing manholes does not meet the minimum spacing required by TCEQ. There is a section in the southeast part of the City that is currently not served by the City's sewer collection system. The proposed project includes replacement of aging sewer lines in the collection system, replacement of manholes, addition of manholes, and the addition of a new sewage lift station. Manholes need to be added to allow the City the capability to properly service the gravity collection lines. A lift station is proposed that would allow approximately 12 residences to be served by the collection system and abandon their septic tanks. The proposed project will also include the development of an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$5,335,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$5,335,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|------------|---|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | 27 | 15125 | Seminole | | 8,917 | 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 is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater collection system by upgrading existing lift stations and appurtenances. 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. This Project will include the construction of a reuse system which will utilize non-potable water as the source of irrigation water at City Parks to ease the strain on the potable water source and distribution system. The City desires to upgrade the existing metering system with a new advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system improvement. The AMI system will replace existing residential water meters, increasing system accuracy, efficiency, and aiding in reducing water loss. The system upgrade will support the City in enhancing their wastewater system and water distribution system. | CWT,G PR | DC | \$11,135,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$6,160,000.00 | |
| 95 | 20 | 15019 | Shallowater | | 3,108 | The City of Shallowater is currently at TCEQ's 75/90 rule. The best option moving forward is to begin planning for a new wastewater treatment facility and upgrades to the wastewater collection system. Design and construction of a new wastewater treatment facility, new gravity lines, new lift station(s). | CWT | PADC | \$27,135,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | 43 | 15131 | Slaton | | 6,077 | The new force main is needed to provide redundancy and the new generator is needed to provide emergency power. 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. The City is also planning to replace approximately 20,000 linear feet of wastewater collection lines and manholes throughout the distribution system. These improvements will be aimed to address the portion of the collection system which have reached the end of its useful life are likely a significant contributor to the inflow and infiltration seen in the collection system. The project includes development of an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$11,948,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$11,948,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|------------|-----------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | 28 | 15129 | Snyder | TX0047899 | 10,753 | The City desires to enhance their existing wastewater and water distribution system. Improvements made to the City's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system will enhance operations and efficiency. Improvements made to the City's wastewater collection system will aid in maintaining the system's useful service life. The proposed advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system upgrade will support the City in detecting leaking waterlines, reducing water loss, and increasing system accuracy. The proposed improvements will aid the City in establishing a more robust water and wastewater system, while also increasing efficiency. The City aims to enhance its wastewater system by improving components of their WWTP, wastewater collection system, and water distribution system. The City desires to enhance operations at their WWTP by improving the existing SCADA system. Improvements should also be made to the existing wastewater collection system. Aging gravity sewer lines should be replaced to maintain the useful service life of the collection system. The City also desires to enhance their water distribution system by upgrading the existing residential metering system with new advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system improvement. The AMI system will replace existing residential water meters, increasing system accuracy, efficiency, and aiding in reducing water loss. The system upgrade will support the City in enhancing their wastewater system and water distribution system. The proposed project will also include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$12,444,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$12,444,000.00 | |
| 46 | 36 | 15142 | Springtown | TX0032646 | 3,051 | The City's wastewater collection system has deteriorated to the point that peak flows at the wastewater treatment plant have reached high levels. This is because of extraneous flows entering the wastewater collection system. The project includes smoke testing and an infiltration/inflow study as well as manhole rehabilitation. We have included WWTP flow records that show extraneous flows in the system that can be removed by this project. The project includes an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | C | \$1,050,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$1,050,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|----------|-----------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | 29 | 15065 | Spur | | 1,100 | The City's wastewater collection system experiences significant I&I during wet weather events which dramatically overload the existing system. Improvements are necessary to reduce the risk of system overflows and restore reliable sewer service to the residents of the City. In doing so, the City will improve the environmental safety to both residents and wildlife. The City is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater collection system by renovating and replacing manholes and sewer collection lines. The majority of the existing system is comprised of old clay tile sewer lines and brick manholes which are no longer water-tight. Many of the collection lines have collapsed and the City has to continually clean the old lines to restore proper flow. 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. The project will include the development of an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$4,452,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$4,720,000.00 | |
| 81 | 21 | 15133 | Stamford | TX0025411 | 3,126 | Existing infrastructure such as the pump station, collections lines and manholes are continuing to fail. The City of Stamford (City) is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater system by making screening, clarifier, pump station, oxidation ditch aerator, solids handling, and electrical and SCADA improvements at the wastewater treatment plant and by replacing outdated infrastructure in the wastewater collection system. The existing wastewater collection system is aging and includes three lift stations, force mains, 6" gravity main, 8" gravity main, and 10" gravity main all of which transport wastewater to the WWTP. The existing lift stations are nearing the end of their useful life and often fail and subsequently require regular repairs. An Asset Management Plan will be developed. | CWT | PDC | \$18,600,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$18,600,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|----------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | 45 | 15081 | Stinnett | | 1,857 | The existing WWTP was constructed in 1977 and utilizes two Imhoff tanks for primary treatment. Flow is then routed to three stabilization ponds which operate in series. Aside from regular maintenance, the plant has not undergone any significant improvements since initial construction. Existing treatment units have reached the end of their useful life and no longer operate as originally intended. The treatment units are not only an outdated form of treatment technology, but also predate current TCEQ requirements. Consequently, TCEQ rules will not allow rehabilitation of these units as they do not meet current design standards for depth, configuration, influent loading, and inlet/outlet structures. Therefore, a new WWTP is required in order for Stinnett to maintain compliance with rules governing public health and safety. The proposed treatment facility will consist of a headworks facility, bar-screen, and facultative lagoon for primary treatment of wastewater. The project will also include a new storage pond and irrigation system for land application of treated effluent. Additionally, a new lift station is required to convey wastewater to the proposed facility. The facultative lagoon and storage pond will include a new synthetic liner and leak detection system. | CWT | PADC | \$5,286,980.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | 20 | 15140 | Strawn | | 759 | The City's WWTP is experiencing high influent flows due to the inflow/infiltration (I/I) of water into the distribution system due to deteriorated lines, manholes, and rainfall into one of the lift station. The smoke test, replacement of manholes, and lift station awning will aid in reducing the amount of I/I into the distribution system. The proposed generator at one of the lift station is for the purposes of meeting TCEQ requirements in TAC Chapter 217 RULE 217.36 Emergency Power Requirements. The fence around one of the lift stations is for the purposes of meeting TCEQ requirements in TAC Chapter 217 Rule 217.328 Wastewater Treatment Facility Access Control. The lighting and winch at the WWTP is for the purposes of meeting TCEQ requirements in TAC Chapter 217 RULE 217.323 Hazardous Operation and Maintenance since during low visibility operations/maintenance there is no existing lighting to allow the operators to safely operate and maintain the WWTP. The City proposes to perform wastewater system improvements. These improvements include the replacement of existing manholes that are severely deteriorated, smoke testing the wastewater distribution lines to check for leaks and broken pipes as to solve current inflow/infiltration issues due to the broken pipes, furnishing and installing an awning at one of the lift station as to prevent infiltration from heavy rainfall, furnishing and installing a generator at one of the lift stations to provide power in the case of a power outage and meet TCEQ Emergency Power Requirements, furnish and install a fence around one of the lift stations to meet TCEQ requirements, furnish and install a new wastewater influent flow meter at the head of the wastewater treatment plant, furnish and install lighting at the wastewater treatment plant to allow visibility during low light operations, and furnish and install a winch at the WWTP. | CWT | PADC | \$425,500.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 | 22 | 15090 | Streetman | | 345 | The Streetman WWTP is a concrete "bulls-eye" style plant that was constructed in the mid-1970s and is nearing the end of its expected service life. The WWTP has been maintained through mechanical equipment repair and/or replacement with repair/replacement of equipment beginning to occur more frequently. Additionally, evidence of structural cracking has been observed around the perimeter of the WWTP. This structural cracking has shown minor leaking from the wetted area to the exterior of the plant structure and repair efforts have been largely unsuccessful. With the WWTP having reached its expected service life and the evidence of structural cracking, replacement of the WWTP is recommended. This project involves construction of a new WWTP on the same 9-acre property presently owned by the City of Streetman. The existing influent lift station will be upgraded to convey wastewater to the new WWTP location. The new WWTP will consist of a package WWTP with provisions for onsite sludge dewatering in accordance with 30 TAC 217. The city will also complete an Asset Management Plan as a part of this project. | CWT | PDC | \$7,916,950.00 | 70% | | | |
| 109 | 15 | 15014 | Sunbelt FWSD | | 8,700 | The existing treatment facility, originally meant to be a temporary unit, has long exceeded its useful service life. It has no fine screen structure which allows debris from the wastewater collection system into the plant which continues to build in the treatment units, thus limiting their effectiveness. The existing treatment unit is under continual repair to ensure the plant operates within TCEQ parameters. The Project consists of modifications to on-site lift station, an influent structure with mechanical fine screen and manual bar screen, two aeration basins, two clarifiers, two chambered disinfection system, four digesters, a blower building with positive displacement blowers, electrical power distribution equipment and controls, emergency standby generator and controls, a chlorine building and feed components, and miscellaneous site work including clearing and grubbing, grading and drainage, and paving. | | C | \$7,577,180.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | 40 | 15091 | Tenaha | | 1,140 | The existing system is old and in constant need of maintenance. Collection lines fail and inflow and infiltration are major problems that put stress on the treatment system. The system is unreliable and unsafe to the environment. The treatment system is unreliable and not as effective as it could be. Project will consist of improvements to the wastewater collection and treatment system. | CWT | PDC | \$2,725,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 66 | 29 | 15025 | Travis County | | 1,226,805 | The project is needed to provide reclaimed water service to the new Travis County Courthouse. This will result in substantial water conservation for this new governmental building. There are no health or compliance factors, or MCL violations or physical deficiencies. Travis County is interested in extending reclaimed water service to the new Travis County Courthouse. This reclaimed water project will be the final component in completing the One Water water system for the Travis County Courthouse. The project includes the planning, engineering, permitting and construction of approximately 2,400 linear feet of 8" diameter reclaimed water line and associated appurtenances necessary to provide reclaimed water service to the proposed Travis County Civil and Family Courthouse and the University of Texas Administration Building. The project will include an Asset Management Plan. | GPR | DC | \$3,350,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$3,350,000.00 | |
| 120 | 11 | 15024 | Travis County | | 1,226,805 | Some of these communities have insufficient wastewater systems that can be a public health danger. As one of the largest Counties in the State, Travis County has several areas, both incorporated and unincorporated, that are desperately in need of wastewater system improvements. We expect improvements projects to consist of wastewater collection system and small wastewater treatment facilities. Travis County will manage the projects on behalf of these underserved communities. | CWT | DC | \$6,000,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 56 | 15162 | Trinity River Authority | | 35,655 | The Chambers Creek Wastewater Regionalization Study is needed to address potential issues associated with the operation and maintenance of numerous smaller existing and future WWTFs in the rapidly growing Chambers Creek watershed. As these small WWTFs age, they present operational deficiencies and financial challenges that smaller entities may lack the technical and institutional capacity to address with associated permit violations and downstream water quality violations that could impact a valuable water supply. The study will include evaluation of current and anticipated future wastewater treatment and water quality needs. The Chambers Creek Wastewater Regionalization Study will evaluate the feasibility of a regional wastewater collection and treatment system to meet current and anticipated future wastewater treatment and water quality needs in an area of high growth. The proposed regionalization in the Chambers Creek study area encompasses both incorporated and unincorporated areas. | Other | P | \$495,000.00 | | | | |
| 50 | 33 | 15126 | Upper Leon River MWD | | 255 | 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 | \$8,982,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$8,982,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | 50 | 15148 | Valley MUD # 2 | | 3,325 | The current wastewater treatment plant is nearing 75% of the permitted average daily flow capacity. When the average flow reaches the 75% of the permitted capacity, the TAC 30 TCEQ 305.126 requires the Owner to initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion of the wastewater treatment and collection facilities. The purpose of this project is to develop a long-term solution to provide service to the growing wastewater customer base and community within VMUD #2. This project includes the design and construction of a new Wastewater Treatment Plant, to provide a solution to growing wastewater flow requirements. The Valley MUD # 2 Rancho Viejo WWTP, which was constructed in 2005 with a permitted capacity of 0.4 MGD average flow, is presently reaching the TCEQ 75% flow threshold. At 75% flow capacity, the TCEQ requires Owner to pursue site selection, permitting, and design for a new WWTP. | CWT | PADC | \$25,250,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 83 | 21 | 15073 | Venus | | 4,368 | The City currently has no way to collect or convey sewage from the Northern or Southern portion of the City. Development plans and plats are unable to be approved for construction due to a lack of capacity because of a rapid development interest. The City is installing and operating a temporary wastewater treatment plant for one 400 unit development and will be able to remove this plant from operation as well as eliminating the need for additional package plants. | CWT | PADC | \$24,530,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|----------------------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|--|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 51 | 15143 | Victoria Co WCID # 2 | | 515 | Ensure the health and safety of the community of Placedo by ensuring that the district meets TCEQ requirements for safe WWTP discharge effluent criteria. This project proposed by the Victoria County Water Control and Improvement District No. 2 is to expand the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant to allow for the growth of the district and waste water collection system. The project plans to have an additional set of treatment units added to the plant to allow for service capabilities in the event of a component needs service or replacement. With the existing WWTP increasing age the amount of parts of the system needing service or replacement will only increase. The expansion of the WWTP is a key component of the ability of the district to be able to handle further expansion of the community of Placedo. This will allow for adequate growth of the service area for the next 30 years. With this project the District will include the adoption of an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$560,000.00 | 70% | | | | |
| 35 | 46 | 15163 | 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 | ADC | \$39,300,000.00 | 70% | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | 26 | 15096 | Wharton | | 8,627 | The City's WWTP 1 has exceeded its design service life and is in need of replacement or rehabilitation of the concrete basins, sewage and air piping, valves, and gates. This proposed project is needed to avoid sanitary sewer overflows, basin leaks, piping leaks and excursions of untreated waste into the Colorado River. To mitigate the risks of an excursion, we are proposing, headworks and lift station improvements including concrete repair, valve and piping replacement, and pump replacement. The headworks is the beginning of the treatment process and holds untreated waste. Replacement of airlines in the aeration and digester basins The digester requires replacement to avoid any leaks or line breakages. By replacing these lines, we avoid an overflow or excursion in the future. And gate replacements in the chlorine contract basin to prevent overflow. | | PDC | \$3,559,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 27 | 51 | 15057 | Wilmer | | 5,064 | If the proposed project is providing service to areas currently using on-site sewage facilities (OSSF), please provide the number of on-site systems to be removed from service. This project is an extreme emergency because of the ongoing threat of a temporary force main potentially rupturing and causing a massive sewage overflow into the Trinity River, a source of drinking water for millions of people. This project involves the installation of a new 16-inch Force Main to replace the entire length of aged 16-inch ductile iron force main currently serving the City of Wilmer. Replacement of the existing 16-inch Force Main will entail design, permitting, and construction of approximately 7,000 linear feet of non-corrosive pipe material. Construction sequencing will commence with a new crossing beneath the Trinity River crossing to minimize the risk of additional sewer spill the river and impact to the adjacent Dallas County Wildlife preserve. The project includes an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | DC | \$3,777,158.00 | | | | |
| 54 | 31 | 15075 | Winters | | 2,500 | The dilapidated piping experiences severe infiltration and inflow (I&I) during rain events and the aged manholes have been known to collapse causing line blockage. The existing wastewater collection system suffers from significant I&I, pipe blockages and collapsed manholes. The City is applying for funding to help address identified problem areas and restore the integrity and reliability within the collection system. | CWT | PDC | \$3,422,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$2,500,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | 25 | 15067 | Woodloch | | 741 | The Town of Woodloch's sanitary sewer system is significantly outdated and in need of replacement. The existing sanitary sewer lines experience significant inflow and infiltration (I&I). Project includes replacement of 15,000 LF of sanitary sewer lines that are dilapidated and in poor condition. | CWT | PDC | \$985,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$30,000.00 | | |
| POTW Total | | 147 | | | | | | | | \$2,834,966,773.50 | 55 | 55 | \$552,824,527.00 | |
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 113 | 15035 | Austin | | 944,658 | This multi-phase green project will improve the water quality of Buttermilk Creek, which contributes flow to Walnut Creek, an impaired stream. A history of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) has occurred within Buttermilk Creek due to deteriorating wastewater infrastructure. The project includes pipeline renewal, which will benefit public health. Austin Buttermilk Creek is located within a disadvantaged area and contributes flow to Walnut Creek, an impaired water body. This multi-phase green project includes water quality improvements through new stormwater controls measures (SCMs), removal of deteriorating wastewater infrastructure, and restoration of stream stability and riparian habitat. This project is nearing completion of the preliminary engineering phase. | CWT,G PR | PADC | \$22,160,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$22,160,000.00 | | |

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| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 98 | 15034 | Austin | | 1,267,795 | This neighborhood suffers repeated, serious structural flooding to a significant number of buildings and property. It was heavily impacted during the Federally Declared Flood Disaster in 2015. The receiving stream, Waller Creek is listed as an impaired stream (bacteria and benthics), and this project would address this water quality issue. The Hyde Park neighborhood region has experienced significant structural flooding in recent years. It was heavily impacted during the Federally Declared Flood Disaster in 2015. COA's Watershed Protection Department intends to upgrade 28,000 linear feet (lf) of subsurface stormwater drains east of Guadalupe Street and west of Avenue G. In addition to the subsurface stormwater pipes, the proposed project also includes: Three new surface-level detention ponds with Green Stormwater Infrastructure for Water Quality treatment; Stream restoration using Natural Channel Design for Waller Creek downstream of detention pond; Underground stormwater detention structures around the former Baker Center; Improvements to the outfall structures at Central Park and Triangle Ponds; and Related utility relocations throughout the project area. We plan to improve water quality in the receiving stream of Waller Ck. with this project. | GPR | ADC | \$40,962,193.00 | | Yes-BC | \$40,962,190.00 | |

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| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 3 | 15031 | Comal County | | 156,257 | The project is needed to improve water quality for Comal County's streams, rivers and aquifers. Meanwhile Comal County's population grew at a rate of 48% from 2010 to 2020 and shows no signs of slowing down. Residential, commercial, and industrial development in Comal County's sensitive aquifer recharge zones and water supply watersheds is happening at an unprecedented pace, causing a decline in water quality and quantity from non point source pollution, increases in impervious cover, and the proliferation of drilled water wells among other causes. Protecting large but threatened properties in the watersheds of the county's most sensitive waterways is a cost effective long term permanent strategy for protecting our county's water resources. There are several impaired streams that are on TCEQ 303(d) list that will benefit from this Water Quality Protection Land Program, including; Segment 1805 Canyon Lake, Segment 1806 Guadalupe River, Segment 1811 Comal River and Segment 1811A Dry Comal Creek. Comal County is interested in pursuing a program to acquire large tracts of land for the purpose of protecting the quality and quantity of its surface and groundwater resources, i.e., its springs, streams, rivers, and aquifers. | NPS | C | \$30,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$30,000,000.00 | |
| 8 | 31 | 15005 | Guadalupe Blanco RA | | 876,366 | GBRA has previously secured CRSRF funding for a majority of the project but recent market fluctuations have significantly increased the construction cost and additional funds are necessary to complete the project. The Lake Placid Spillgate Replacement and Dam Armoring Project consists in the replacement of the two existing bear trap style crest gates at Placid Dam with new hydraulically actuated crest gates and hydraulic power unit; demolition of the existing gates and associated concrete, new structural concrete work, electrical, instrumentation, dam embankment armoring, and associated site work. | NPS | C | \$12,000,000.00 | | | | |

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| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 31 | 15006 | Guadalupe Blanco RA | | 876,366 | GBRA has previously secured CRSRF funding for a majority of the project but recent market fluctuations have significantly increased the construction cost and additional funds are necessary to complete the project. The Lake McQueeney Spillgate Replacement and Dam Armoring Project consists in the replacement of the three existing bear trap style crest gates at McQueeney Dam with new hydraulically actuated crest gates and hydraulic power unit; demolition of the existing gates and associated concrete, new structural concrete work, electrical, instrumentation, dam embankment armoring, and associated site work. | NPS | C | \$18,000,000.00 | | | | |

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| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 52 | 15055 | Hays County | | 234,573 | Hays County is interested in preserving water quality in the county's waterways through the purchase of water quality protection land. Hays County is interested in purchasing property for the purpose of acquiring land within the recharge and contributing zones of the Trinity and Edwards Aquifers and within the watersheds of Cypress Creek, Plum Creek and the Upper San Marcos River as a strategy to mitigate additional non-point source pollution. These lands will be managed as Water Quality Protection Land (WQPL). The Land will be managed to prevent Non-point Source (NPS) Pollution from entering into Hays County's surface waters and its groundwater resources within the Trinity and Edwards Aquifers. Both the Upper San Marcos River and Plum Creek are impaired waterways in which NPS pollution has been identified as a contributing factor to impairment. The County has identified land conservation as an effective and important tool for mitigating increased pollutant runoff into its surface water and groundwater resources. The WQPL whose protection is financed through this proposed project would be prioritized in the following areas: the recharge and contributing zones of the Trinity and Edwards Aquifers, Cypress Creek, Plum Creek and the Upper San Marcos River. Hays County has identified a number of potential parcels for protection through fee simple purchase and conservation easement. Due to the sensitive nature of land acquisition, the Hays County Commissioners Court at this time has opted to seek a funding vehicle to achieve the protection of these lands before naming them specifically. Lands protected through this program would be required to advance Hays County's Water Quality Protection Land objectives, including mitigating NPS pollution runoff into surface water and groundwater resources. | NPS | A | \$30,250,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$30,250,000.00 | |

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| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 0 | 15036 | Irving | | 254,184 | The North Delaware Creek neighborhood suffers reoccurring flooding to both homes and commercial properties. This has resulted in serious damage and disruption to neighborhood activities. This is a serious health and safety issue. With the improvements described in the project plan, this serious flooding will be largely alleviated. The proposed improvements include increasing the channel capacity by lowering the flow line and replacing the existing concrete lined trapezoidal channel with vertical modular block walls and a concrete bottom. Also several undersized crossings will be replaced to provide a 100-year Level of Service. | GPR | PADC | \$35,637,500.00 | | | | PIFs 14707 (2022), 14215 (2023) |
| 4 | 63 | 15046 | Katy Prairie Conservancy | | 5,505,386 | KPC is interested in purchasing several properties in the Cypress Creek Drainage Basin to mitigate non-point source pollution. | NPS | A | \$18,700,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$18,700,000.00 | |
| 11 | 15 | 15161 | Meadow Lake WCID # 1 | | 31,072 | The Meadow Lake Nolte Dam has reached the end of its useful life and must be rehabilitated or replaced to remain compliant with State of Texas dam safety laws. The catastrophic failure of a spillgate, has the potential risk of property damage and/or loss of life. The Guadalupe Blanco River Authority (GBRA) owns and operates the Guadalupe Valley Hydroelectric System (GVHS), which includes six dams that generate hydroelectricity and provide recreational opportunities in Comal, Guadalupe and Gonzales counties. Fifteen spill gates at the six dams were put into service between 1928-1932, and they have reached the end of their useful life. Rehabilitate Meadow Lake Nolte Dam bringing the dam in compliance with today's safety standards. Works will include foundation stability and replacing the aging spillway gates with modern and automated gates. | | PDC | \$20,120,131.00 | | | | |

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| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 40 | 15037 | Nueces Co DCD # 2 | | 11,788 | This project will alleviate localized flooding in the City of Petronila and will serve as a water source for irrigation of farm land. The proposed drainage improvements is a 10 acre detention pond located on the north side of the city on County Road 24 and Farm to Market Road 665. The detention pond is 15 feet deep and 2000 feet wide by 2000 feet long. The detention pond will serve dual purposes, flood control and irrigation of farm land. Currently the area experiences localized flooding after most rain events. The area was heavily affected in 2018. The detention pond will capture upstream runoff prior to entering the city. The Pond will recapture rain water and will be used for irrigating sounding farms. Ditches will be required to allow rain runoff to enter the pond and exit the pond. 50 acres of right of way will be required to construct the pond. Approximately 211,250 cubic yards will be excavated to construct the pond. | GPR | PADC | \$5,118,747.00 | 70% | | | |
| 7 | 35 | 15038 | Nueces Co DCD # 2 | | 10,157 | This project will alleviate localized flooding at the Belk Lane Subdivision. This project is in the Petronila Texas area. The proposed drainage improvements are bounded by the county road 22 ditch and count 67 ditch. The project will serve as an interceptor ditch along the northern property limits of residents living on the Belk Lane Subdivision. the ditch will also be designed to recapture rainwater runoff to irrigate the agricultural land north of the ditch. The "V" ditch is approximately 1 mile in length (5270 feet) and 20 feet wide and 40 feet from Right of way to Right of way. Approximately 9,680 cubic yards will be excavated for this project. The purpose of this interceptor ditch is to divert runoff away from homes and carry it to the existing canal east of the subdivision. A small ditch on County Road 67 will be required to carry runoff north from the subdivision to the existing culvert. | GPR | PADC | \$856,929.00 | 70% | | | |

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|------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 28 | 15077 | Palm Valley | | 1,706 | The City is a municipality that serves a population of approximately 1,706 people. In June of 2018, a 50+ year storm event occurred causing flood damage to an estimated 100 homes. In June of 2019, the City experienced a 300+ year storm event causing flood damage to an estimated 600 homes. In July of 2020, a 25+ year storm event occurred causing local street flooding with no damage to homes. The approximate average depth of stormwater in the homes was 12" (2018) and 18" (2019) respectively. The average cost of flood damage incurred per home was approximately \$35,000.00. Cameron County was declared a disaster /emergency area in all three (3) years. The drainage pattern within the City limits includes street runoff into closed sewer storm systems, runs through the golf course lakes & ditches, thence to the Cameron County Drainage District #5 main drain and thence to the Arroyo Colorado. The major drainage issues within the City include undersized /clogged storm sewers. The funding will be specifically used to complete three major drainage projects within the City. Two drainage improvement projects have been completed or are under construction utilizing City funds. The PVDE Drainage Improvements were completed in the Spring of 2020 and the Lake #3 Improvements will be completed this summer. The Golf Course Ditch Improvements will be completed in 2022 with TWDB - Flood Infrastructure Funds. | GPR | DC | \$10,425,001.00 | | | | |

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Appendix G. Project Priority List - Alphabetical**

| Rank | Points | PIF # | Entity | NPDES # | Population | Project Description | EPA Cat. | Requested Phase(s) | Total Project Cost | Disadv % | Green Type | GPR | Related PIF #'s | |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|---------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 86 | 15026 | Travis County | | 1,121,645 | This project is intended to address specific flooding and water quality issues to this area in North West Travis County. The McNeil Road Drainage Improvements Project is a stormwater project that addresses both water quantity and water quality issues. There are significant concerns expressed by area residents about these issues. Travis County has gone through a deliberative planning and design process to arrive at this highly innovative, environmentally sensitive solution. The project consists of specific channel improvements, roadside swales and hydraulic adjustments to the road cross section. The most important element of the project is the large detention facility that will capture all of the stormwater flows and provide significant water quality and flood prevention benefits. The project will require over seventeen (17) acres of right of way acquisition. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | GPR | AC | \$34,320,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$34,320,000.00 | | |
| Nonpoint Source Total | | 13 | | | | | | | | \$278,550,501.00 | 3 | 6 | \$176,392,190.00 | |
| Total | | 160 | | | | | | | | \$3,113,517,274.50 | 58 | 61 | \$729,216,717.00 | |

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 H. Alphabetical List of Ineligible Projects**

None.

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Appendix I. Projects Ineligible for Disadvantaged Funding

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

| | PIF # | Entity | Project Cost | Reason for Ineligibility |
|--------------|-------|------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 15116 | Alma | \$ 4,275,000 | AMHI |
| 2 | 15144 | Alpine | \$ 5,620,000 | HCF |
| 3 | 15069 | Big Lake | \$ 1,010,000 | AMHI |
| 4 | 15068 | Chico | \$ 5,223,000 | AMHI |
| 5 | 15078 | Cotulla | \$ 5,000,000 | AMHI |
| 6 | 15103 | Del Rio | \$ 17,810,270 | HCF |
| 7 | 15134 | Grandview | \$ 2,985,200 | AMHI |
| 8 | 15137 | Grandview | \$ 21,324,190 | AMHI |
| 9 | 15138 | Greater Texoma UA | \$ 15,542,460 | AMHI |
| 10 | 15119 | Harlingen Water Works System | \$ 31,835,000 | HCF |
| 11 | 15008 | Harlingen Water Works System | \$ 21,530,000 | HCF |
| 12 | 15122 | Harlingen Water Works System | \$ 16,765,000 | HCF |
| 13 | 15146 | Ingleside | \$ 10,000,000 | AMHI |
| 14 | 15104 | Junction | \$ 555,000 | HCF |
| 15 | 15066 | La Marque | \$ 10,000,000 | AMHI |
| 16 | 15135 | Lindsay | \$ 7,475,500 | AMHI |
| 17 | 15085 | Lower Valley WD | \$ 3,945,832 | DNS |
| 18 | 15086 | Lower Valley WD | \$ 130,498 | DNS |
| 19 | 15087 | Lower Valley WD | \$ 36,815,760 | DNS |
| 20 | 15070 | Lower Valley WD | \$ 424,838 | DNS |
| 21 | 15088 | Lower Valley WD | \$ 5,439,030 | DNS |
| 22 | 15121 | Miles | \$ 300,000 | AMHI |
| 24 | 15071 | Monahans | \$ 8,702,000 | AMHI |
| 25 | 15058 | O'Donnell | \$ 16,003,870 | AMHI |
| 26 | 15152 | Pasadena | \$ 118,103,900 | AMHI |
| 27 | 15151 | Port Lavaca | \$ 33,610,760 | AMHI |
| 28 | 15059 | Riverside | \$ 2,600,000 | AMHI |
| 29 | 15127 | San Angelo | \$ 81,407,000 | AMHI |
| Total | | | \$484,434,108 | |

AMHI = Annual Median Household Income was greater than 75% of the State AMHI.

HCF = Did not meet the Household Cost Factor.

DNS = Did not submit updated project information or requested data.

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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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 113 | 15123 | Pecos | | 12,673 | By completing the improvements to the wastewater treatment plant, the City will be able to consistently meet the permit discharge requirements for the anticipated increased population. The City's existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is permitted for 1.6 million gallons per day (MGD) and discharges its effluent into the Pecos River. The facility utilizes a lagoon treatment system. To address the more stringent discharge limits, the improvements will include replacing the existing lagoon system with a biological nutrient removal (BNR) system followed by a membrane bioreactor (MBR). A chlorination and dechlorination system will be added for disinfection. The proposed project will expand the capacity to 3.5 MGD. As part of this scope, a new water conservation and an Asset Management Plan will be developed. | CWT | C | \$40,158,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$40,158,000.00 | |
| 2 | 100 | 15151 | Port Lavaca | | 11,259 | The project is needed to address a current non-compliance issue with the TCEQ. The project is to expand the City's Lynn's Bayou WWTP from 2 MGD to 4 MGD. This expansion project will include construction of the following: Headworks, grit basin and flow splitter box; Anoxic Basins; Aeration basins with fine bubble diffusers; final clarifiers and flow splitter box; RAS pump station; WAS pump station; UV disinfection; new office/lab building; modifications to existing circular WWTP; modifications to existing sludge dewatering beds; and modifications to existing Parshall flume. | CWT | PDC | \$33,610,760.50 | | | | |
| 3 | 86 | 15045 | Hitchcock | | 7,341 | The City's wastewater collection system is in serious need of repair. The piping elements are largely beyond their useful life and need to be repaired or replaced entirely. The City is under an enforcement order from TCEQ for SSO violations and discharges to Highland Bayou that has significant bacteria water quality impairments. An improved wastewater collection system will reduce SSOs having a direct water quality benefit to receiving waters, including Highland Bayou which is impaired for bacteria and dissolved oxygen. | CWT | DC | \$27,346,250.00 | | Yes-BC | \$27,346,250.00 | |

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| Rank | Points | PIF # | Entity | NPDES # | Population | Project Description | EPA Cat. | Requested Phase(s) | Total Project Cost | Disadv % | Green Type | GPR | Related PIF #'s |
|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|-----------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 81 | 15168 | Jacksonville | TX0100587 | 14,029 | The City closed an existing wastewater treatment plant several years ago and has not replaced the lost capacity from that plant closure. They have exceeded 90% flow limit for 3 years. They have been cited by TCEQ for collection system overflows. The proposed project consists of the upgrade and expansion of the City's Double Creek WWTP to increase capacity and will also include an equalization basin for excess flows. The plant has exceeded the 90% flow limit for over three (3) years and has been cited by the TCEQ and is also under enforcement for collection system overflows. The City closed an existing wastewater treatment plant several years ago and has not replaced the lost capacity from that plant closure. The preparation of an Asset Management Plan is also included as part of this project. | CWT | PADC | \$11,895,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$25,000.00 | |
| 5 | 80 | 15002 | Crockett | TX0070831 | 6,441 | WWTP and collection system experiencing overflows and TCEQ violations from dilapidated, failing equipment, and excessive I/I. Proposed project consists of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and sanitary sewer improvements to include: equalization basin, influent pumping, mechanical bar screen, grit collection, classification, grit pumping, aeration basin improvements, clarifiers (new and refurbished), blowers / mechanical aerators, return sludge pumping, disinfection, solids processing, digester repair, solids dewatering and processing, polymer tankage and mixing, one-time sludge removal from aeration basin, process piping, paving and miscellaneous concrete flatwork and sitework, RAS pumping, collection system I/I improvements, manhole and piping repair, smoke testing, and CCTV inspection. | CWT | PDC | \$11,536,250.00 | 70% | | | 1015 (2010) |

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|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|-----------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 71 | 15050 | Crystal City | TX0053392 | 7,128 | Crystal City proposes to extend wastewater system services to residents currently on septic, make necessary resiliency upgrades, as well as replace old clay & asbestos/lead wastewater lines. These projects are needed to ensure the system's sustainability and maintain compliance with TCEQ. The City needs to make infrastructure investments to meet emergency preparedness goals required by TCEQ. This includes replacing an old diesel generator with a new generator that can run the City's wastewater treatment plan in the event of an energy shut-off. The City needs a portable generator to aid the operators of the city's lift stations. The City requests funds as follows: to replace approximately 23 linear feet of clay lines, and approximately 1,800 linear feet of asbestos lines that are lead-glued; various lab equipment needs, including replacing an auto sampler, a sulfur dioxide system, replacing a PH Meter and dissolved oxygen meter, a self-contained breathing apparatus for the Chlorine Chamber; invests in its pumping facilities, carousel aeration basin, retrofitting an old clarifier, and upgrading sludge drying beds. The City is preparing for future extension of sewer lines, which requires relocating an existing lift station, along with added manholes, at a new lift station to connect an existing force main at the Old Uvalde Road. | CWT | DC | \$8,861,738.00 | 70% | | | 8860 (2011) |

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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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 70 | 15047 | Jefferson Co WCID # 10 | TX0111589 | 5,500 | The Neches River Project is needed to address an ongoing TCEQ compliance issue with wastewater treatment plant permit parameters. The District wishes to keep the natural wastewater treatment plant system (cost efficient and eco-friendly) and relocate the discharge outfall to a larger body of water. The current discharge outfall Rodair Gulley is also used as the primary stormwater drainage basin for the Central Gardens Unincorporated Area. Removing the wastewater effluent allows for more stormwater to be handled in the drainage system. The new discharge outfall at the Neches River will allow the Jefferson County WCID 10 to consistently comply with the TPDES Permit. The Jefferson County WCID 10 is under TCEQ enforcement with an Agreed Order for permit noncompliance specifically E. coli and Ammonia Nitrogen. The District utilizes a natural treatment plant which includes a 26-acre pond system followed by a 7-acre rock reed filter (submerged wetlands) for tertiary treatment. This project in The current discharge outfall Rodair Gulley/Taylor Bayou is on the 303 (d) list for oxygen impairment. The Board of Directors looked at various options to comply with the enforcement action and decided to stay with the current natural treatment system (energy efficient and eco-friendly) and re-route the outfall to the Neches River. The Neches River is not on the 303 (d) list. In February 2023 the Jefferson County WCID 10 received a TCEQ draft permit authorizing the Neches River as a new discharge outfall and also includes a disinfection and de-chlorination basin. The Jefferson County WCID 10 has received the USACOE 404 Permit and is working with Energy Transfer (Sunoco) and Entergy for the two-mile force main route to the Neches River. This project includes relocation of a wastewater treatment plant discharge and construction of a disinfection basin, lift station and two-mile force main due to TCEQ Enforcement/Agreed Order. | CWT | C | \$9,340,000.00 | | | | |

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| Rank | Points | PIF # | Entity | NPDES # | Population | Project Description | EPA Cat. | Requested Phase(s) | Total Project Cost | Disadv % | Green Type | GPR | Related PIF #'s |
|-------------|--------|-------|------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 70 | 15051 | Fort Worth | | 812,515 | The VCWRF currently has 18 primary clarifiers (PCs), including twelve 80-foot-diameter clarifiers (#1-12) and six 160-foot-diameter clarifiers (#13-18). Six of the current clarifiers are not operational. The Clarifiers 1-12 are past their useful life, they were constructed in 1956, 1963, and 1971; and Clarifiers 13-18 were constructed in 1975 and 1993. The small clarifiers 1-12 are inefficient, outdated, and difficult to maintain and operate (including the aforementioned that are not operational). In addition, the low side water depth (SWD) of 7 feet, age of clarifiers, and condition of equipment and piping are in such a state that the clarifiers require replacement. This project will replace the twelve 80-foot-diameter PCs and increase the rated capacity of the primary clarifiers to 191 mgd AADF and 497 mgd 2HPF while maintaining existing primary effluent water quality. The overall project improvements include: Demolition of existing clarifiers and abandoned bar screen buildings 1 and 2; Demolition and relocation of existing utilities in the primary area; Construction of three new 190-ft clarifiers with necessary ancillaries including launder covers; Construction of two scum pump stations and one primary sludge pumping station; Construction of new diversion structure and flow meter vault; Construction of new odor control facility and odor control ductwork; Necessary site/civil improvements & electrical, instrumentation and controls; Replacement of launder covers on two existing clarifiers; and Repairs and Replacement of existing odor control system within Primary area, including ductwork for existing clarifiers. | CWT | C | \$81,000,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 66 | 15097 | Danbury | TX0056707 | 1,671 | The WWTP headworks is not up to modern standards and allows grit and sediment into the oxidation ditch. The grit separator and classifier have deteriorated beyond repair. The sediment originates from sanitary sewer lines and lift stations that have various issues allowing sediment to enter the pipe and lift station wet wells. Multiple valves and connections in the raw water lift station at the WWTP are stuck in position and the pump and piping manifold requires rehabilitation. The pump building is experiencing a wall failure where the pump manifold extends through the wall as well as roof leaks. The City operates 9 other lift stations with several of them in poor condition requiring rehabilitation. The plant has an emergency power generator but it is undersized for the plant and requires replacement. The plant receives wastewater flow peaks during rain events therefore funding for an I&I study and minor repairs to the collection system to prevent inflow is requested. Replacement of grit separator and classifier. Repair of lift station wet wells. Pump and piping manifold rehabilitation. Repair and rehabilitation of pump building and lift stations. Replacement of emergency power generator. I&I study and minor repairs to the collection system to prevent inflow. The City desires to operate and maintain their wastewater system better and therefore plans to prepare an asset management plan. | CWT | PDC | \$8,150,000.00 | | | | 14260 (2023) |
| 10 | 66 | 15089 | Bonham | | 10,408 | The wastewater lines being replaced by this project are failing and have exceeded their useful life. The existing lines are clay tile pipe which have failing joints and require labor intensive maintenance. Clay tile pipe has also been known to be a source of infiltration into sanitary sewer collection systems. To replace several of the existing collection lines with PVC, in order to remove infiltration and create capacity to facilitate demand of future population growth. By replacing several of the existing collection lines with PVC, the City will be able to remove infiltration and create capacity to facilitate demand of future population growth. | CWT | C | \$9,191,274.00 | 70% | | | PIF# 12570 Proj#73808 |

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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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 66 | 15066 | La Marque | | 18,030 | The City currently has 4-5 times increase in flow during wet weather conditions, which overloads rainwater into the system causing multiple SSO conditions. We are currently completing some pipeline restoration, but need to perform much more work. It is our intention to reduce SSO over the next 5-10 years by sealing the system and controlling or stopping Inflow and Infiltration. An Asset Management Program with this project, covering all facilities such as lift stations and the WWTP (currently under redesign and expansion) and the Collection System. It is our intention to reduce SSO over the next 5-10 years by sealing the system and controlling or stopping Inflow and Infiltration. Perform CCTV and pipeline replacement or CIPP pipeline rehabilitation to reduce Inflow and Infiltration into the sanitary sewer system. Perform CCTV inspection in 10 miles of pipeline, and either repair by Cured-in-place-pipe technology or replace if needed. | CWT | PDC | \$10,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$10,000,000.00 | |
| 12 | 65 | 15007 | La Porte | | 35,124 | Area suffers from infiltration and inflow. The project includes extending gravity sewer lines to eliminate nine (9) aging sanitary lift stations with a single lift station and force main for a net reduction of eight (8) lift stations. The service area affected suffers from inflow and infiltration. Construction of 1 lift station with motor controls and generator, replacement of approximately 20,000 feet of gravity sewer main, 67 manholes, approximately 8,100 linear feet of 12-inch forcemain and approximately 1,800 linear feet of 6 and 8-inch forcemain. Installation of storm sewers and paving along Coupland Drive (funded with local funds). | CWT | C | \$26,276,160.00 | | Yes-BC | | |

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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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 61 | 15092 | Bandera | | 839 | The WWTP permit requires the City to provide protection of its facility from a 100-year flood. During a TCEQ inspection on November 15, 2016, the City was cited for this permit violation because the entire plant is located within the regulatory floodway. The location of the existing plant and the depth of the water surface elevation of a 100-year flood event at the site, it would not be feasible to floodproof the existing plant without increasing the flood hazard for the surrounding properties. The WWTP treats municipal wastewater in a conventional activated sludge process. The plant consists of a manual bar screen, a concrete oxidation ditch with wall-mounted aerators, two final clarifiers, and chlorine disinfection basin. Solids handling consists of sludge drying beds and vacuum dewatering boxes. The WWTP permit requires the City to provide protection of its facility from a 100-year flood. During a TCEQ inspection on November 15, 2016, the City was cited for this permit violation because the entire plant is located within the regulatory floodway and therefore needs to be relocated. Project also includes preparation of an asset management plan for the wastewater collection and treatment system including condition assessment of wastewater critical infrastructure. | CWT,G PR | PADC | \$15,379,560.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,000,000.00 | |
| 14 | 61 | 15149 | Presidio County | | 6,975 | These areas either have no wastewater service or the service is inadequate. These services are necessary to prevent public health concerns and disease outbreaks. This project will provide wastewater services to those areas in the county who do not have centralized wastewater service. There are also elements of these projects that call for rehabilitation of existing wastewater systems. These projects will benefit low-income residents who are vulnerable to water borne diseases and health problems. Project includes: New wastewater system for unincorporated area of Shafter.; levy repair and acequia restoration project in unincorporated area of Redford; flood study & flood control project for the City; extension of wastewater services to underserved areas of the City and rehabilitation of deteriorating wastewater infrastructure and restoration of ox-bow lakes along the Rio Grande River to store flood water. The project also includes a tree planting program that is a Categorical Green project. | | DC | \$13,700,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|------------|-----------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 61 | 15010 | Denison | TX0047228 | 24,324 | The failing wastewater collection system causes numerous wastewater overflows which are a threat to public health and the environment. These result in maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations for acute risk to human health including the presence of fecal coliform or E. coli, and nitrate, common elements contained in raw sewage. This project includes several elements to rehabilitate the wastewater collection system and reduce extraneous flows in disadvantaged areas within the City of Denison. Funding requested for this Collections Improvements Project will prevent overflow events, noncompliance, and address efficiency and safety of collection system operations at the following areas: Truckstop Line; Iron Ore Sewer Shed; North Central Sewer Shed and Sears Sewer Shed. The project will include Asset Management. | CWT | DC | \$28,200,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$28,200,000.00 | 15012 (2024) |
| 16 | 60 | 15155 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | Growth within the Walnut Creek WWTP service area has resulted in increased flows to the plant. The WWTP is expected to reach its 75 MGD capacity in 2028. To meet challenges, a major plant expansion from 75 MGD to 100 MGD and upgrade to Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) is required. The expansion will add new influent siphons; a new 25 MGD treatment train comprised of two primary treatment trains, two secondary treatment trains including BNR, tertiary cloth disk filters, and UV disinfection; modification and upgrade of the existing 75 MGD plant including conversion to BNR, conversion to UV disinfection, Headworks capacity and process upgrades, and other required improvements; a new wet weather treatment unit (AquaStorm Filters); additional effluent pipe and outfall to the Colorado River; and a flood wall around the entire plant site due to Atlas 14. | CWT | C | \$65,335,000.00 | | | | |
| 17 | 59 | 15127 | San Angelo | | 101,004 | To utilize the existing effluent from the WWTP for reuse, additional upgrades to the WWTP are necessary. The City intends to complete an upgrade to its existing WWTP to prepare for an upcoming potable reuse project. | CWT | PDC | \$81,407,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$81,407,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 56 | 15027 | New Ulm WSC | TX0114880 | 300 | Excessive rusting due to the last rehab, the walls are not thick enough to be blasted again and re-coated. The existing package plant was installed in 1995 and is nearing its life expectancy. It was rehabilitated ten (10) years ago and there was some concern that the remaining thickness of the walls would not withstand another rehab. Since this is a steel plant, there is a lot of visible rust. The new plant would consist of a concrete aeration basin, concrete clarifier, concrete chlorination basis, and concrete digester. | CWT | DC | \$1,895,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 19 | 56 | 15162 | Trinity River Authority | | 35,655 | The Chambers Creek Wastewater Regionalization Study is needed to address potential issues associated with the operation and maintenance of numerous smaller existing and future WWTFs in the rapidly growing Chambers Creek watershed. As these small WWTFs age, they present operational deficiencies and financial challenges that smaller entities may lack the technical and institutional capacity to address with associated permit violations and downstream water quality violations that could impact a valuable water supply. The study will include evaluation of current and anticipated future wastewater treatment and water quality needs. The Chambers Creek Wastewater Regionalization Study will evaluate the feasibility of a regional wastewater collection and treatment system to meet current and anticipated future wastewater treatment and water quality needs in an area of high growth. The proposed regionalization in the Chambers Creek study area encompasses both incorporated and unincorporated areas. | Other | P | \$495,000.00 | | | | |
| 20 | 53 | 15100 | Orangefield WSC | TX0129313 | 6,531 | As part of the TMDL report of cleaning up the Cow Bayou, the point source pollution into the Cow Bayou is being relocated to nearby state waters. This project will relocate the existing Orangefield WSC WWTP effluent outfall to the Sabine River. Demolition at the existing outfall is proposed with proposed piping and new effluent outfall. | CWT | PDC | \$5,100,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 53 | 15033 | Arlington | | 394,266 | The existing wastewater pipelines are exposed in the respective waterways at each location (Kee Branch, a tributary to Rush Creek, and the Trinity River). The soil continues to erode and infrastructure is at risk of failing thereby causing the release of raw wastewater. The proposed project includes construction of two new lift stations, and approximately 12,000 LF of 12-inch to 20-inch force main. The existing wastewater pipelines are at risk of failure due to their close proximity to major waterways that are accelerating soil erosion. After completing several evaluations, the City of Arlington determined that the best path forward is to relocate the wastewater infrastructure away from the existing waterways thereby mitigating a release of raw wastewater. | CWT | C | \$19,662,580.00 | | | | |
| 22 | 52 | 15017 | Aledo | | 3,800 | The proposed project is needed to meet the anticipated population and flow projections in addition to staying in compliance with TCEQ regulations. In August 2022, Aledo WWTP received a notice of enforcement for violation of the TDPES permit effluent permit limits. A notice of violation is forthcoming. This expansion project will also include replacement of existing equipment to assist in bringing plant operating back within permit limits. The City of Aledo WWTP will be expanding from a 0.6 MGD to a 1.2 MGD annual average daily flow treatment to prepare for projected wastewater flows increasing to 75% of the current permitted capacity and to meet regulations by the TCEQ. The expansion includes new fine screen, lift station pumps, sequencing batch reactors, post-equalization basin, cloth media filter, UV disinfection, aerated sludge holding tank, and mechanical dewatering. Other improvements include new utility service, back up generator, general site civil, and maintenance building addition. | CWT | DC | \$18,670,000.00 | | | | |
| 23 | 52 | 15041 | Marshall | | 23,091 | System lift stations have experienced failure and overflows. The collection system as a whole is subject to documented SSOs and large I&I volumes. Project includes: Analysis of existing collection system including analysis of failures and determination of critical exposures for SSO and I&I; Targeted rehabilitation of the most critical lift station, force main, and gravity sewer to prevent SSO and I&I; and Upgrades including electrical, control, emergency power, pump, force main, and gravity sewer line upgrades. | | PADC | \$10,350,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|----------------------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|--|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 51 | 15143 | Victoria Co WCID # 2 | | 515 | Ensure the health and safety of the community of Placedo by ensuring that the district meets TCEQ requirements for safe WWTP discharge effluent criteria. This project proposed by the Victoria County Water Control and Improvement District No. 2 is to expand the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant to allow for the growth of the district and waste water collection system. The project plans to have an additional set of treatment units added to the plant to allow for service capabilities in the event of a component needs service or replacement. With the existing WWTP increasing age the amount of parts of the system needing service or replacement will only increase. The expansion of the WWTP is a key component of the ability of the district to be able to handle further expansion of the community of Placedo. This will allow for adequate growth of the service area for the next 30 years. With this project the District will include the adoption of an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$560,000.00 | 70% | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 51 | 15015 | Kemp | TX0023396 | 1,117 | The need for the project is to provide the City with needed increase in treatment capacity, improved operability, and more ease of maintenance. The City's existing WWTP is expected to be challenged with regard to capacity in the near future. Additionally, there are components of the existing plant that do not function in an efficient, and/or operator friendly, manner. The existing plant was last renovated in 2005. The plant was constructed within the same footprint as the original Imhoff plant. Some of the old Imhoff components are still in place but not of use for the current plant operations. There are sand filters in the current plant and they have never functioned properly. The City wishes to remove the sand filters from the plant treatment regime and replace them with some newer technology. The current plant has mechanical aerators and the City wishes to replace them with pneumatic aeration. The City would also like to consider replacement of the existing plant with a completely new plant. For this option, consideration should be given to constructing the new plant within the existing plant property versus acquiring new property for the new plant. Portions of the existing collection system is Clay Tile Pipe. This pipe causes excessive maintenance and I&I for the City. There is approximately 29,000 linear feet of clay tile pipe that needs to be replaced. There are two existing lift stations that are under sized and burn up pump motors and electronics, which need to be upgraded. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PADC | \$16,700,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | 51 | 15135 | Lindsay | TX0025097 | 1,257 | The City is currently operating under the interim phase of their discharge permit. The interim permitted flow is 0.1 MGD and the final phase permitted flow is 0.2 MGD. The existing wastewater treatment plant capacity has exceeded the "75/90" TCEQ Rule for wastewater treatment plant expansion in Chapter 305, Paragraph 126, of the Texas Administrative Code. TCEQ requires the planning phase to begin if the flows recorded at the wastewater treatment plant have exceeded 90% of the rated capacity of the plant, which happened in April 2021. A new WWTP rated for 0.2 MGD is proposed for the City. The existing wastewater treatment plant capacity has exceeded the "75/90" TCEQ Rule for wastewater treatment plant expansion. Proposed project to include: Expansion of existing WWTP to include: Aeration Basin; Concrete Digester and/or sludge drying beds; Aeration Equipment including blowers, air piping, diffusers and related appurtenances; Plant piping, including RAS/WAS System; Concrete clarifier; Clarifier equipment; New sludge pump and piping; Equipment control building; UV vault and piping; Site electrical; Replacement of manholes to reduce the demand for POTW capacity through efficiency. The City is planning to implement an Asset Management Plan as part of this project. | | PDC | \$7,475,500.00 | | | | |
| 27 | 51 | 15057 | Wilmer | | 5,064 | If the proposed project is providing service to areas currently using on-site sewage facilities (OSSF), please provide the number of on-site systems to be removed from service. This project is an extreme emergency because of the ongoing threat of a temporary force main potentially rupturing and causing a massive sewage overflow into the Trinity River, a source of drinking water for millions of people. This project involves the installation of a new 16-inch Force Main to replace the entire length of aged 16-inch ductile iron force main currently serving the City of Wilmer. Replacement of the existing 16-inch Force Main will entail design, permitting, and construction of approximately 7,000 linear feet of non-corrosive pipe material. Construction sequencing will commence with a new crossing beneath the Trinity River crossing to minimize the risk of additional sewer spill the river and impact to the adjacent Dallas County Wildlife preserve. The project includes an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | DC | \$3,777,158.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 51 | 15114 | Guadalupe Blanco RA | | 9,388 | Projected residential development will necessitate increased wastewater collection and treatment capacity to accommodate that growth. The service area in Guadalupe County has and will continue to experience significant residential construction over the next several years. The WRF expansion and collections system improvements are necessary to capture and treat municipal wastewater influent in the high-growth areas between New Braunfels and Seguin. The expanded WRF will include a new: headworks structure, oxidation ditch, final clarifier, effluent filters, UV disinfection modules, solids dewatering process, electrical, and equipment buildings. The collection system improvements will include a new 3.5 MGD lift station and force main and gravity line upgrades. | CWT | PADC | \$44,572,780.00 | | | | |
| 29 | 50 | 15009 | Arp | | 892 | The City is proposing to replace their 60 to 70 year old WWTP as opposed to rehabilitation as a result of a TCEQ enforcement & address inflow & infiltration issues. The replacement WWTP (the Plant) will be an activated sludge type, package treatment plant rated for 0.35 to 0.45 MGD. Because the flows of the City generally peak twice per day an equalization basin/tank (100,000 gallon) will be used to provide a more constant flow through the Plant. The lighting in the Plant will be replaced with energy efficient sources to meet "Green Project Reserve" guidelines. Two additional light poles will be necessary for the new Plant configuration. The collection system has been identified as having significant I & I issues and those areas have been identified. The project will include approximately 11,000 feet of "permeable asphalt" and approximately 10,000 feet will be installed over the same area as the collection system pipe installed for this project. An additional 1,000 feet will be installed on Elizabeth Street in order to provide an "all weather access road. collection system: Because the current lines are located beneath the middle of the existing road, it is proposed to use "pipe-bursting" in combination with approximately 10,000 feet of HDPE pipe. This will significantly reduce environmental foot print of the construction portion of line replacement and significantly reduce the overall cost of the project. The use of HDPE is selected as to its' life expectancy is 100+ years. | CWT | PDC | \$7,465,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$3,500,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|----------------|-----------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------|--|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 50 | 15105 | DeLeon | TX0054844 | 2,296 | The old clay lines allow significant inflow and infiltration which causes overflows in the system causing health and safety dangers and inundation at the wastewater plant. The proposed project consists of replacing approximately 6,000 linear feet of 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 reduce the flow to the wastewater plant and prevent overflows in the sewer system. | CWT | PDC | \$1,216,500.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,216,500.00 | 14266 (2023), 13954 (2022), 13290 (2021) |
| 31 | 50 | 15148 | Valley MUD # 2 | | 3,325 | The current wastewater treatment plant is nearing 75% of the permitted average daily flow capacity. When the average flow reaches the 75% of the permitted capacity, the TAC 30 TCEQ 305.126 requires the Owner to initiate engineering and financial planning for expansion of the wastewater treatment and collection facilities. The purpose of this project is to develop a long-term solution to provide service to the growing wastewater customer base and community within VMUD #2. This project includes the design and construction of a new Wastewater Treatment Plant, to provide a solution to growing wastewater flow requirements. The Valley MUD # 2 Rancho Viejo WWTP, which was constructed in 2005 with a permitted capacity of 0.4 MGD average flow, is presently reaching the TCEQ 75% flow threshold. At 75% flow capacity, the TCEQ requires Owner to pursue site selection, permitting, and design for a new WWTP. | CWT | PADC | \$25,250,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 32 | 50 | 15078 | Cotulla | TX0027499 | 3,754 | The City proposes to implement the following improvements: 1. Influent Pump Station-a new inline grinder; 2. Drying Bed - additional solar drying bed capacity; and 3. Clarifier-presently hydraulic and design limitations among the smaller clarifiers. The first and major issue with the clarifiers is the rake mechanism broke on Clarifier No.2 and the clarifier is presently out of service and full of solids. The rake mechanism is severely rusted, and it is assumed that the entire mechanism including the center column, drive, gear box assembly and access walkway must be replaced. | CWT | C | \$5,000,000.00 | | | | 11091 (2016), 13939 (2022), 14302 (2023) |

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|-------------|--------|-------|------------|---------|------------|---|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 48 | 15030 | San Marcos | | 64,812 | The new 6.0 MGD lift station will allow nearby lift stations to be decommissioned and will also receive relief flows from areas in the existing wastewater system where projected flows exceed system capacity. The Highway 80 Wastewater Utility Project consists of a new 6.0 MGD lift station that will support wastewater demands of the Hemphill Basin in East San Marcos. The project includes an 18-inch force main that will convey flows from the lift station to the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant. The new lift station will allow nearby lift stations to be decommissioned and will also receive relief flows from areas in the existing wastewater system where projected flows exceed system capacity. The lift station will also receive flows from proposed developments that will expand the Hemphill Basin's wastewater demands. The project also consists of a new 16-inch reclaimed water main that will convey reclaimed water from the City's Wastewater Treatment Plant to proposed developments. | CWT,G PR | PADC | \$25,126,145.00 | 70% | | | |
| 34 | 46 | 15115 | Millsap | | 414 | Most of the local residences have privately owned and maintained onsite sanitary sewer facilities (OSSF) which do not meet the minimum lot size requirements. The proposed project would reduce the number of OSSFs within the City and in a confined area; therefore, it would reduce the number of potential health hazards from the private OSSFs. The project consists of installing a new wastewater system in the City of Millsap. Currently there is not an existing wastewater system infrastructure within the City. The new system would consist of a lagoon WWTP, approximately 60,000 linear feet of collection and force main sewer lines, lift stations, manholes, connections, etc. | | PADC | \$8,692,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$8,692,000.00 | |
| 35 | 46 | 15163 | 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 | ADC | \$39,300,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | 46 | 15139 | Los Fresnos | | 6,280 | The City's existing municipal wastewater collection system consists of sections of old vitrified clay pipe (VCP) lines, fractured PVC pipes, and multiple dilapidated sewer manholes. All of these are the main causes of infiltration and inflow (I&I) and in some cases sanitary sewer overflow. Excess I&I creates excessive costs during wastewater treatment but most importantly creates human health safety hazards. The need is to rehabilitate (repair or replace) pipelines and manholes to reduce I&I and substantially reduce the amount of energy used to process wastewater. Proposing wastewater improvements which include rehabilitation of existing wastewater infrastructure. Rehabilitate approx. 27,000 LF of existing Clay Sanitary Sewer Lines and rehabilitate approximately forty (40) manholes. | CWT | C | \$5,538,618.00 | 70% | | | |
| 37 | 45 | 15081 | Stinnett | | 1,857 | The existing WWTP was constructed in 1977 and utilizes two Imhoff tanks for primary treatment. Flow is then routed to three stabilization ponds which operate in series. Aside from regular maintenance, the plant has not undergone any significant improvements since initial construction. Existing treatment units have reached the end of their useful life and no longer operate as originally intended. The treatment units are not only an outdated form of treatment technology, but also predate current TCEQ requirements. Consequently, TCEQ rules will not allow rehabilitation of these units as they do not meet current design standards for depth, configuration, influent loading, and inlet/outlet structures. Therefore, a new WWTP is required in order for Stinnett to maintain compliance with rules governing public health and safety. The proposed treatment facility will consist of a headworks facility, bar-screen, and facultative lagoon for primary treatment of wastewater. The project will also include a new storage pond and irrigation system for land application of treated effluent. Additionally, a new lift station is required to convey wastewater to the proposed facility. The facultative lagoon and storage pond will include a new synthetic liner and leak detection system. | CWT | PADC | \$5,286,980.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | 43 | 15131 | Slaton | | 6,077 | The new force main is needed to provide redundancy and the new generator is needed to provide emergency power. 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. The City is also planning to replace approximately 20,000 linear feet of wastewater collection lines and manholes throughout the distribution system. These improvements will be aimed to address the portion of the collection system which have reached the end of its useful life are likely a significant contributor to the inflow and infiltration seen in the collection system. The project includes development of an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$11,948,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$11,948,000.00 | |
| 39 | 41 | 15138 | Greater Texoma UA | | 737 | GTUA/City of Valley View proposed project includes the reconstruct/upgrade of the current Wastewater System to include replacement of waterlines and rehabilitation of the Wastewater Treatment Plant. The intent of the project is to reduce the infiltration rate, replace leaking sewer lines to improve water loss, and increase the system capacity. | CWT | C | \$15,542,460.00 | | Yes-BC | \$4,000,000.00 | |
| 40 | 41 | 15022 | Grapeland | | 1,489 | The project is needed primarily to allow the means to take the existing plant clarifier out of operation for needed maintenance. Other secondary needs include addition of air diffusors in the chlorine contact chamber of the plant. Provide for the ability to perform maintenance on the existing clarifier, consider WWTP expansion, and study collection system to find ways to reduce infiltration/inflow. | CWT | PDC | \$7,505,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | 41 | 15052 | Gladewater | | 6,819 | Collection system upgrades will address aged and failing collection system piping that is a significant source of I&I. as well as allow compliance with TxDOT highway upgrades. 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 sewer lines identified by recently completed smoke testing and sewer condition assessment. Also sewer line and lift station relocations as required for TxDOT highway widening projects. WWTP upgrades will include sludge handling upgrades, rehabilitation of equalization pond, and electrical and control upgrades. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$3,745,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 42 | 41 | 15108 | Angleton DD | | 19,500 | Repair/replace/right-size WW system assets that are near or have exceeded useful life. Rehabilitating the Oyster Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. Repair/replace wastewater collection lines. Rehabilitate five (5) of the City's wastewater lift stations. Rehabilitating the Oyster Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. Repair/replace wastewater collection lines. Rehabilitate five (5) of the City's wastewater lift stations. | CWT | PDC | \$34,519,997.00 | | | | |
| 43 | 40 | 15110 | Alba | | 753 | The purpose of this project is to reduce the City's overall I&I to improve the WWTP's efficiency. Remove and replace the highest aged and deteriorated sewer lines within the sewer collection system. These lines are old clay lines that encounter frequent leaks, breaks, and contribute to above average inflow and infiltration into the collection system. Smoke testing will be utilized during the planning phase of the project to identify the most critical line segments for replacement. | CWT | PDC | \$1,510,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 44 | 40 | 15091 | Tenhaha | | 1,140 | The existing system is old and in constant need of maintenance. Collection lines fail and inflow and infiltration are major problems that put stress on the treatment system. The system is unreliable and unsafe to the environment. The treatment system is unreliable and not as effective as it could be. Project will consist of improvements to the wastewater collection and treatment system. | CWT | PDC | \$2,725,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | 40 | 15044 | Jefferson | | 1,883 | Existing failing and undersized gravity sewer lines are significant sources of I&I and contribute to high flows at the WWTP as well as operation problems including clogging and sewer backups and overflows. Project will upgrade existing lift stations and gravity sewer lines within the existing sanitary sewer collection system. | CWT | PDC | \$4,290,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 46 | 36 | 15142 | Springtown | TX0032646 | 3,051 | The City's wastewater collection system has deteriorated to the point that peak flows at the wastewater treatment plant have reached high levels. This is because of extraneous flows entering the wastewater collection system. The project includes smoke testing and an infiltration/inflow study as well as manhole rehabilitation. We have included WWTP flow records that show extraneous flows in the system that can be removed by this project. The project includes an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | C | \$1,050,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$1,050,000.00 | |
| 47 | 35 | 15099 | Roaring Springs | | 231 | By completing the proposed upgrades to the collection system, the City will be able to consistently meet capture and transport wastewater efficiently to the wastewater treatment plant. This project will include the replacement of approximately 2,500 linear feet of wastewater sewer lines with the construction of six new manholes for access to the lines. Changes in grading may also be necessary as a result of the new sewer lines. The City is also requesting rehabilitation of their existing irrigation discharge system. | CWT,G PR | PDC | \$1,540,500.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,540,500.00 | |
| 48 | 35 | 15016 | Runaway Bay | | 1,590 | The wastewater collection system currently experiences a number of sanitary sewer overflows that flow into Lake Bridgeport, creating a potentially significant environmental problem. There are a number of capacity restrictions and facilities in poor condition as well throughout the system. The emergency wastewater recommendations consist of the following projects: 1. Runaway Bay Drive 15/18-inch Gravity Main Replacement; 2. Tryall Lift Station Rehabilitation and Expansion; 3. WWTP Improvements; 4. Port-O-Call Drive 12-inch Gravity Main Replacement; 5. Runaway Bay SSES; 6. Jim Walters Drive East 12-inch Gravity Main Replacement; 7. Jim Walters Drive West 12-inch Gravity Main Replacement; 8. Northwest Manhole Replacement; 9. SCADA System Upgrades; and 10. Long-Term Rehabilitation and Collection System Master Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$6,625,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | 35 | 15079 | Harlingen Water Works System | | 71,059 | HWWS has 27,600 active retail and wholesale water meters that are read manually on a monthly basis. Unaccounted-for water represents approximately 9% of total water production, most of which consists of apparent losses associated with under-reporting mechanical water meters that make all but six of HWWS's active meters. Customer leaks typically go unnoticed until an abnormally high water bill alerts either HWWS's customer service or the customer that a leak is present. Distribution system leaks that are not apparent at the ground surface make up the second highest source of unaccounted for water losses in the distribution system, and HWWS currently does not have an effective leak detection program to identify such leaks. The project proposes to replace 21,206 existing, active mechanical meters with electronic smart meters and associated AMI endpoints, telemetry, and software for a fully functional AMI system. | GPR | C | \$16,765,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$13,972,760.00 | |
| 50 | 33 | 15126 | Upper Leon River MWD | | 255 | 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 | \$8,982,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$8,982,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 33 | 15112 | Fort Worth | | 812,515 | The new WRF will relieve the collection system, defer the need to expand the Village Creek Water Reclamation facility, and will provide a new source of MBR quality reuse water that will allow the City to expand its reuse program to the west side of Fort Worth. The City of Fort Worth plans to construct and begin operation of the Mary's Creek Water Reclamation Facility (MCWRF) by summer of 2028 to serve the growing population in the western part of the City. The initial phase will be a 10 MGD green-field plant, expandable to 15 MGD. Flow from the proposed MCWRF service area is currently treated at the Village Creek Water Reclamation Facility (VCWRF). The MCWRF will relieve the collection system and will defer expansion of the VCWRF. The MCWRF will feature membrane bioreactors (MBRs). The compact MBR footprint will maximize the treatment capacity potential of the plant site should expansion beyond 15 MGD become necessary. The new facility will include flow equalization and peak flow storage, two levels of fine screens, grit removal, activated sludge biological nutrient removal (BNR), MBRs, disinfection, a new outfall structure, and supporting infrastructure. Goals of this project is to implement lessons learned from other MBR facilities and adopt innovative approaches to BNR to optimize process stability, minimize chemical use, reduce power requirements and to beneficially reuse biosolids produced at the plant. | CWT,G PR | C | \$208,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$112,000,000.00 | |
| 52 | 32 | 15082 | Pearsall | TX0032719 | 9,346 | Install new sanitary sewer service and eliminate the need for individual on-site sewage facilities, and the risks associated with OSSF degradation, maintenance concerns, and potentially broken or non-functioning systems. This project includes providing sanitary sewer service to homes and businesses on the east side of I-35 business road, along with two new lift stations and a force main. Project will provide service laterals for the newly annexed properties along I-35 BL. Completion of an Asset Management Plan for the wastewater system. Any remaining funds toward WWTP rehabilitation. | CWT | AC | \$8,636,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|---------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | 31 | 15120 | Mason | | 2,114 | By completing the proposed upgrades to the collection system, the City will be able to consistently meet capture and transport wastewater efficiently to the wastewater treatment plant and significantly reduce the risk of sanitary sewer overflows in the collection system. The City of Mason needs to replace and rehabilitate multiple components of its collection system by installing a new lift station, rehabilitate seven (7) lift stations within the City, and replace approximately 5,000 LF of sewer collection line. The existing lift station pumps are planned to be replaced with new submersible pumps with VFDs and controls. The system piping has experienced severe infiltration and inflow due to the age and deterioration of the collection system and is need of replacement. The area of the proposed lift station contains elevation challenges and shallow collection lines, leading to near overflow of existing manholes in this area. A new lift station is proposed to improve existing collection line depths and reduce the potential risk of sewer overflows. | | PDC | \$10,823,360.00 | | Yes-BC | \$10,000,000.00 | |
| 54 | 31 | 15075 | Winters | | 2,500 | The dilapidated piping experiences severe infiltration and inflow (I&I) during rain events and the aged manholes have been known to collapse causing line blockage. The existing wastewater collection system suffers from significant I&I, pipe blockages and collapsed manholes. The City is applying for funding to help address identified problem areas and restore the integrity and reliability within the collection system. | CWT | PDC | \$3,422,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$2,500,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 31 | 15104 | Junction | TX0021075 | 2,507 | The City has had TCEQ enforcement actions issued to correct their operations. The City has also had several members of the public express concerns with the existing plant at a TCEQ mandated public hearing. The City of Junction wastewater treatment plant currently consists of five (5) lagoons in series and a DAF unit to treat all of the city's waste. The City has a history of violating their TCEQ discharge permit with high E-coli concentrations being discharged into the Llano River. The City has been cited several times for this and has had trouble renewing their TPDES permit due to public hearings and a history of violating their permit. The proposed project mainly consists of installing and implementing a chlorine (Sodium bisulfate) contact chamber and aeration equipment, metering pumps, and other minor miscellaneous items required to treat the raw effluent to a higher quality in order to ensure that the City stays in compliance with their TPDES discharge permit. The WWTP is also in need of general rehab and improvements. The bar screen, headworks, and effluent flow measuring device need to be refurbished. City-Wide Sanitary Sewer Asset Management Plan. | CWT | DC | \$555,000.00 | | | | |
| 56 | 30 | 15060 | Angelina Co WCID # 4 | | 170 | The Lift Station No. 1 and the Lift Station No. 2 of Angelina County WCID #4 had an alleged TCEQ violation of overflowing sewage onto the adjacent property and to a tributary of Cedar Creek located to the south of the lift stations. The proposed project will replace pumping equipment and control system. The proposed project will also do a collection system study for the lift station service area. | CWT | PDC | \$300,000.00 | | | \$300,000.00 | |
| 57 | 30 | 15059 | Riverside | | 639 | The existing sanitary sewer infrastructure for the City of Riverside is a lagoon pond system that is severely outdated and under-sized to meet the city's growing wastewater treatment demands. A new 0.140 conventional wastewater treatment plant will be of great benefit to the entire population of the city, as well as meet their future wastewater treatment capacity needs. | CWT | PDC | \$2,600,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$150,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | 30 | 15068 | Chico | | 946 | Violations in NH3-N for 9 months between May 2019 and August 2021 and various exceedances between July 2018 and May 2019. The City has exceeded NH3-N limits of their TPDES Permit for a total of 9 months between May 2019 and August 2021. The City is also under TCEQ enforcement for effluent limit violations, of mostly NH3-N, between July 2018 and May 2019. The City has first renewed their TPDES permit and no additional flow nor more stringent limits are expected. Therefore, the City will expand their existing treatment capacity to bring their plant into lasting compliance. | CWT | PDC | \$5,223,000.00 | | | | |
| 59 | 30 | 15122 | Harlingen Water Works System | | 71,059 | The integrated influent lift station and headworks at HWWS's WWTP are undersized, have hydraulic design flaws that cause surcharging in the upstream collection system, and are ineffective at removing grit. The peaking factor for actual flows exceeds the WWTP's rated peaking factor by 40% or more. The proposed project includes an upsized replacement of the influent lift station with greater depth, an above-ground headworks with greater capacity and upgraded grit removal, and a new flow equalization basin to manage excess peak flows. | CWT | C | \$33,315,000.00 | | | | PIF 14344 (2023) |
| 60 | 30 | 15018 | North Texas MWD | | 81,383 | Muddy Creek WWTP has exceeded the MCL for E-Coli a total of six (6) times in the last five years. All occurrences were documented during peak flow events. The primary objective of this project is to expand the MCWWTP to a full buildout capacity of AADF of 12.5 MGD and P2HF of 37.5 MGD while maximizing the use of the existing assets at the plant. The MCWWTP Expansion Facility Improvements include expansion of influent pumping capacity, primary and secondary treatment trains, tertiary filtration, and disinfection, as well as replacement of the solids dewatering equipment to accommodate the increased design loading and anticipated stricter Total Phosphorus limit associated with the 12.5 MGD expansion. A new operations building is also included to provide additional office and laboratory space to conduct plant operators. Secondary objectives of this project address concerns with BOD loading capacity and insufficient disinfection. This project will address inadequacies in capacity, disinfection dose, and unequal treatment across channels in the UV system. | | C | \$112,715,000.00 | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|---------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | 30 | 15153 | Houston | | 3,563,653 | On April 1, 2021, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas approved a consent decree between the City of Houston, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Texas to improve Houston's wastewater system. The Decree requires completion of Early Action Projects which includes the evaluation and possible renewal/rehabilitation or replacement of lift stations throughout the system. Rehabilitation of existing wastewater lift stations (LS) within the City's Combined Utility System. Aging facilities require renewal or replacement of core components (electrical, mechanical, structural, flow control and monitoring) to restore designed function and performance. Rehabilitation of LS addresses direct and contributing factors to sanitary sewer overflows, and is a component of the Consent Decree entered into by the City, US Dept of Justice/EPA and State of Texas/TCEQ to address unpermitted SSOs. | CWT | C | \$44,000,000.00 | | | | |
| 62 | 30 | 15154 | Houston | | 3,563,653 | On April 1, 2021, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas approved a consent decree between the City of Houston, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Texas to improve Houston's wastewater system. The Decree requires completion of Early Action Projects which includes the evaluation and possible renewal or replacement of force mains throughout the system. Rehabilitation/replacement of existing wastewater force mains (FM) within the City's Combined Utility System. Aging facilities require renewal or replacement to restore designed function and performance. Rehabilitation of FM addresses direct and contributing factors to sanitary sewer overflows, and is a component of the Consent Decree entered into by the City, US Dept of Justice/EPA and State of Texas/TCEQ to address unpermitted SSOs. | CWT | C | \$44,000,000.00 | | | | |
| 63 | 29 | 15121 | Miles | | 870 | The effluent from the WWTP is currently land applied at a nearby site via a TLAP permit. The WWTP is nearing its useful life and in need of upgrade and/or replacement and the City wants to evaluate improvements needed to the WWTP and its collection system. The City owns and operates a WWTP that consists of an imhoff tank and lagoon system. Completion of an Asset Management Plan will be included in this project. | | P | \$300,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$300,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | 29 | 15065 | Spur | | 1,100 | The City's wastewater collection system experiences significant I&I during wet weather events which dramatically overload the existing system. Improvements are necessary to reduce the risk of system overflows and restore reliable sewer service to the residents of the City. In doing so, the City will improve the environmental safety to both residents and wildlife. The City is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater collection system by renovating and replacing manholes and sewer collection lines. The majority of the existing system is comprised of old clay tile sewer lines and brick manholes which are no longer water-tight. Many of the collection lines have collapsed and the City has to continually clean the old lines to restore proper flow. 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. The project will include the development of an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$4,452,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$4,720,000.00 | |
| 65 | 29 | 15063 | Albany | | 1,983 | The City needs to replace or rehab multiple components of its collection system and WWTP. The City's collection system, requires replacement of approx. 15,000-LF of gravity sewer line, as well as replacing pumps, valves and piping at four of the City's wastewater lift stations. The City's WWTP, requires replacement of its failed screening system and adding a grit removal system to reduce capacity losses in its aeration basin. A new influent flow measuring device is required. The aerators need to be replaced to restore capacity. The gear mechanisms of the existing clarifiers need to be replaced. The chlorine building has deteriorated due to chlorine exposure and is also in need of replacement. The WWTP is in need of second sludge dewatering container to provide redundancy and the ability to waste sludge when the existing container is off-site. The City plans to add a SCADA system to the plant to ensure operation during storm events as well as optimizing the plant to better meet discharge limits. An asset management plan will be prepared with this project. | CWT | PDC | \$10,810,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$7,655,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|---------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | 29 | 15025 | Travis County | | 1,226,805 | The project is needed to provide reclaimed water service to the new Travis County Courthouse. This will result in substantial water conservation for this new governmental building. There are no health or compliance factors, or MCL violations or physical deficiencies. Travis County is interested in extending reclaimed water service to the new Travis County Courthouse. This reclaimed water project will be the final component in completing the One Water water system for the Travis County Courthouse. The project includes the planning, engineering, permitting and construction of approximately 2,400 linear feet of 8" diameter reclaimed water line and associated appurtenances necessary to provide reclaimed water service to the proposed Travis County Civil and Family Courthouse and the University of Texas Administration Building. The project will include an Asset Management Plan. | GPR | DC | \$3,350,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$3,350,000.00 | |
| 67 | 28 | 15011 | Lago Vista | | 8,769 | This is a dual purpose project. It includes an increase in plant capacity from 1.0 MGD to 1.5 MGD, and a change in the treatment process to switch from Type 2 to Type 1 effluent. This would help the City save approximately 400,000 gallons per month in treated potable water. Rehabilitation of the existing headworks, replacement of aeration equipment, expansion of the disinfection equipment, adding a new filter structure, and modifications to the solids processing equipment, including adding a new sludge holding tank. This project will include an Asset Management plan. | CWT | DC | \$27,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$27,000,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | 28 | 15129 | Snyder | TX0047899 | 10,753 | The City desires to enhance their existing wastewater and water distribution system. Improvements made to the City's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system will enhance operations and efficiency. Improvements made to the City's wastewater collection system will aid in maintaining the system's useful service life. The proposed advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system upgrade will support the City in detecting leaking waterlines, reducing water loss, and increasing system accuracy. The proposed improvements will aid the City in establishing a more robust water and wastewater system, while also increasing efficiency. The City aims to enhance its wastewater system by improving components of their WWTP, wastewater collection system, and water distribution system. The City desires to enhance operations at their WWTP by improving the existing SCADA system. Improvements should also be made to the existing wastewater collection system. Aging gravity sewer lines should be replaced to maintain the useful service life of the collection system. The City also desires to enhance their water distribution system by upgrading the existing residential metering system with new advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system improvement. The AMI system will replace existing residential water meters, increasing system accuracy, efficiency, and aiding in reducing water loss. The system upgrade will support the City in enhancing their wastewater system and water distribution system. The proposed project will also include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$12,444,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$12,444,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 69 | 27 | 15124 | Loraine | | 602 | The current collection system facilities are lacking compliance in the areas mentioned below. This project will correct the issues listed and allow upgrades to the system to meet TCEQ requirements. The project will include improvements to two existing lift stations within the system and improving undersized, deteriorated collection lines. It will include sludge removal and repair of the WWTP lagoons and irrigation disposal equipment. Repairing and/or replacement of the existing terminal lift station located at the WWTP, and repair of the irrigation center pivot used for effluent disposal, as these too have been in service for 20 years and requires repair/replacement of deteriorated components. The aging collection system infrastructure imposes a burden of frequent maintenance, and inflow and infiltration of excess groundwater into the collection system. This project will help update the system to upsize any remaining 4-inch diameter pipe and limit manhole spacing to a max 500 linear feet TCEQ requirements. | | PDC | \$3,800,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$2,700,000.00 | |
| 70 | 27 | 15125 | Seminole | | 8,917 | 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 is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater collection system by upgrading existing lift stations and appurtenances. 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. This Project will include the construction of a reuse system which will utilize non-potable water as the source of irrigation water at City Parks to ease the strain on the potable water source and distribution system. The City desires to upgrade the existing metering system with a new advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) system improvement. The AMI system will replace existing residential water meters, increasing system accuracy, efficiency, and aiding in reducing water loss. The system upgrade will support the City in enhancing their wastewater system and water distribution system. | CWT,G PR | DC | \$11,135,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$6,160,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | 26 | 15096 | Wharton | | 8,627 | The City's WWTP 1 has exceeded its design service life and is in need of replacement or rehabilitation of the concrete basins, sewage and air piping, valves, and gates. This proposed project is needed to avoid sanitary sewer overflows, basin leaks, piping leaks and excursions of untreated waste into the Colorado River. To mitigate the risks of an excursion, we are proposing, headworks and lift station improvements including concrete repair, valve and piping replacement, and pump replacement. The headworks is the beginning of the treatment process and holds untreated waste. Replacement of airlines in the aeration and digester basins The digester requires replacement to avoid any leaks or line breakages. By replacing these lines, we avoid an overflow or excursion in the future. And gate replacements in the chlorine contract basin to prevent overflow. | | PDC | \$3,559,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 72 | 25 | 15145 | Moran | | 178 | Clay sewer lines are brittle and subject to cracking or completely breaking. This in turns allows inflow and infiltration (I&I) to enter the collection system and can cause sewer backups into homes. This project consists of replacing clay sewer lines throughout the City. | | PDC | \$500,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$350,000.00 | |
| 73 | 25 | 15067 | Woodloch | | 741 | The Town of Woodloch's sanitary sewer system is significantly outdated and in need of replacement. The existing sanitary sewer lines experience significant inflow and infiltration (I&I). Project includes dilapidated and in poor condition. | CWT | PDC | \$985,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$30,000.00 | |
| 74 | 25 | 15004 | East Rio Hondo WSC | TX0127086 | 1,131 | The RHMS Wastewater Lift Station serves the RHMS with 525 students, teachers, and administrators. There is no backup power and ERHWSC has no portable backup generator for its system. The school may be used as an emergency shelter during severe weather events. Project is for additional backup power & generators. Continuous wastewater pumpage is critical. | CWT | PDC | \$399,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 75 | 25 | 15039 | Keene | TX0106291 | 6,266 | Inflow & infiltration and sewer overflows. The proposed project includes replacing approximately 10,000 linear feet of old, deteriorated clay sewer line and lift station improvements. The City has had to complete numerous emergency sewer line repairs due to collapsed clay sewer lines. | CWT | PADC | \$2,235,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,000,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | 25 | 15003 | Kingsland MUD | | 7,400 | The facility will replace the existing 10,000 gpd steel septage pretreatment facility which was constructed in 2006. The existing facility is corroded and is in immediate need of structural repairs. KMUD solicited an engineering design proposal in early 2023 and anticipates bidding the project in late 2023 with substantial completion in early 2025. The project includes a new concrete septage pretreatment facility to include screening, grit removal, aeration, clarification, and sludge drying beds with a capacity of 20,000 gpd; and necessary LCRA permitted water quality controls. The facility serves as a regional disposal site for septage haulers and facilitates maintenance of OSSFs in the unincorporated Llano and Burnet County areas. Treated effluent from the facility is discharged into KMUD's Main WWTP. The solids are processed and recycled at KMUD's adjacent sludge composting facility where they are sold to the public for landscaping. | CWT | PDC | \$9,600,000.00 | | | | |
| 77 | 22 | 15090 | Streetman | | 345 | The Streetman WWTP is a concrete "bulls-eye" style plant that was constructed in the mid-1970s and is nearing the end of its expected service life. The WWTP has been maintained through mechanical equipment repair and/or replacement with repair/replacement of equipment beginning to occur more frequently. Additionally, evidence of structural cracking has been observed around the perimeter of the WWTP. This structural cracking has shown minor leaking from the wetted area to the exterior of the plant structure and repair efforts have been largely unsuccessful. With the WWTP having reached its expected service life and the evidence of structural cracking, replacement of the WWTP is recommended. This project involves construction of a new WWTP on the same 9-acre property presently owned by the City of Streetman. The existing influent lift station will be upgraded to convey wastewater to the new WWTP location. The new WWTP will consist of a package WWTP with provisions for onsite sludge dewatering in accordance with 30 TAC 217. The city will also complete an Asset Management Plan as a part of this project. | CWT | PDC | \$7,916,950.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 78 | 22 | 15048 | Justin | | 4,441 | The City of Justin outgrew their existing wastewater treatment facility. The City has recently joined TRA (Trinity River Authority) and plans on connecting the entire City's wastewater to the Denton Creek Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The City of Northlake is building a line to IH-35 where the City of Justin could connect. This project is thought to be a regional solution to wastewater as there would be connections from City of Northlake along the line where Justin is planning to build. Building this sewer line would eliminate the existing WWTP and provide Justin relief from maintaining the WWTP. The original application included a plant expansion as the growth has necessitated the expansion planning; however, this sewer line would replace that expansion and saves the City millions over the previously contemplated WWTP. Also this eliminates a WWTP in the Denton Creek basin. The project will include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | ADC | \$26,243,320.00 | | | | | |
| 79 | 21 | 15117 | Log Cabin | | 749 | The City of Log Cabin has had TCEQ violations that inform the town that its wastewater treatment plant does not maintain proper aeration in the tanks due to the tanks having a high amount of sludge. The next violation was having outdated pumps in the equalization tank. This is the effect of only one of the two pumps in the equalization tank working. The following violation is failure to maintain piping between treatment plants. There is evidence of broken piping between the treatment units and the trust block is in poor condition. The rehabilitation of the wastewater preliminary treatment (WWPT) will include the construction of a new bar screen, rotating industrial fine screen to help remove wastewater components. A settling basin is also planned for the proposed project. Also, two new pumps will be installed in the flow equalization tank to pump wastewater from the screens up to the surface level of the facility. New yard piping is proposed from the WWPT, wastewater secondary treatment, and clarifier tanks. The WWPT rehabilitation consists of a bar screen, rotating industrial screen, addition of a wastewater primary settling tank that aids in the removal sludge, grease, and organic solids. The building of two drying beds will be involved in the WWTP rehabilitation. Sludge will be removed from the wastewater in the preliminary treatment phase of the treatment process. | CWT | PDC | \$570,000.00 | 70% | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | 21 | 15062 | Blanco | | 2,086 | The City of Blanco to undertake numerous wastewater related projects: 1. Replace Lift Station-End of useful life; 2. Sewer Main and Manholes-Excessive I/I and poor condition; 3. Treated Effluent Storage Pond-Curtail effluent discharges to Blanco River; 4. Pond berm augmentation to increase storage and reduce effluent discharge into the Blanco River; and 5. Asset Management System will allow City to operate the Water and Wastewater System better and ensure permit compliance. | CWT | ADC | \$20,227,290.00 | | Yes-BC | \$5,400,000.00 | |
| 81 | 21 | 15133 | Stamford | TX0025411 | 3,126 | Existing infrastructure such as the pump station, collections lines and manholes are continuing to fail. The City of Stamford (City) is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater system by making screening, clarifier, pump station, oxidation ditch aerator, solids handling, and electrical and SCADA improvements at the wastewater treatment plant and by replacing outdated infrastructure in the wastewater collection system. The existing wastewater collection system is aging and includes three lift stations, force mains, 6" gravity main, 8" gravity main, and 10" gravity main all of which transport wastewater to the WWTP. The existing lift stations are nearing the end of their useful life and often fail and subsequently require regular repairs. An Asset Management Plan will be developed. | CWT | PDC | \$18,600,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$18,600,000.00 | |
| 82 | 21 | 15084 | Redwater | | 4,356 | The sanitary sewer plant is aged and failing. Many components have reached the end of operational service life and must be replaced. Upgrades are required to protect the environment and human health from potentially contaminated site conditions and effluent discharges. The WWTP experiences Infiltration and Inflow (I&I). Condition assessment and targeted rehabilitation of the collection system is necessary to reduce I&I and reduce loading of stormwater runoff at the WWTP. Condition assessment and targeted rehabilitation of the collection system is necessary to reduce I&I and reduce loading of stormwater runoff at the WWTP. Replacement of aged and failing components of the WWTP and condition assessment and targeted rehabilitation of the collection system. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | | PDC | \$5,740,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | 21 | 15073 | Venus | | 4,368 | The City currently has no way to collect or convey sewage from the Northern or Southern portion of the City. Development plans and plats are unable to be approved for construction due to a lack of capacity because of a rapid development interest. The City is installing and operating a temporary wastewater treatment plant for one 400 unit development and will be able to remove this plant from operation as well as eliminating the need for additional package plants. | CWT | PADC | \$24,530,000.00 | | | | |
| 84 | 21 | 15053 | Mineola | | 4,515 | Collection system upgrades will address aged and failing collection system piping and appurtenances that contribute to a significant amount of Inflow & Infiltration (I&I). This will further improve the efficiency of the wastewater treatment facility and prevent MCL violations and deficiencies. Wastewater collection system assessment and upgrades to include smoke testing of the existing wastewater collection system, improvements to lift stations, upgrades to collection system sewer lines to replace aging and failing infrastructure that are a significant source of I&I. This project will have an Asset Management Plan. | | PDC | \$5,500,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 85 | 21 | 15013 | Lago Vista | | 6,935 | This project will prevent the inadvertent discharge of effluent into Lake Travis avoiding a public health episode. It is currently 20 years old, and the pit liner is in disrepair. There are several rips and tears above the freeboard, and is at risk of leaking Type 2 effluent into a stream that runs beside it, which ultimately drains into Lake Travis. The City irrigates their golf course from this effluent pond, and also pumps it up to another effluent pond. This pond was not constructed with maintenance in mind, and as a result, there are significant algae blooms that occur regularly. This has also caused severe issues with the Golf Course irrigation system. The City's Effluent Pond #17 is the main detention facility for treated Type 2 effluent water. This project involves the repair and rehabilitation of the City's Effluent Pond #17. Project to include: clean, reline, and add two weir walls with associated plumbing. Given the environmentally sensitive location of this pond, this will prevent the City from unintentionally discharging Type 2 effluent directly into Lake Travis, and also allow for the safe removal of any algae build up that occurs. The project includes an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | DC | \$11,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$11,000,000.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | 21 | 15128 | Brownwood | | 18,770 | The City of Brownwood's (City) existing Camp bowie Lift Station (LS) was originally constructed in the 1940s and has reached the end of its useful service life. The existing LS is antiquated and faces a myriad of issues. The LS's current electrical system is unreliable and outdated, the existing pumps are aging, and the foundation shows evidence of failure. A new LS is needed to address existing issues and enhance water treatment plant operations. The City aims to improve its wastewater system by replacing the existing Camp Bowie Lift Station (LS) at the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The proposed improvements will include the installation of a new LS, course screen, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, and electrical system. An asset management plan will also be developed as part of this project. | CWT | PDC | \$13,035,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$400,000.00 | |
| 87 | 21 | 15012 | Denison | TX0047228 | 24,324 | The project is needed to ensure acceptable wastewater treatment for the City. The City operates the Paw Paw Wastewater Treatment Plant (PPWWTP), which provides wastewater services for most of the City's service area. This project will involve improvements to the plant headworks and the aeration basins. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | DC | \$28,000,000.00 | 70% | | | 15010 (2024) |
| 88 | 21 | 15061 | Abilene | | 125,182 | The proposed project includes upsizing of the 36-Inch West Interceptor within the collection system. The planned projects will improve the system capability of mitigating peak wet weather events and help to reduce the potential for collection system surcharging and corresponding sanitary sewer overflows. An asset management plan will be prepared with this project. | CWT | PDC | \$61,013,500.00 | | | | |
| 89 | 20 | 15136 | Graford | | 730 | The wastewater treatment plant has multiple violations as a result of the inflow and infiltration (I/I) 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 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 | \$369,600.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$369,600.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|------------------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | 20 | 15140 | Strawn | | 759 | The City's WWTP is experiencing high influent flows due to the inflow/infiltration (I/I) of water into the distribution system due to deteriorated lines, manholes, and rainfall into one of the lift station. The smoke test, replacement of manholes, and lift station awning will aid in reducing the amount of I/I into the distribution system. The proposed generator at one of the lift station is for the purposes of meeting TCEQ requirements in TAC Chapter 217 RULE 217.36 Emergency Power Requirements. The fence around one of the lift stations is for the purposes of meeting TCEQ requirements in TAC Chapter 217 Rule 217.328 Wastewater Treatment Facility Access Control. The lighting and winch at the WWTP is for the purposes of meeting TCEQ requirements in TAC Chapter 217 RULE 217.323 Hazardous Operation and Maintenance since during low visibility operations/maintenance there is no existing lighting to allow the operators to safely operate and maintain the WWTP. The City proposes to perform wastewater system improvements. These improvements include the replacement of existing manholes that are severely deteriorated, smoke testing the wastewater distribution lines to check for leaks and broken pipes as to solve current inflow/infiltration issues due to the broken pipes, furnishing and installing an awning at one of the lift station as to prevent infiltration from heavy rainfall, furnishing and installing a generator at one of the lift stations to provide power in the case of a power outage and meet TCEQ Emergency Power Requirements, furnish and install a fence around one of the lift stations to meet TCEQ requirements, furnish and install a new wastewater influent flow meter at the head of the wastewater treatment plant, furnish and install lighting at the wastewater treatment plant to allow visibility during low light operations, and furnish and install a winch at the WWTP. | CWT | PADC | \$425,500.00 | 70% | | | |
| 91 | 20 | 15029 | Glidden FWSD # 1 | | 875 | 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 | \$1,976,203.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,270,530.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|---------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|--|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 92 | 20 | 15109 | Moulton | | 980 | The wastewater facility consists of two treatment plants, the north plant and the south plant. One plant has recently been decommissioned, therefore we are only able to process 121,000 opposed to our permit for 242,000 gallons per day. The operational plant is processing at maximum capacity on a daily basis. Each plant is designed to process 121,000 gallons per day. The north plant is the older plant and is located in the 100-year flood plain. When the river floods because of large rain events, the north plant and its drying beds, are flooded and the plant contents are washed into the river. The CWSFR program improvements include north plant demolition, abandonment, site restoration, splitter box with force main from lift station, new 121,000 GPD plant, belt filter press, building for sludge management, effluent discharge system improvements, lab, control, electrical building, power generation set w/auto transfer switch and yard piping. | | PDC | \$8,200,000.00 | 70% | | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|----------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | 20 | 15054 | Florence | | 1,093 | The existing WWTP is over 40 years old and does not meet current Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) design guidelines. The existing plant components include common wall concrete construction and does not allow for the existing WWTP to be modified, improved, or updated. The existing WWTP has only one clarifier basin which is not up to standard. The existing generator is a used, very old military surplus unit. It cannot be relied upon for future use. Parts are no longer available to repair it. Construct new wastewater treatment plant including influent screen, aeration basin, clarifier basins, sludge processing equipment disinfection basin, outfall, electrical, instrumentation, yard piping, generator with automatic transfer switch and site improvements. Construct new influent lift station to completely replace the existing lift station. The new lift station wet well needs to be depended, the new pumps will include variable speed drives to mitigate flow fluctuations into the new WWTP, new guide rail, and hoist lift system, new generator with automatic transfer switch, new electrical and control panel, new stainless steel lid to mitigate deterioration due to hydrogen sulfide, new outlet valve system and new inlet/outlet piping. The new interceptor will be installed deeper to comply with TCEQ rules using PVC type pipe, new manholes, and properly vented per TCEQ requirements. The existing wastewater plant will be abandoned, demolished, and the site cleared. | CWT | PADC | \$13,287,640.00 | 70% | | | |
| 94 | 20 | 15043 | Groveton | | 1,094 | This project consists of the replacement of multiple old and deteriorating gravity sewer lines. These lines are failing and contributing to high I&I at the existing WWTP. In addition, the existing ponds at the WWTP are in need of rehabilitation including the removal of existing sludge by physical dredging or biological dredging depending on the recommendation of the EFR. Replacement of existing small diameter gravity sewer mains and rehabilitation of the existing WWTP ponds, including the removal of all sludge. Replacement of existing small diameter gravity sewer mains and rehabilitation of the existing WWTP ponds. | CWT | PDC | \$2,978,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | 20 | 15019 | Shallowater | | 3,108 | The City of Shallowater is currently at TCEQ's 75/90 rule. The best option moving forward is to begin planning for a new wastewater treatment facility and upgrades to the wastewater collection system. Design and construction of a new wastewater treatment facility, new gravity lines, new lift station(s). | CWT | PADC | \$27,135,000.00 | | | | |
| 96 | 20 | 15056 | Grand Saline | | 3,215 | The system has old deteriorated broken collection lines in a creek bottom area. These lines are 22-30' deep. Due to the depth, conventional replacement or repair by City crews isn't feasible. The inflow and infiltration are overwhelming the treatment plant. During and after rain events, the treatment plant outflow isn't meeting requirements. Replacement of deep collection system lines and manholes. | | PDC | \$2,470,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 97 | 20 | 15130 | Ballinger | | 3,767 | Current system struggles with collection system surcharging and corresponding sanitary sewer overflows. The City's wastewater collection system is capacity deficient in numerous segments of the system and also experiences significant I&I during wet weather events, therefore collection system capacity improvements are necessary to reduce the risk of system overflows. The proposed improvements include upgrades to multiple lift stations within the collection system, emergency power generators at each lift station and WWTP, and also includes the replacement of individual pipe segments throughout the collection system. The planned projects will improve the system capability of mitigating peak wet weather events and help to reduce the potential for collection system surcharging and corresponding sanitary sewer overflows. | CWT | PDC | \$11,669,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | | |
| 98 | 20 | 15074 | Alamo | | 19,493 | The existing lift station is approx. 50 years old and beyond repair. The station will be abandoned and replaced. The station has chronic failures and constant repairs are required to keep it operational. This station is one of the City's Main Lift Station and critical to the reliable operation of the city's entire sewer collection system. The new lift station will be located on property owned by the City. No property acquisition is required. The proposed Tower Rd. Lift Station Site is away from residential customers. | CWT | PDC | \$4,462,690.00 | 70% | | | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|----------------------|-----------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99 | 20 | 15095 | Military Highway WSC | | 23,027 | These upgrades are need to maintain and provide service for the growing service area of Military Highway Water Supply Corporation (MHWSC). MHWSC will rehabilitate 10 existing lift stations which are in need of maintenance and operational upgrades. The rehabilitation of these lift stations includes the replacement of pumps and motors along with mechanical and electrical components. | | PDC | \$3,256,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$400,000.00 | |
| 100 | 20 | 15040 | Nacogdoches | | 52,250 | The existing interceptor is old, deteriorating, and undersized. These interceptor lines are the main collection lines that feed the WWTP. Replace and upgrade the existing Bonita/Lanana sewer interceptor. Proposed line size varies from 24" to 48". Project includes all creek crossings, railroad crossings, land/easement acquisition, survey, etc. This project is Phase 1 of a multi-phase upgrade. | | PADC | \$18,413,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 101 | 20 | 15111 | Dallas | TX0047848 | 1,394,789 | Dallas Water Utilities' annual capital budget includes \$20M/year for the rehabilitation/replacement of existing wastewater mains citywide. This wastewater main replacement program is intended to maintain overall system age and integrity by replacing older wastewater mains. Replacement of older mains has many benefits including the reduction of inflow and infiltration, as well as reduced sanitary sewer overflows resulting from collapsed or broken pipes. | CWT | DC | \$20,000,000.00 | | | | 2023 PIF 14209 |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 102 | 18 | 15028 | North Texas MWD | | 124,589 | Data shows that the City of Frisco's population has constantly grown over the past decade and will likely continue this trend into the future. The continual development in areas of the City will require increased reliable service from the WWTP to accommodate its growth. After treatment, effluent from the Panther Creek WWTP discharges into Panther Creek approximately 2.5 miles upstream of Lake Lewisville (a drinking water lake), therefore, plant expansion is critical. The WWTP Data shows that the City of Frisco's population has constantly grown over the past decade and will likely continue this trend into the future. The Panther Creek WWTP was constructed in two phases in 2006 and 2009. The WWTP currently has a permitted discharge capacity of 10 MGD annual average daily flow (AADF) and 30 MDG peak two-hour flow. In order to keep pace with the increasing wastewater treatment flow demands, the flow capacity of the WWTP will need to increase. The goal of the project is to expand the plant The project includes: installation of influent flow meters in a vault; primary clarifier with associated sludge and scum pumps; aeration basin with BNR capabilities; blower building; chemical tank to feed acetic acid to support the biological removal of phosphorous; secondary clarifier; new secondary sludge pump station; filters; ultraviolet (UV) disinfection; and odor control facilities. Improvements to the solids dewatering facility include; installation of new screw presses; polymer feed system; and new WAS storage tank. The project also includes the expansion of the Operations Building, and the construction of a maintenance facility. This project also includes improvements to electrical and instrumentation and Control Systems to support the plant expansion which will include the installation of a Main Electrical Building, transformers, two generators and new fiber optic. Project includes an Asset Management Plan. | | C | \$124,520,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 103 | 17 | 15064 | Santa Anna | | 1,014 | The aging sewer lines are very brittle and prone to breakage and clogging and have the potential to be a significant source of inflow and infiltration into the collection system. The existing 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. Additionally, old brick manholes are allowing significant inflow and infiltration and are in need of replacement. There are also many sections in the existing collection system where the spacing between existing manholes does not meet the minimum spacing required by TCEQ. There is a section in the southeast part of the City that is currently not served by the City's sewer collection system. The proposed project includes replacement of aging sewer lines in the collection system, replacement of manholes, addition of manholes, and the addition of a new sewage lift station. Manholes need to be added to allow the City the capability to properly service the gravity collection lines. A lift station is proposed that would allow approximately 12 residences to be served by the collection system and abandon their septic tanks. The proposed project will also include the development of an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PDC | \$5,335,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$5,335,000.00 | |
| 104 | 16 | 15147 | Mount Vernon | | 2,662 | The City was most recently cited for effluent violations by TCEQ in 2021. (Docket No. 2021-0853-MWD-E, Enforcement Case No. 60969) The alleged violations were for failure to meet effluent discharge parameters and monitoring requirements. The violations were associated with Total Ammonia Nitrogen daily average concentrations above the limit for the months of March, April, June, September, and October of 2020. The City has been previously cited by TCEQ for failures to meet effluent discharge parameters, most notably ammonia. Reducing I&I by replacing deteriorated portions of the collection system increases the treatment plant's ability to properly treat the wastewater prior to discharge. Plant improvements include replacement of aging aerators in the oxidation ditch, construction of a third final clarifier, construction of tertiary treatment units, improvements to the sludge processing and treatment units, and the installation of SCADA equipment. An Asset Management Plan will be included as a part of the project. | | DC | \$7,571,835.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 105 | 16 | 15132 | Crockett Co WCID # 1 | TX0098345 | 3,800 | There is an ongoing issue regarding the impoundment of Johnson Draw immediately downstream of the WWTP discharge location by the landowner of the WWTP site and adjoining properties. By eliminating the existing WWTP discharge with a new T-LAP effluent disposal system at a new location on purchased property, the District will eliminate this ongoing landowner impoundment issue and also be able to meet effluent discharge permit requirements more consistently. The District's existing WWTP has a history of non-compliance to their existing discharge permit. The implementation of a T-LAP irrigation system will raise the permit limit to one that can be routinely met. The proposed project will include construction of a new effluent water pump station at the existing WWTP, 6" C900 PVC transmission pipeline, and center-pivot irrigation equipment. Property will need to be obtained for the pipeline and irrigation sites. The project will also include re-furbishing of the existing terminal lift station that pumps to the existing WWTP, including addition of new bar screens and emergency backup generator capability at the lift station. An asset management plan will be developed as part of this project. | CWT | PADC | \$4,705,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$4,705,000.00 | |
| 106 | 16 | 15492 | Hondo | | 8,332 | TCEQ order SSO Initiative plan WWTP is experiencing overflows and TCEQ violations from dilapidated, failing equipment. East WWTP is beyond 75% capacity. Proposed project consists of potential new WWTP on west side of City, rehab and/or upgrade of East WWTP, and collection system improvements including a new trunk main serving western portion of City. Proposed WWTP improvements consist of influent pumping, mechanical screening, grit collection, classification, grit pumping, aeration basin improvements, clarifiers, blowers/mechanical aerators, return sludge pumping, disinfection, solids processing, digester improvements, solids dewatering and processing, polymer tankage and mixing, sludge removal from existing process basins, process piping, paving and misc concrete flatwork and sitework, RAS pumping, and collection system improvements. Detailed decisions and configurations to be determined during engineering feasibility study & report as funded and required by CWSRF. Project will also include asset management plan. | | PDC | \$39,753,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 107 | 15 | 15137 | Grandview | | 1,841 | The wastewater treatment plant currently has met its service life and capacity. Repairing and increasing the capacity of the current plant will be more expensive than constructing a new plant on the same site. | CWT | PDC | \$21,324,192.00 | | Yes-BC | \$21,234,192.00 | |
| 108 | 15 | 15083 | Huntsville | TX0022373 | 7,265 | Rehabilitation of the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Process Improvement. The proposed plan replacement consists of a new headworks to be built above grade to allow enough head for proposed and future processes. The headworks will consist of state of the art twin mechanical bar screens and twin grit units to allow for 100% redundancy. The proposed main treatment process will consist of a SBR process but with a modern approach as to process control and automation. The existing chlorine contact unit will be kept in service and a new train mirroring the existing is proposed. Finally two screw press sludge dewatering units are being proposed. The need for the additional third digester will be evaluated in the preliminary engineering stages. | CWT | PADC | \$54,785,000.00 | | | | |
| 109 | 15 | 15014 | Sunbelt FWSD | | 8,700 | The existing treatment facility, originally meant to be a temporary unit, has long exceeded its useful service life. It has no fine screen structure which allows debris from the wastewater collection system into the plant which continues to build in the treatment units, thus limiting their effectiveness. The existing treatment unit is under continual repair to ensure the plant operates within TCEQ parameters. The Project consists of modifications to on-site lift station, an influent structure with mechanical fine screen and manual bar screen, two aeration basins, two clarifiers, two chambered disinfection system, four digesters, a blower building with positive displacement blowers, electrical power distribution equipment and controls, emergency standby generator and controls, a chlorine building and feed components, and miscellaneous site work including clearing and grubbing, grading and drainage, and paving. | | C | \$7,577,180.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 110 | 15 | 15158 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | The anaerobic digestion process to treat wastewater sludge produces a side stream flow that needs process treatment. One of the side stream flows is from the Dewatering Facility which has a high ammonia concentration. To treat the high strength ammonia, a side-stream Ammonia Removal Facility will be built to significantly reduce the high ammonia load by 80 to 90%. A pilot was completed utilizing the anammox bacteria and AnitaMox process, which uses plastic carriers for bacteria growth, to reduce ammonia. The pilot proved successful and the single-stage deammonification technology achieving greater than 90% removal of ammonia and 75-85% total removal of nitrogen. The new asset will include a new AntiMox plant, an equalization basin, process air blowers, pumping, modification to the existing belt filter press lift station and storm water infrastructure to separate storm water from the dewatering facility side stream flow, electrical incoming power, and instrumentation and controls. | CWT | C | \$14,072,000.00 | | | | |
| 111 | 13 | 15085 | Lower Valley WD | | 93,061 | The project area has two components. First, the proposal is to replace old existing sewer lines that services 52 residents. Second, the proposal is to install and connect 24 new residents to the new collection system and expand those services. This will decommission those septic tanks. | CWT | C | \$3,945,832.00 | | | | |
| 112 | 13 | 15086 | Lower Valley WD | | 93,061 | Area is not currently served by collection system. The project's goal is to connect the current population which is currently on a septic system to the District's sanitary sewer system. The District proposes to install 2,369 L.F. of new 8" PVC along with nine 48" manholes. This sewer system is expected to connect to 9 total 4" PVC sewer service lines. | CWT | DC | \$1,309,498.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 113 | 12 | 15116 | Alma | | 385 | The City desires to construct a centralized wastewater treatment plant and collection system to serve the needs of the community. The City will establish means of transferring wastewater from private on-site sewer septic systems to a centralized public wastewater treatment facility. The City does not currently own a wastewater treatment facility. The City does own and operates a wastewater lift station that collects wastewater from businesses & residences within the city. The City of Alma has an agreement with the City of Ennis to receive and treat up to 25,000 GPD of wastewater flow. Construction will require a TCEQ permit to discharge wastewater. Property will need to be acquired for the proposed plant. Construction of the plant and collection system is estimated to transfer approximately ten residences and two businesses from conventional on-site sewer septic systems to the new centralized public collection and treatment system. An Asset Management Plan will be prepared. | CWT | PADC | \$4,275,000.00 | | | | |
| 114 | 12 | 15070 | Lower Valley WD | | 93,061 | The project area is not currently being served by the District's sewer system. The District proposes to install lines to expand services and improve pressure. | CWT | DC | \$424,838.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 115 | 11 | 15076 | East Texas MUD of Smith County | | 2,100 | Chapel Hill ISD's existing WWTP is a TDLAP plant with non-stringent effluent limits. There are houses in the vicinity of the plant and the District has had to clear additional spray field area to support the plant. There is not currently a public sewer system in the Chapel Hill community. As the systems fail for the residential houses in the community, an environmental issue will ensue and sewer service will be required to be brought to the area. East Texas MUD proposes to construct a .200 MGD waste water facility to replace the existing Chapel Hill ISD WWTP. The current WWTP is a TDLAP waste water facility that serves only the District's campuses. The District does not have the expertise and man power to adequately operate their plant and collection system and has requested the East Texas MUD partner with them to replace the existing WWTP and take over as the sewer provider for the area. In addition to the WWTP facility, the project will include: 5,217 LF of 6" sewer; 6,391 LF of 8" sewer; and 5,805 LF of sewer. These sewer improvements will expand sewer service to the adjacent neighborhoods and will begin the trunk of what will eventually be the Chapel Hill communities' first public sewer system. The adjacent neighborhood will serve up to 126 houses that are currently on aerobic and/or septic systems. | CWT | PADC | \$6,538,200.00 | | | | None |
| 116 | 11 | 15032 | Manor | TX0137448 | 18,285 | The proposed project is critical for growth and development in Travis County, primarily in the cities of Manor and Elgin and within the Cottonwood, Willow and Elm Creek watersheds. The proposed East Travis Regional project consists of 27" and 36" trunk mains 3.7 MGD of wastewater treatment capacity to serve the eastern region of Travis County including portions of the cities of Manor and Elgin. | CWT | PADC | \$124,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$100,000.00 | PIF 72924 (2010) |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 117 | 11 | 15103 | Del Rio | TX0053830 | 34,584 | The City of Del Rio, Silver Lake Wastewater Treatment Plant's (SLWWTP) influent is conveyed by a series of large diameter sewer interceptors and smaller diameter sewer collector lines and service laterals which comprise the Silver Lake WWTP service area. The largest incoming main both in size and contributing flow is the Northside Sanitary Sewer Outfall Line. The existing sewer line is in poor condition and is currently at capacity. The proposed project is scheduled to replace the aging infrastructure and provide additional capacity for future growth. northern and southern most segments of the Northside Sanitary Sewer Outfall Line were placed into operation over 40 years ago, while the more central segment of the main was placed in service in 1975. | CWT | AC | \$17,810,268.00 | | Yes-BC | \$6,500,000.00 | 12343 (2018) |
| 118 | 11 | 15087 | Lower Valley WD | | 93,061 | Area is not currently served by collection system. The project is in the planning phase. This project would be essential to connect the current and future system to the new proposed waste water treatment plant in the Fabens area on property owned by the District. The project consists on approximately 30,500 LF of 15" in sewer lines including 61 manholes and 1 lift station. | CWT | C | \$36,815,760.00 | | | | |
| 119 | 11 | 15088 | Lower Valley WD | | 93,061 | Area is not currently served by a collection system. This project area consists of 2 subdivisions: Valle Bonito and Las Misiones. There are approximately 161 properties that will benefit from the wastewater line extensions in order to be able to service existing residents within this area with approximately 145 yard lines. | CWT | DC | \$5,439,030.00 | | | | |
| 120 | 11 | 15024 | Travis County | | 1,226,805 | Some of these communities have insufficient wastewater systems that can be a public health danger. As one of the largest Counties in the State, Travis County has several areas, both incorporated and unincorporated, that are desperately in need of wastewater system improvements. We expect improvements projects to consist of wastewater collection system and small wastewater treatment facilities. Travis County will manage the projects on behalf of these underserved communities. | CWT | DC | \$6,000,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 | 10 | 15113 | Barton Creek West WSC | | 1,500 | The wastewater treatment plant, the irrigation system and elements of the wastewater collection system are in dire need of improvement or replacement. The existing Barton Creek West Wastewater Treatment Facility, calls for major improvements to the existing wastewater treatment plant and the wastewater collection system. Modernization of equipment, controls and monitoring will allow more effective practices. Additionally, BCWWSC proposes to provide emergency power generation capability at all four lift stations as a part of a larger-scale emergency preparedness initiative. | CWT | DC | \$11,410,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$6,000,000.00 | |
| 122 | 10 | 15146 | Ingleside | TX0020401 | 9,554 | Additional funds are being requested for the construction, and commissioning of a new wastewater treatment facility and decommissioning of the existing facility for the disadvantaged community of the City of Ingleside. As we've progressed through the design phase we've refined the proposed design, that, in addition to the unprecedented rise in inflation has left a funding shortfall from the funds previously committed. Major components of the project will consist of an automatic bar screen, grit removal, fine bubble aeration, double clarifiers, sludge thickener, chemical disinfection, a belt filter press, sludge drying beds, high efficiency blowers, generator, new office & lab building and the decommissioning and removal of the existing treatment plant. | CWT | C | \$10,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$900,000.00 | PIFs 12254 (2018), 12231 (2017), 9147 (2012) |
| 123 | 10 | 15008 | Harlingen Water Works System | | 71,059 | Lift Station LS-76 and LS-75 that convey flow from western Harlingen and two regional wholesale customers are severely undersized, resulting in extensive collection system surcharge and recurrent overflows. Further upstream, five lift stations that pump directly to LS-55 via manifold force main experience an excessive range of operating pressure rendering them unable to deliver peak wet weather flows with all pumps running. A replacement of LS-75 and LS-76 with more than a 150% capacity increase is proposed to resolve their existing capacity deficiencies, and the manifolded upstream lift stations will be eliminated by installation of a trunk sewer and upgrade of LS-55 that will operate as the only lift station pumping into the existing force main. The improvements will resolve collection system surcharge, overflows, and extreme operational challenges during wet weather conditions. | CWT | PADC | \$21,530,000.00 | | | | PIF 14343 (2023) |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 124 | 10 | 15119 | Harlingen Water Works System | | 71,059 | Little Creek Interceptor (LCI), HWWS's primary sewer conveying wastewater from 34 sewersheds to the WWTP, experiences severe overloading resulting in collection system overflows during heavy rainfall. Lift Station LS-19 upstream of the LCI has insufficient depth relative to its influent sewers resulting in extensive surcharge within its sewershed even in dry conditions. The undersized trunk sewers into which LS-19 and LS-20 discharge are overloaded during peak wet weather. A deeper, larger, complete replacement of the LCI will resolve its overloading, and proposed sewers connecting to the LCI will eliminate LS-2, 19, 20, 23, and 50 along with surcharging and overflows in their sewersheds and downstream sewers. LS-9 will be upgraded and its force main re-routed to the LCI to relieve overloading in LS-7 and LS-9's sewershed. | CWT | C | \$31,835,000.00 | | | | PIF 14343 (2023) |
| 125 | 10 | 15156 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | Phase 1: The Upper Harris Branch Interceptor is a 2-phase 23,000-LF large diameter wastewater interceptor project that will provide permanent relief to an aging and under-capacity Dessau WWTP and extend service into the rapidly developing Northeast region of Austin. Increased development in the past 5 years has outpaced the original treatment capabilities of Dessau WWTP and multiple interim projects are needed to maintain service levels until the interceptor is in place. Completion of this interceptor will allow decommissioning of Dessau WWTP and will convey those flows to Wild Horse Ranch WWTP. Phase 1 of the 2-phase project, which are intended to construct simultaneously. | CWT | C | \$28,144,000.00 | | | | 15157 |
| 126 | 10 | 15157 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | Phase 2: The Upper Harris Branch Interceptor is a 2-phase 23,000-LF large diameter wastewater interceptor project that will provide permanent relief to an aging and under-capacity Dessau WWTP and extend service into the rapidly developing northeast region of Austin. Increased development in the past 5 years has outpaced the original treatment capabilities of Dessau WWTP and multiple interim projects are needed to maintain service levels until the interceptor is in place. Completion of this interceptor will allow decommissioning of Dessau WWTP and will convey those flows to Wild Horse Ranch WWTP. Phase 2 of the 2-phase project, which are intended to construct simultaneously. | CWT | C | \$31,159,000.00 | | | | 15156 |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | 6 | 15058 | O'Donnell | | 714 | By completing the proposed upgrades to the collection system, the City will be able to consistently meet capture and transport wastewater efficiently to the wastewater treatment plant. The City needs to replace and rehabilitate all components of its collection system. Upgrades include: replace about 39,000 LF of sewer collection line replacement of small diameter gravity sewer 12" and smaller. The system piping has experienced severe infiltration and inflow (I/I) due to the age and deterioration of the collection system and is need of replacement. | CWT | PADC | \$16,003,870.00 | | Yes-BC | \$16,004,000.00 | |
| 128 | 5 | 15080 | Red River Authority | | 240 | The existing plant is over its Effective Useful Life. Concrete walls of plant are showing major degradation. Due to failing rakes and icing, an excursion occurred in 2021. The project will replace the existing 30,000 GPD package wastewater treatment plant. A foundation will be set and a new package wastewater treatment plant of at least 30,000 GPD will be installed. Package plant should have mechanical functions installed as part of the package (rakes, clarifier, etc). A mechanical bar screen will be part of the plant installed at head of plant. Field piping and electricity will be routed to the new plant. Additional appurtenances installed as necessary. Old package plant will be decommissioned. | | DC | \$610,000.00 | | | | |
| 129 | 5 | 15118 | Bayview MUD | | 1,818 | The Bayview MUD Wastewater System has severely deteriorated which allows the introduction of significant extraneous flows, causing Sanitary Sewer Overflows which are a Public Health Risk. The Wastewater System is deteriorating and requires certain elements to be completely replaced. The system was installed in 1965 and leaks excessively which introduces large quantities of extraneous flow into the system, causing Sanitary Sewer Overflows and problems at the WWTP. The elements that need to be replaced include; 5,500 linear feet of deteriorating 18-inch wastewater pipe; and 47,000 linear feet of Clay Sewer Main. The project also includes the complete replacement of the existing Miles Road Lift Station which is failing. | CWT | DC | \$8,642,675.00 | | Yes-BC | \$8,642,675.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | 5 | 15021 | Newport MUD | | 12,198 | To mitigate potential for sanitary sewer overflows, damage to the system, maintain operations and decrease inflow and infiltration into the system, which will potentially lighten loads at lift stations and the wastewater treatment plant. The sanitary sewer system experiences increase in flows in rain events. During these events, some lift stations within the system reach capacity and cause sewage system backups and at the wastewater treatment plant observed flow rates spike. In addition to increase wet weather flows, the sanitary system is approaching the end of its design life and structural deficiencies have been identified by television inspections. This project will consist of rehabilitating sanitary sewer system components that have been determined to have highest priority need of rehabilitation. The project will focus on trenchless rehabilitation of sanitary sewer main lines and manholes utilizing the best technologies for each unique deficiency. | | PDC | \$6,000,000.00 | | | | |
| 131 | 5 | 15093 | Pflugerville | | 64,007 | Replacement of existing interceptors that do not currently have sufficient capacity to meet projected peak flows. 12-inch interceptor along Gilleland Creek will be replaced with 15-inch, and 15-inch interceptor along Great Basin Avenue will be replaced with 18-inch. Request also includes funds for an update to the city's Wastewater Master Plan and a Downtown Wastewater Utility Study which will assess replacement and upsizing of wastewater facilities to maintain system reliability and compliance with capacity requirements. | CWT | PADC | \$10,080,000.00 | | | | |
| 132 | 5 | 15094 | Pflugerville | | 64,007 | The project is being undertaken to ensure the system has capacity to efficiently serve areas of increased demand. 1.0-MGD lift station and 12" force main and a 48/42/36" interceptor serving the southern portion of the Cottonwood West Basin. | CWT | PADC | \$50,800,000.00 | | | | |
| 133 | 5 | 15098 | Pflugerville | | 64,007 | Rehabilitation of collection system infrastructure in several locations to bring the system up to current design standards and improve system efficiency. Includes upsizing of existing lines, pipe encasement, and assessment of needs in areas identified in the most recent wastewater master plan. | CWT | PDC | \$10,000,000.00 | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 134 | 2 | 15069 | Big Lake | | 2,936 | The City wishes to perform routine replacement on their aging wastewater collection system ahead of proposed paving projects. This street is scheduled to be repaved following replacement of the buried utilities. Portions of the City's wastewater collection system are composed of aging and deteriorating wastewater lines that need replacement. This project will be to construct approximately 2,500 linear feet of 6" PVC sewer line along Utah Street from 2nd Street to 9th Street, including reconnection of approximately 65 existing service connections. The aging collection system infrastructure imposes a burden of frequent maintenance, and inflow and infiltration of excess groundwater into the collection system. This project will help to reduce this burden, as well as update the system to upsize any remaining 4-inch diameter pipe and limit manhole spacing to a max 500 linear feet TCEQ requirements. | CWT | PDC | \$1,010,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$1,010,000.00 | |
| 135 | 2 | 15071 | Monahans | | 6,953 | Much of the existing wastewater treatment plant equipment is approaching the end of its useful life and is presenting increasing operational and maintenance issues for staff. The City's WWTP consists of an influent screen, a single oxidation ditch, two clarifiers, and solids handling through sludge drying beds. The WWTP was constructed over 40 years ago and faces numerous operational challenges associated with the age and remaining useful life of the facility. The City is proposing to make improvements in the wastewater system by making screening, clarifier, pump station, oxidation ditch aerator, solids handling, and electrical and SCADA improvements at the wastewater treatment plant. The project will include development of an Asset Management Plan. | | PDC | \$8,702,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$8,702,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 136 | 1 | 15150 | East Texas MUD of Smith County | TX0032484 | 2,100 | East Texas MUD routinely experiences sewer main failure and collapses of the concrete sewer mains in the project area. The concrete sewer mains were installed in the 1940s. Sewer gases have been known to deteriorate concrete sewer mains to complete failure. ET MUD has performed spot repairs to this point. The frequency of the failures has increased to multiple times per year. When failures are exposed and repaired, it is found that the concrete pipe is no longer intact. The sewer is flowing along the alignment in many areas with no pipe conveying it. When larger storm events occur and flows increase due to inflow and infiltration, the sewer is more likely to fail and collapse. Portions of the mains run through an old industrial area with structure, equipment, and storage yards located on top of the mains. The proposed project will relocate mains outside these areas and will eliminate a large portion of ET MUD's concrete sewer mains. The project includes: replacing the existing sewer system northeast of the intersection of SH 155/US 271 to 8th Street. The replacement will replace or extend service along the following roads: Constantine Avenue, 8th Street, FM 3311, FM 3270, Hillcrest Road, Chapman Road, 19th Avenue, Hinson Street, and SH 155. The scope of work includes two lift stations; 8,814 LF of 6"-8" sewer mains; and 9,802 LF of 15"-18" sewer mains. Replace failing concrete sanitary sewer pipe mains. The project also includes rehabilitating the largest lift station on the sewer system, Eagle Creek lift station. It is in need of wet well rehabilitation, replacement guide rails, base elbows, control panels, pumps, and other appurtenances. It will be retrofitted with a new stand by generator (250 kW). The MUD will also proposes installing stand by generators at six additional locations ranging in size from 40 kW to 60 kW. The project will also include an Asset Management Plan. | CWT | PADC | \$7,050,270.00 | | | | PIF 13186 (2020) |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 137 | 0 | 15023 | Conroe Bay Water-Sewer Supply Corp | TX0027308 | 345 | Existing TCEQ violations require modifications to the wastewater treatment plant including the configuration of components and mode of treatment. CB-WSSC will utilize this TWDB loan for the intention of adhering with TCEQ's requirements. The wastewater treatment plant of the Conroe Bay Water-Sewer Supply Corporation was originally formed in 1973. The current state of the treatment facility is severely deteriorated due to age and wear. The metal structures and components of the treatment units are significantly dilapidated. To maintain the system's working efficiency and continued compliance with TCEQ standards, the existing WWTP will need complete replacement with a new 0.048 MGD wastewater treatment facility. | CWT | PDC | \$997,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$100,000.00 | 14340 (2023 Submission) |
| 138 | 0 | 15134 | Grandview | | 1,841 | The current collection system is deteriorated and in need of major upgrades. There are broken, leaking clay lines and brick manholes that are in need of replacement. Many of the existing sanitary sewer mains in the City are clay. These clay lines are deteriorated and risk sewage backups and leaking. In addition, many of the manholes are brick and are collapsing due to change in soils and loads around them. These manholes should be replaced to avoid contamination. The replacement of these clay lines and brick manholes will reduce the amount of inflow and infiltration, therefore reducing the load on the wastewater treatment plant. | CWT | PDC | \$2,985,200.00 | | Yes-BC | \$2,204,520.00 | |
| 139 | 0 | 15049 | Gregory | | 2,000 | 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 WWTP. 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 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. | CWT | PADC | \$44,132,273.00 | | Yes-BC | \$150,000.00 | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 140 | 0 | 15072 | Fort Bend Co MUD # 131 | | 2,341 | Portions of the existing WWTP are in need of replacement and to avoid paying lease payoffs, a WWTP replacement is a more cost effective option than extending leases or replacing portions of a steel WWTP. The existing steel package plant was originally constructed in 2006 for 0.16 MGD, expanded in 2018 to 0.4 MGD, and subsequently expanded to 0.64 MGD in 2021. The 2006 0.16 MGD phase is deteriorated and in need of replacement. Additionally, the subsequent phases are subject to balloon lease payoffs and have short "useful life". A permanent (concrete) WWTP is a more cost effective and long term solution for WWTP service. The cost of the WWTP replacement will be split amongst the three districts, with FBC MUD No. 131's share at approximately 50%. | CWT | PDC | \$15,945,000.00 | | | | | |
| 141 | 0 | 15020 | Rayburn Country MUD | | 2,976 | Plant expansion for future growth, generators to provide required back up power. New lift stations will provide adequate and reliable system capacities by replacing deteriorated lift stations. WWTP Expansion. WWTP SCADA improvements. Rehabilitation of drying beds. for sludge container. Replacement of six lift stations. Emergency generators for fifteen lift stations. New WWTP Shop Building. | | PADC | \$8,255,564.00 | | Yes-BC | \$100,000.00 | | |
| 142 | 0 | 15144 | Alpine | | 6,006 | Improperly sized equipment, deteriorated treatment components, inefficient treatment technologies and preventing TCEQ violations. The City owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant. This WWTP is aged and has many components in need of rehabilitation. Additionally, many of the components at the WWTP are undersized to meet TCEQ permit limitations. This project will upgrade the WWTP to meet TCEQ requirements by replacing and/or rehabilitating existing components. | CWT | PDC | \$5,620,000.00 | | | | | |
| 143 | 0 | 15141 | Greater Texoma UA | | 6,200 | Project is necessary to address aging infrastructure in need of replacement. Major project components include adding: new headworks equipment; a new lift station; additional aeration and sludge handling; one chlorine contact basin with associated piping, controls, and equipment. The project will provide for increasing capacity of WWTP from 0.500 MGD to 0.750 MGD to address TCEQ permitting requirements through construction of new treatment processes and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. | CWT | PDC | \$5,076,167.00 | | | | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 144 | 0 | 15042 | Ennis | | 21,203 | The existing Oak Grove WWTP has equipment and structures that are deteriorating and difficult to keep in service without extensive O&M. This project is Phase 3 of a multi phase project to address these issues. Phase 3 rehabilitation is a rehabilitation of the remaining out of date equipment. The project will generally include rehabilitation of the plant's disinfection system, sludge handling process, aeration basins, etc. | CWT | PDC | \$8,539,000.00 | | | | |
| 145 | 0 | 15152 | Pasadena | | 50,000 | Existing sanitary system was built in 1920's and this aging system is past its replacement cycle and can fail anytime causing pollution and damages to the ground water and estuaries. The sanitary sewer length of approximately 250 miles within the area and this replacement plan will identify the locations of imminent failure and replace as needed. The replacement length is approximately 20% of sanitary sewer length for this proposed replacement project. | CWT | PDC | \$118,103,858.00 | | | | |
| 146 | 0 | 15159 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | Make improvements to Primary Treatment Complex (PTC) No. 1 and No. 2 at Walnut Creek WWTP. Each PTC consists of two trains of primary clarifiers and in-line flow equalization basins. Most of the mechanical and other components are beyond their useful life and require replacement and process improvements. Improvements to Primary Treatment Complexes No. 1 & 2 will include the following improvements to: primary clarifiers, including clarifier drives and mechanisms, gates, and other ancillary components; flow equalization basins, including drives and mechanisms and other ancillary components; Structural and safety improvements; and select electrical, instrumentation, and control infrastructure. Acquire a new ventilation and odor control systems. | CWT | C | \$53,273,000.00 | | | | 15160 |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 147 | 0 | 15160 | Austin | | 1,153,430 | Rehabilitate and make improvements to Headworks 1 at Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Headworks 1 includes screening, grit removal, and associated ventilation, electrical, and controls. The mechanical and electrical components are original to the 1977 construction and the majority are beyond their useful life. The proposed modifications include replacement of and improvements to screening equipment, grit removal, ventilation and odor control, electrical and controls, and structural improvements and modifications. To prepare the plant for an interim peak flow capacity of 300 million gallons per day (MGD) and an ultimate peak flow capacity of 450 MGD, Headworks 1 will be improved to treat 75 MGD average and 150 MGD peak, with a 190 MGD hydraulic capacity, as required to meet the requirements of the plant expansion that is underway. | CWT | C | \$81,416,000.00 | | | | | 15159 |
| POTW Total | | 147 | | | | | | | | \$2,834,966,773.50 | 55 | 55 | \$552,824,527.00 | |
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 113 | 15035 | Austin | | 944,658 | This multi-phase green project will improve the water quality of Buttermilk Creek, which contributes flow to Walnut Creek, an impaired stream. A history of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) has occurred within Buttermilk Creek due to deteriorating wastewater infrastructure. The project includes pipeline renewal, which will benefit public health. Austin Buttermilk Creek is located within a disadvantaged area and contributes flow to Walnut Creek, an impaired water body. This multi-phase green project includes water quality improvements through new stormwater controls measures (SCMs), removal of deteriorating wastewater infrastructure, and restoration of stream stability and riparian habitat. This project is nearing completion of the preliminary engineering phase. | CWT,G PR | PADC | \$22,160,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$22,160,000.00 | | |

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| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 98 | 15034 | Austin | | 1,267,795 | This neighborhood suffers repeated, serious structural flooding to a significant number of buildings and property. It was heavily impacted during the Federally Declared Flood Disaster in 2015. The receiving stream, Waller Creek is listed as an impaired stream (bacteria and benthics), and this project would address this water quality issue. The Hyde Park neighborhood region has experienced significant structural flooding in recent years. It was heavily impacted during the Federally Declared Flood Disaster in 2015. COA's Watershed Protection Department intends to upgrade 28,000 linear feet (lf) of subsurface stormwater drains east of Guadalupe Street and west of Avenue G. In addition to the subsurface stormwater pipes, the proposed project also includes: Three new surface-level detention ponds with Green Stormwater Infrastructure for Water Quality treatment; Stream restoration using Natural Channel Design for Waller Creek downstream of detention pond; Underground stormwater detention structures around the former Baker Center; Improvements to the outfall structures at Central Park and Triangle Ponds; and Related utility relocations throughout the project area. We plan to improve water quality in the receiving stream of Waller Ck. with this project. | GPR | ADC | \$40,962,193.00 | | Yes-BC | \$40,962,190.00 | |
| 3 | 86 | 15026 | Travis County | | 1,121,645 | This project is intended to address specific flooding and water quality issues to this area in North West Travis County. The McNeil Road Drainage Improvements Project is a stormwater project that addresses both water quantity and water quality issues. There are significant concerns expressed by area residents about these issues. Travis County has gone through a deliberative planning and design process to arrive at this highly innovative, environmentally sensitive solution. The project consists of specific channel improvements, roadside swales and hydraulic adjustments to the road cross section. The most important element of the project is the large detention facility that will capture all of the stormwater flows and provide significant water quality and flood prevention benefits. The project will require over seventeen (17) acres of right of way acquisition. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | GPR | AC | \$34,320,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$34,320,000.00 | |
| 4 | 63 | 15046 | Katy Prairie Conservancy | | 5,505,386 | KPC is interested in purchasing several properties in the Cypress Creek Drainage Basin to mitigate non-point source pollution. | NPS | A | \$18,700,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$18,700,000.00 | |

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|------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 52 | 15055 | Hays County | | 234,573 | Hays County is interested in preserving water quality in the county's waterways through the purchase of water quality protection land. Hays County is interested in purchasing property for the purpose of acquiring land within the recharge and contributing zones of the Trinity and Edwards Aquifers and within the watersheds of Cypress Creek, Plum Creek and the Upper San Marcos River as a strategy to mitigate additional non-point source pollution. These lands will be managed as Water Quality Protection Land (WQPL). The Land will be managed to prevent Non-point Source (NPS) Pollution from entering into Hays County's surface waters and its groundwater resources within the Trinity and Edwards Aquifers. Both the Upper San Marcos River and Plum Creek are impaired waterways in which NPS pollution has been identified as a contributing factor to impairment. The County has identified land conservation as an effective and important tool for mitigating increased pollutant runoff into its surface water and groundwater resources. The WQPL whose protection is financed through this proposed project would be prioritized in the following areas: the recharge and contributing zones of the Trinity and Edwards Aquifers, Cypress Creek, Plum Creek and the Upper San Marcos River. Hays County has identified a number of potential parcels for protection through fee simple purchase and conservation easement. Due to the sensitive nature of land acquisition, the Hays County Commissioners Court at this time has opted to seek a funding vehicle to achieve the protection of these lands before naming them specifically. Lands protected through this program would be required to advance Hays County's Water Quality Protection Land objectives, including mitigating NPS pollution runoff into surface water and groundwater resources. | NPS | A | \$30,250,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$30,250,000.00 | |

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|------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 40 | 15037 | Nueces Co DCD # 2 | | 11,788 | This project will alleviate localized flooding in the City of Petronila and will serve as a water source for irrigation of farm land. The proposed drainage improvements is a 10 acre detention pond located on the north side of the city on County Road 24 and Farm to Market Road 665. The detention pond is 15 feet deep and 2000 feet wide by 2000 feet long. The detention pond will serve dual purposes, flood control and irrigation of farm land. Currently the area experiences localized flooding after most rain events. The area was heavily affected in 2018. The detention pond will capture upstream runoff prior to entering the city. The Pond will recapture rain water and will be used for irrigating sounding farms. Ditches will be required to allow rain runoff to enter the pond and exit the pond. 50 acres of right of way will be required to construct the pond. Approximately 211,250 cubic yards will be excavated to construct the pond. | GPR | PADC | \$5,118,747.00 | 70% | | | |
| 7 | 35 | 15038 | Nueces Co DCD # 2 | | 10,157 | This project will alleviate localized flooding at the Belk Lane Subdivision. This project is in the Petronila Texas area. The proposed drainage improvements are bounded by the county road 22 ditch and count 67 ditch. The project will serve as an interceptor ditch along the northern property limits of residents living on the Belk Lane Subdivision. the ditch will also be designed to recapture rainwater runoff to irrigate the agricultural land north of the ditch. The "V" ditch is approximately 1 mile in length (5270 feet) and 20 feet wide and 40 feet from Right of way to Right of way. Approximately 9,680 cubic yards will be excavated for this project. The purpose of this interceptor ditch is to divert runoff away from homes and carry it to the existing canal east of the subdivision. A small ditch on County Road 67 will be required to carry runoff north from the subdivision to the existing culvert. | GPR | PADC | \$856,929.00 | 70% | | | |

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|------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 31 | 15005 | Guadalupe Blanco RA | | 876,366 | GBRA has previously secured CRSRF funding for a majority of the project but recent market fluctuations have significantly increased the construction cost and additional funds are necessary to complete the project. The Lake Placid Spillgate Replacement and Dam Armoring Project consists in the replacement of the two existing bear trap style crest gates at Placid Dam with new hydraulically actuated crest gates and hydraulic power unit; demolition of the existing gates and associated concrete, new structural concrete work, electrical, instrumentation, dam embankment armoring, and associated site work. | NPS | C | \$12,000,000.00 | | | | |
| 9 | 31 | 15006 | Guadalupe Blanco RA | | 876,366 | GBRA has previously secured CRSRF funding for a majority of the project but recent market fluctuations have significantly increased the construction cost and additional funds are necessary to complete the project. The Lake McQueeney Spillgate Replacement and Dam Armoring Project consists in the replacement of the three existing bear trap style crest gates at McQueeney Dam with new hydraulically actuated crest gates and hydraulic power unit; demolition of the existing gates and associated concrete, new structural concrete work, electrical, instrumentation, dam embankment armoring, and associated site work. | NPS | C | \$18,000,000.00 | | | | |

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|------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------|---------|------------|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 28 | 15077 | Palm Valley | | 1,706 | The City is a municipality that serves a population of approximately 1,706 people. In June of 2018, a 50+ year storm event occurred causing flood damage to an estimated 100 homes. In June of 2019, the City experienced a 300+ year storm event causing flood damage to an estimated 600 homes. In July of 2020, a 25+ year storm event occurred causing local street flooding with no damage to homes. The approximate average depth of stormwater in the homes was 12" (2018) and 18" (2019) respectively. The average cost of flood damage incurred per home was approximately \$35,000.00. Cameron County was declared a disaster /emergency area in all three (3) years. The drainage pattern within the City limits includes street runoff into closed sewer storm systems, runs through the golf course lakes & ditches, thence to the Cameron County Drainage District #5 main drain and thence to the Arroyo Colorado. The major drainage issues within the City include undersized /clogged storm sewers. The funding will be specifically used to complete three major drainage projects within the City. Two drainage improvement projects have been completed or are under construction utilizing City funds. The PVDE Drainage Improvements were completed in the Spring of 2020 and the Lake #3 Improvements will be completed this summer. The Golf Course Ditch Improvements will be completed in 2022 with TWDB - Flood Infrastructure Funds. | GPR | DC | \$10,425,001.00 | | | | |
| 11 | 15 | 15161 | Meadow Lake WCID # 1 | | 31,072 | The Meadow Lake Nolte Dam has reached the end of its useful life and must be rehabilitated or replaced to remain compliant with State of Texas dam safety laws. The catastrophic failure of a spillgate, has the potential risk of property damage and/or loss of life. The Guadalupe Blanco River Authority (GBRA) owns and operates the Guadalupe Valley Hydroelectric System (GVHS), which includes six dams that generate hydroelectricity and provide recreational opportunities in Comal, Guadalupe and Gonzales counties. Fifteen spill gates at the six dams were put into service between 1928-1932, and they have reached the end of their useful life. Rehabilitate Meadow Lake Nolte Dam bringing the dam in compliance with today's safety standards. Works will include foundation stability and replacing the aging spillway gates with modern and automated gates. | | PDC | \$20,120,131.00 | | | | |

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|------------------------|--------|-------|--------------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 3 | 15031 | Comal County | | 156,257 | The project is needed to improve water quality for Comal County's streams, rivers and aquifers. Meanwhile Comal County's population grew at a rate of 48% from 2010 to 2020 and shows no signs of slowing down. Residential, commercial, and industrial development in Comal County's sensitive aquifer recharge zones and water supply watersheds is happening at an unprecedented pace, causing a decline in water quality and quantity from non point source pollution, increases in impervious cover, and the proliferation of drilled water wells among other causes. Protecting large but threatened properties in the watersheds of the county's most sensitive waterways is a cost effective long term permanent strategy for protecting our county's water resources. There are several impaired streams that are on TCEQ 303(d) list that will benefit from this Water Quality Protection Land Program, including; Segment 1805 Canyon Lake, Segment 1806 Guadalupe River, Segment 1811 Comal River and Segment 1811A Dry Comal Creek. Comal County is interested in pursuing a program to acquire large tracts of land for the purpose of protecting the quality and quantity of its surface and groundwater resources, i.e., its springs, streams, rivers, and aquifers. | NPS | C | \$30,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$30,000,000.00 | |

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|------------------------------|--------|------------|--------|---------|------------|--|----------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 0 | 15036 | Irving | | 254,184 | The North Delaware Creek neighborhood suffers reoccurring flooding to both homes and commercial properties. This has resulted in serious damage and disruption to neighborhood activities. This is a serious health and safety issue. With the improvements described in the project plan, this serious flooding will be largely alleviated. The proposed improvements include increasing the channel capacity by lowering the flow line and replacing the existing concrete lined trapezoidal channel with vertical modular block walls and a concrete bottom. Also several undersized crossings will be replaced to provide a 100-year Level of Service. | GPR | PADC | \$35,637,500.00 | | | | PIFs 14707 (2022), 14215 (2023) | |
| Nonpoint Source Total | | 13 | | | | | | | | \$278,550,501.00 | 3 | 6 | \$176,392,190.00 | |
| Total | | 160 | | | | | | | | \$3,113,517,274.50 | 58 | 61 | \$729,216,717.00 | |

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 | 113 | 15123 | Pecos | | 12,673 | By completing the improvements to the wastewater treatment plant, the City will be able to consistently meet the permit discharge requirements for the anticipated increased population. The City's existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is permitted for 1.6 million gallons per day (MGD) and discharges its effluent into the Pecos River. The facility utilizes a lagoon treatment system. To address the more stringent discharge limits, the improvements will include replacing the existing lagoon system with a biological nutrient removal (BNR) system followed by a membrane bioreactor (MBR). A chlorination and dechlorination system will be added for disinfection. The proposed project will expand the capacity to 3.5 MGD. As part of this scope, a new water conservation and an Asset Management Plan will be developed. | C | \$40,158,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$40,158,000.00 | |
| 2 | 100 | 15151 | Port Lavaca | | 11,259 | The project is needed to address a current non-compliance issue with the TCEQ. The project is to expand the City's Lynn's Bayou WWTP from 2 MGD to 4 MGD. This expansion project will include construction of the following: Headworks, grit basin and flow splitter box; Anoxic Basins; Aeration basins with fine bubble diffusers; final clarifiers and flow splitter box; RAS pump station; WAS pump station; UV disinfection; new office/lab building; modifications to existing circular WWTP; modifications to existing sludge dewatering beds; and modifications to existing Parshall flume. | PDC | \$33,610,760.50 | | | | |
| 3 | 86 | 15045 | Hitchcock | | 7,341 | The City's wastewater collection system is in serious need of repair. The piping elements are largely beyond their useful life and need to be repaired or replaced entirely. The City is under an enforcement order from TCEQ for SSO violations and discharges to Highland Bayou that has significant bacteria water quality impairments. An improved wastewater collection system will reduce SSOs having a direct water quality benefit to receiving waters, including Highland Bayou which is impaired for bacteria and dissolved oxygen. | DC | \$27,346,250.00 | | Yes-BC | \$27,346,250.00 | |

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|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|-----------|------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 81 | 15168 | Jacksonville | TX0100587 | 14,029 | The City closed an existing wastewater treatment plant several years ago and has not replaced the lost capacity from that plant closure. They have exceeded 90% flow limit for 3 years. They have been cited by TCEQ for collection system overflows. The proposed project consists of the upgrade and expansion of the City's Double Creek WWTP to increase capacity and will also include an equalization basin for excess flows. The plant has exceeded the 90% flow limit for over three (3) years and has been cited by the TCEQ and is also under enforcement for collection system overflows. The City closed an existing wastewater treatment plant several years ago and has not replaced the lost capacity from that plant closure. The preparation of an Asset Management Plan is also included as part of this project. | PADC | \$11,895,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$25,000.00 | |
| 5 | 80 | 15002 | Crockett | TX0070831 | 6,441 | WWTP and collection system experiencing overflows and TCEQ violations from dilapidated, failing equipment, and excessive I/I. Proposed project consists of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and sanitary sewer improvements to include: equalization basin, influent pumping, mechanical bar screen, grit collection, classification, grit pumping, aeration basin improvements, clarifiers (new and refurbished), blowers / mechanical aerators, return sludge pumping, disinfection, solids processing, digester repair, solids dewatering and processing, polymer tankage and mixing, one-time sludge removal from aeration basin, process piping, paving and miscellaneous concrete flatwork and sitework, RAS pumping, collection system I/I improvements, manhole and piping repair, smoke testing, and CCTV inspection. | PDC | \$11,536,250.00 | 70% | | | 1015 (2010) |

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|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|-----------|------------|--|-------------------|----------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 71 | 15050 | Crystal City | TX0053392 | 7,128 | Crystal City proposes to extend wastewater system services to residents currently on septic, make necessary resiliency upgrades, as well as replace old clay & asbestos/lead wastewater lines. These projects are needed to ensure the system's sustainability and maintain compliance with TCEQ. The City needs to make infrastructure investments to meet emergency preparedness goals required by TCEQ. This includes replacing an old diesel generator with a new generator that can run the City's wastewater treatment plan in the event of an energy shut-off. The City needs a portable generator to aid the operators of the city's lift stations. The City requests funds as follows: to replace approximately 23 linear feet of clay lines, and approximately 1,800 linear feet of asbestos lines that are lead-glued; various lab equipment needs, including replacing an auto sampler, a sulfur dioxide system, replacing a PH Meter and dissolved oxygen meter, a self-contained breathing apparatus for the Chlorine Chamber; invests in its pumping facilities, carrousel aeration basin, retrofitting an old clarifier, and upgrading sludge drying beds. The City is preparing for future extension of sewer lines, which requires relocating an existing lift station, along with added manholes, at a new lift station to connect an existing force main at the Old Uvalde Road. | DC | \$8,861,738.00 | 70% | | | 8860 (2011) |

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|------|--------|-------|------------------------|-----------|------------|--|-------------------|----------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 70 | 15047 | Jefferson Co WCID # 10 | TX0111589 | 5,500 | The Neches River Project is needed to address an ongoing TCEQ compliance issue with wastewater treatment plant permit parameters. The District wishes to keep the natural wastewater treatment plant system (cost efficient and eco-friendly) and relocate the discharge outfall to a larger body of water. The current discharge outfall Rodair Gulley is also used as the primary stormwater drainage basin for the Central Gardens Unincorporated Area. Removing the wastewater effluent allows for more stormwater to be handled in the drainage system. The new discharge outfall at the Neches River will allow the Jefferson County WCID 10 to consistently comply with the TPDES Permit. The Jefferson County WCID 10 is under TCEQ enforcement with an Agreed Order for permit noncompliance specifically E. coli and Ammonia Nitrogen. The District utilizes a natural treatment plant which includes a 26-acre pond system followed by a 7-acre rock reed filter (submerged wetlands) for tertiary treatment. This project in The current discharge outfall Rodair Gulley/Taylor Bayou is on the 303 (d) list for oxygen impairment. The Board of Directors looked at various options to comply with the enforcement action and decided to stay with the current natural treatment system (energy efficient and eco-friendly) and re-route the outfall to the Neches River. The Neches River is not on the 303 (d) list. In February 2023 the Jefferson County WCID 10 received a TCEQ draft permit authorizing the Neches River as a new discharge outfall and also includes a disinfection and de-chlorination basin. The Jefferson County WCID 10 has received the USACOE 404 Permit and is working with Energy Transfer (Sunoco) and Entergy for the two-mile force main route to the Neches River. This project includes relocation of a wastewater treatment plant discharge and construction of a disinfection basin, lift station and two-mile force main due to TCEQ Enforcement/Agreed Order. | C | \$9,340,000.00 | | | | |

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|------|--------|-------|------------|---------|------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 70 | 15051 | Fort Worth | | 812,515 | The VCWRF currently has 18 primary clarifiers (PCs), including twelve 80-foot-diameter clarifiers (#1-12) and six 160-foot-diameter clarifiers (#13-18). Six of the current clarifiers are not operational. The Clarifiers 1-12 are past their useful life, they were constructed in 1956, 1963, and 1971; and Clarifiers 13-18 were constructed in 1975 and 1993. The small clarifiers 1-12 are inefficient, outdated, and difficult to maintain and operate (including the aforementioned that are not operational). In addition, the low side water depth (SWD) of 7 feet, age of clarifiers, and condition of equipment and piping are in such a state that the clarifiers require replacement. This project will replace the twelve 80-foot-diameter PCs and increase the rated capacity of the primary clarifiers to 191 mgd AADF and 497 mgd 2HPF while maintaining existing primary effluent water quality. The overall project improvements include: Demolition of existing clarifiers and abandoned bar screen buildings 1 and 2; Demolition and relocation of existing utilities in the primary area; Construction of three new 190-ft clarifiers with necessary ancillaries including launder covers; Construction of two scum pump stations and one primary sludge pumping station; Construction of new diversion structure and flow meter vault; Construction of new odor control facility and odor control ductwork; Necessary site/civil improvements & electrical, instrumentation and controls; Replacement of launder covers on two existing clarifiers; and Repairs and Replacement of existing odor control system within Primary area, including ductwork for existing clarifiers. | C | \$81,000,000.00 | | | | |

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|------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|------------|---|-------------------|----------------|----------|------------|-----|------------------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 66 | 15097 | Danbury | TX0056707 | 1,671 | The WWTP headworks is not up to modern standards and allows grit and sediment into the oxidation ditch. The grit separator and classifier have deteriorated beyond repair. The sediment originates from sanitary sewer lines and lift stations that have various issues allowing sediment to enter the pipe and lift station wet wells. Multiple valves and connections in the raw water lift station at the WWTP are stuck in position and the pump and piping manifold requires rehabilitation. The pump building is experiencing a wall failure where the pump manifold extends through the wall as well as roof leaks. The City operates 9 other lift stations with several of them in poor condition requiring rehabilitation. The plant has an emergency power generator but it is undersized for the plant and requires replacement. The plant receives wastewater flow peaks during rain events therefore funding for an I&I study and minor repairs to the collection system to prevent inflow is requested. Replacement of grit separator and classifier. Repair of lift station wet wells. Pump and piping manifold rehabilitation. Repair and rehabilitation of pump building and lift stations. Replacement of emergency power generator. I&I study and minor repairs to the collection system to prevent inflow. The City desires to operate and maintain their wastewater system better and therefore plans to prepare an asset management plan. | PDC | \$8,150,000.00 | | Yes-BC | | 14260 (2023) |
| 10 | 66 | 15089 | Bonham | | 10,408 | The wastewater lines being replaced by this project are failing and have exceeded their useful life. The existing lines are clay tile pipe which have failing joints and require labor intensive maintenance. Clay tile pipe has also been known to be a source of infiltration into sanitary sewer collection systems. To replace several of the existing collection lines with PVC, in order to remove infiltration and create capacity to facilitate demand of future population growth. By replacing several of the existing collection lines with PVC, the City will be able to remove infiltration and create capacity to facilitate demand of future population growth. | C | \$9,191,274.00 | 70% | | | PIF# 12570 Proj#73 808 |

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|-------------|--------|-------|-----------|---------|------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 66 | 15066 | La Marque | | 18,030 | The City currently has 4-5 times increase in flow during wet weather conditions, which overloads rainwater into the system causing multiple SSO conditions. We are currently completing some pipeline restoration, but need to perform much more work. It is our intention to reduce SSO over the next 5-10 years by sealing the system and controlling or stopping Inflow and Infiltration. An Asset Management Program with this project, covering all facilities such as lift stations and the WWTP (currently under redesign and expansion) and the Collection System. It is our intention to reduce SSO over the next 5-10 years by sealing the system and controlling or stopping Inflow and Infiltration. Perform CCTV and pipeline replacement or CIPP pipeline rehabilitation to reduce Inflow and Infiltration into the sanitary sewer system. Perform CCTV inspection in 10 miles of pipeline, and either repair by Cured-in-place-pipe technology or replace if needed. | PDC | \$10,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$10,000,000.00 | |
| 12 | 65 | 15007 | La Porte | | 35,124 | Area suffers from infiltration and inflow. The project includes extending gravity sewer lines to eliminate nine (9) aging sanitary lift stations with a single lift station and force main for a net reduction of eight (8) lift stations. The service area affected suffers from inflow and infiltration. Construction of 1 lift station with motor controls and generator, replacement of approximately 20,000 feet of gravity sewer main, 67 manholes, approximately 8,100 linear feet of 12-inch forcemain and approximately 1,800 linear feet of 6 and 8 -inch forcemain. Installation of storm sewers and paving along Coupland Drive (funded with local funds). | C | \$26,276,160.00 | | Yes-BC | | |

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| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 61 | 15092 | Bandera | | 839 | The WWTP permit requires the City to provide protection of its facility from a 100-year flood. During a TCEQ inspection on November 15, 2016, the City was cited for this permit violation because the entire plant is located within the regulatory floodway. The location of the existing plant and the depth of the water surface elevation of a 100-year flood event at the site, it would not be feasible to floodproof the existing plant without increasing the flood hazard for the surrounding properties. The WWTP treats municipal wastewater in a conventional activated sludge process. The plant consists of a manual bar screen, a concrete oxidation ditch with wall-mounted aerators, two final clarifiers, and chlorine disinfection basin. Solids handling consists of sludge drying beds and vacuum dewatering boxes. The WWTP permit requires the City to provide protection of its facility from a 100-year flood. During a TCEQ inspection on November 15, 2016, the City was cited for this permit violation because the entire plant is located within the regulatory floodway and therefore needs to be relocated. Project also includes preparation of an asset management plan for the wastewater collection and treatment system including condition assessment of wastewater critical infrastructure. | PADC | \$15,379,560.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,000,000.00 | |
| 14 | 61 | 15149 | Presidio County | | 6,975 | These areas either have no wastewater service or the service is inadequate. These services are necessary to prevent public health concerns and disease outbreaks. This project will provide wastewater services to those areas in the county who do not have centralized wastewater service. There are also elements of these projects that call for rehabilitation of existing wastewater systems. These projects will benefit low-income residents who are vulnerable to water borne diseases and health problems. Project includes: New wastewater system for unincorporated area of Shafter.; levy repair and acequia restoration project in unincorporated area of Redford; flood study & flood control project for the City; extension of wastewater services to underserved areas of the City and rehabilitation of deteriorating wastewater infrastructure and restoration of ox-bow lakes along the Rio Grande River to store flood water. The project also includes a tree planting program that is a Categorical Green project. | DC | \$13,700,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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|------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 61 | 15010 | Denison | TX0047228 | 24,324 | The failing wastewater collection system causes numerous wastewater overflows which are a threat to public health and the environment. These result in maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations for acute risk to human health including the presence of fecal coliform or E. coli, and nitrate, common elements contained in raw sewage. This project includes several elements to rehabilitate the wastewater collection system and reduce extraneous flows in disadvantaged areas within the City of Denison. Funding requested for this Collections Improvements Project will prevent overflow events, noncompliance, and address efficiency and safety of collection system operations at the following areas: Truckstop Line; Iron Ore Sewer Shed; North Central Sewer Shed and Sears Sewer Shed. The project will include Asset Management. | DC | \$28,200,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$28,200,000.00 | 15012 (2024) |
| 18 | 56 | 15027 | New Ulm WSC | TX0114880 | 300 | Excessive rusting due to the last rehab, the walls are not thick enough to be blasted again and re-coated. The existing package plant was installed in 1995 and is nearing its life expectancy. It was rehabilitated ten (10) years ago and there was some concern that the remaining thickness of the walls would not withstand another rehab. Since this is a steel plant, there is a lot of visible rust. The new plant would consist of a concrete aeration basin, concrete clarifier, concrete chlorination basis, and concrete digester. | DC | \$1,895,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 19 | 56 | 15162 | Trinity River Authority | | 35,655 | The Chambers Creek Wastewater Regionalization Study is needed to address potential issues associated with the operation and maintenance of numerous smaller existing and future WWTFs in the rapidly growing Chambers Creek watershed. As these small WWTFs age, they present operational deficiencies and financial challenges that smaller entities may lack the technical and institutional capacity to address with associated permit violations and downstream water quality violations that could impact a valuable water supply. The study will include evaluation of current and anticipated future wastewater treatment and water quality needs. The Chambers Creek Wastewater Regionalization Study will evaluate the feasibility of a regional wastewater collection and treatment system to meet current and anticipated future wastewater treatment and water quality needs in an area of high growth. The proposed regionalization in the Chambers Creek study area encompasses both incorporated and unincorporated areas. | P | \$495,000.00 | | | | |

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|------|--------|-------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | 53 | 15100 | Orangefield WSC | TX0129313 | 6,531 | As part of the TMDL report of cleaning up the Cow Bayou, the point source pollution into the Cow Bayou is being relocated to nearby state waters. This project will relocate the existing Orangefield WSC WWTP effluent outfall to the Sabine River. Demolition at the existing outfall is proposed with proposed piping and new effluent outfall. | PDC | \$5,100,000.00 | | | | |
| 21 | 53 | 15033 | Arlington | | 394,266 | The existing wastewater pipelines are exposed in the respective waterways at each location (Kee Branch, a tributary to Rush Creek, and the Trinity River). The soil continues to erode and infrastructure is at risk of failing thereby causing the release of raw wastewater. The proposed project includes construction of two new lift stations, and approximately 12,000 LF of 12-inch to 20-inch force main. The existing wastewater pipelines are at risk of failure due to their close proximity to major waterways that are accelerating soil erosion. After completing several evaluations, the City of Arlington determined that the best path forward is to relocate the wastewater infrastructure away from the existing waterways thereby mitigating a release of raw wastewater. | C | \$19,662,580.00 | | | | |
| 22 | 52 | 15017 | Aledo | | 3,800 | The proposed project is needed to meet the anticipated population and flow projections in addition to staying in compliance with TCEQ regulations. In August 2022, Aledo WWTP received a notice of enforcement for violation of the TDPES permit effluent permit limits. A notice of violation is forthcoming. This expansion project will also include replacement of existing equipment to assist in bringing plant operating back within permit limits. The City of Aledo WWTP will be expanding from a 0.6 MGD to a 1.2 MGD annual average daily flow treatment to prepare for projected wastewater flows increasing to 75% of the current permitted capacity and to meet regulations by the TCEQ. The expansion includes new fine screen, lift station pumps, sequencing batch reactors, post-equalization basin, cloth media filter, UV disinfection, aerated sludge holding tank, and mechanical dewatering. Other improvements include new utility service, back up generator, general site civil, and maintenance building addition. | DC | \$18,670,000.00 | | | | |
| 23 | 52 | 15041 | Marshall | | 23,091 | System lift stations have experienced failure and overflows. The collection system as a whole is subject to documented SSOs and large I&I volumes. Project includes: Analysis of existing collection system including analysis of failures and determination of critical exposures for SSO and I&I; Targeted rehabilitation of the most critical lift station, force main, and gravity sewer to prevent SSO and I&I; and Upgrades including electrical, control, emergency power, pump, force main, and gravity sewer line upgrades. | PADC | \$10,350,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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| Rank | Points | PIF # | Entity | NPDES # | Population | Project Description | Eligible Phase(s) | Project Cost | Disadv % | Green Type | GPR | Related PIF #'s |
|------|--------|-------|----------------------|-----------|------------|--|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 51 | 15143 | Victoria Co WCID # 2 | | 515 | Ensure the health and safety of the community of Placedo by ensuring that the district meets TCEQ requirements for safe WWTP discharge effluent criteria. This project proposed by the Victoria County Water Control and Improvement District No. 2 is to expand the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant to allow for the growth of the district and waste water collection system. The project plans to have an additional set of treatment units added to the plant to allow for service capabilities in the event of a component needs service or replacement. With the existing WWTP increasing age the amount of parts of the system needing service or replacement will only increase. The expansion of the WWTP is a key component of the ability of the district to be able to handle further expansion of the community of Placedo. This will allow for adequate growth of the service area for the next 30 years. With this project the District will include the adoption of an Asset Management Plan. | PDC | \$560,000.00 | 70% | | | |
| 25 | 51 | 15015 | Kemp | TX0023396 | 1,117 | The need for the project is to provide the City with needed increase in treatment capacity, improved operability, and more ease of maintenance. The City's existing WWTP is expected to be challenged with regard to capacity in the near future. Additionally, there are components of the existing plant that do not function in an efficient, and/or operator friendly, manner. The existing plant was last renovated in 2005. The plant was constructed within the same footprint as the original Imhoff plant. Some of the old Imhoff components are still in place but not of use for the current plant operations. There are sand filters in the current plant and they have never functioned properly. The City wishes to remove the sand filters from the plant treatment regime and replace them with some newer technology. The current plant has mechanical aerators and the City wishes to replace them with pneumatic aeration. The City would also like to consider replacement of the existing plant with a completely new plant. For this option, consideration should be given to constructing the new plant within the existing plant property versus acquiring new property for the new plant. Portions of the existing collection system is Clay Tile Pipe. This pipe causes excessive maintenance and I&I for the City. There is approximately 29,000 linear feet of clay tile pipe that needs to be replaced. There are two existing lift stations that are under sized and burn up pump motors and electronics, which need to be upgraded. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | PADC | \$16,700,000.00 | 70% | | | |

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|------|--------|-------|---------|---------|------------|---|-------------------|----------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 50 | 15009 | Arp | | 892 | The City is proposing to replace their 60 to 70 year old WWTP as opposed to rehabilitation as a result of a TCEQ enforcement & address inflow & infiltration issues. The replacement WWTP (the Plant) will be an activated sludge type, package treatment plant rated for 0.35 to 0.45 MGD. Because the flows of the City generally peak twice per day an equalization basin/tank (100,000 gallon) will be used to provide a more constant flow through the Plant. The lighting in the Plant will be replaced with energy efficient sources to meet "Green Project Reserve" guidelines. Two additional light poles will be necessary for the new Plant configuration. The collection system has been identified as having significant I & I issues and those areas have been identified. The project will include approximately 11,000 feet of "permeable asphalt" and approximately 10,000 feet will be installed over the same area as the collection system pipe installed for this project. An additional 1,000 feet will be installed on Elizabeth Street in order to provide an "all weather access road. collection system: Because the current lines are located beneath the middle of the existing road, it is proposed to use "pipe-bursting" in combination with approximately 10,000 feet of HDPE pipe. This will significantly reduce environmental foot print of the construction portion of line replacement and significantly reduce the overall cost of the project. The use of HDPE is selected as to its' life expectancy is 100+ years. | PDC | \$7,465,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$3,500,000.00 | |
| 34 | 46 | 15115 | Millsap | | 414 | Most of the local residences have privately owned and maintained onsite sanitary sewer facilities (OSSF) which do not meet the minimum lot size requirements. The proposed project would reduce the number of OSSFs within the City and in a confined area; therefore, it would reduce the number of potential health hazards from the private OSSFs. The project consists of installing a new wastewater system in the City of Millsap. Currently there is not an existing wastewater system infrastructure within the City. The new system would consist of a lagoon WWTP, approximately 60,000 linear feet of collection and force main sewer lines, lift stations, manholes, connections, etc. | PADC | \$8,692,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$8,692,000.00 | |

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| Rank | Points | PIF # | Entity | NPDES # | Population | Project Description | Eligible Phase(s) | Project Cost | Disadv % | Green Type | GPR | Related PIF #'s | |
|-------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|---------|------------|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | 46 | 15139 | Los Fresnos | | 6,280 | The City's existing municipal wastewater collection system consists of sections of old vitrified clay pipe (VCP) lines, fractured PVC pipes, and multiple dilapidated sewer manholes. All of these are the main causes of infiltration and inflow (I&I) and in some cases sanitary sewer overflow. Excess I&I creates excessive costs during wastewater treatment but most importantly creates human health safety hazards. The need is to rehabilitate (repair or replace) pipelines and manholes to reduce I&I and substantially reduce the amount of energy used to process wastewater. Proposing wastewater improvements which include rehabilitation of existing wastewater infrastructure. Rehabilitate approx. 27,000 LF of existing Clay Sanitary Sewer Lines and rehabilitate approximately forty (40) manholes. | C | \$5,538,618.00 | 70% | | | | |
| 41 | 41 | 15052 | Gladewater | | 6,819 | Collection system upgrades will address aged and failing collection system piping that is a significant source of I&I. as well as allow compliance with TxDOT highway upgrades. 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 sewer lines identified by recently completed smoke testing and sewer condition assessment. Also sewer line and lift station relocations as required for TxDOT highway widening projects. WWTP upgrades will include sludge handling upgrades, rehabilitation of equalization pond, and electrical and control upgrades. This project will include an Asset Management Plan. | PDC | \$3,745,000.00 | 70% | | | | |
| POTW Total | | 27 | | | | | | | \$433,518,190.50 | 16 | 10 | \$118,921,250.00 | |

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| Rank | Points | PIF # | Entity | NPDES # | Population | Project Description | Eligible Phase(s) | Project Cost | Disadv % | Green Type | GPR | Related PIF #'s | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|---------|------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 113 | 15035 | Austin | | 944,658 | This multi-phase green project will improve the water quality of Buttermilk Creek, which contributes flow to Walnut Creek, an impaired stream. A history of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) has occurred within Buttermilk Creek due to deteriorating wastewater infrastructure. The project includes pipeline renewal, which will benefit public health. Austin Buttermilk Creek is located within a disadvantaged area and contributes flow to Walnut Creek, an impaired water body. This multi-phase green project includes water quality improvements through new stormwater controls measures (SCMs), removal of deteriorating wastewater infrastructure, and restoration of stream stability and riparian habitat. This project is nearing completion of the preliminary engineering phase. | PADC | \$22,160,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$22,160,000.00 | | |
| Nonpoint Source Total | | 1 | | | | | | | \$22,160,000.00 | 1 | 1 | \$22,160,000.00 | |
| Total | | 28 | | | | | | | \$455,678,190.50 | 17 | 11 | \$141,081,250.00 | |

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

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| Rank | Points | PIF # | Entity | NPDES # | Green Description | Eligible Phase(s) | Project Cost | Disadv % | Green Type | GPR | Subsidized Green |
|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|-----------|--|-------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 113 | 15123 | Pecos | | The equipment included in the project will improve energy efficiency. Pumps and equipment will include VFDs. The new SCADA system will optimize efficiency, which reduces unnecessary energy consumption. | C | \$40,158,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$40,158,000.00 | X |
| 3 | 86 | 15045 | Hitchcock | | The project anticipates removing 50% of extraneous flow that will save over 30% of the energy costs. Collection projects that save energy from pumping and reduce treatment costs and are demonstrated to be cost effective are eligible for the GPR. | DC | \$27,346,250.00 | | Yes-BC | \$27,346,250.00 | X |
| 4 | 81 | 15168 | Jacksonville | TX0100587 | The green project elements are for water efficiency at the Double Creek wastewater treatment plant. This work will include the installation of an effluent reuse system (pumps and piping) that will be utilized for water reuse. Recycled effluent will be utilized for the fine screen wash system, washdown of the clarifiers and for the belt filter press wash system. | PADC | \$11,895,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$25,000.00 | |
| 11 | 66 | 15066 | La Marque | | <p>This project consists of replacement of damaged sanitary sewer lines past its useful life.</p> <p>Inflow and infiltration (I&I) in a sanitary sewer system can lead to a number of problems, including increased wastewater treatment costs, increased risk of sewage overflows, and potential environmental impacts. Therefore, reducing I&I is an important project that can help to improve the performance and sustainability of the sewer system.</p> <p>Stormwater into a wastewater collection system can have a number of negative impacts, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased wastewater treatment costs: When stormwater enters the wastewater collection system, it increases the volume of water that must be treated at the wastewater treatment plant. This can result in higher treatment costs for the plant, which may be passed on to ratepayers. 2. Overloading of the wastewater treatment plant: The increased volume of water entering the wastewater collection system during storm events can overwhelm the capacity of the treatment | PDC | \$10,000,000.00 | | Yes-BC | \$10,000,000.00 | X |
| 13 | 61 | 15092 | Bandera | | The City wants to treat the effluent to a Type 1 reuse quality to irrigate parks and begin limiting the amount of effluent discharge into the Medina River. The green portion will be used to establish the infrastructure and treatment processes needed for future reuse/recycling alternatives. | PADC | \$15,379,560.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$1,000,000.00 | |

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| Rank | Points | PIF # | Entity | NPDES # | Green Description | Eligible Phase(s) | Project Cost | Disadv % | Green Type | GPR | Subsidized Green | |
|------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| POTW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 61 | 15010 | Denison | TX0047228 | This project will eliminate massive quantities of extraneous flows that will reduce the energy costs to pump and treat these unnecessary flows. | DC | \$28,200,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$28,200,000.00 | X | |
| 29 | 50 | 15009 | Arp | | Energy efficient lighting and motors. Permeable paving. | PDC | \$7,465,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$3,500,000.00 | X | |
| 34 | 46 | 15115 | Millsap | | The project consists of installing a lagoon WWTP that will limit mechanical treatment components which will have low energy costs. The new WWTP would do away with 2 mechanical WWTP that are owned and operated by Millsap ISD. Also, the treated effluent from the proposed WWTP will be used for irrigation. | PADC | \$8,692,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$8,692,000.00 | X | |
| POTW Total | | 8 | | | | | | \$149,135,810.00 | 6 | 8 | \$118,921,250.00 | |
| Nonpoint Source | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 113 | 15035 | Austin | | This is a categorical Green Project as it implements the nine key elements of an approved EPA Nonpoint Source Program (CWA Section 319). In addition, it meets the EPA Green Project Reserve Guidance for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. See additional attachments. | PADC | \$22,160,000.00 | 70% | Yes-BC | \$22,160,000.00 | X | |
| Nonpoint Source Total | | 1 | | | | | | \$22,160,000.00 | 1 | 1 | \$22,160,000.00 | |
| Total | | 9 | | | | | | \$171,295,810.00 | 7 | 9 | \$141,081,250.00 | |

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