Infrastructure Financing Survey Report

Region C

May 2002

Prepared for:
Region C Water Planning Group

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NTD01521

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1. Introduction

The 2001 Regional Water Plans identified over $17 billion in improvements (1999 dollars) needed by 2050 to meet the projected water demands in Texas. These plans also recommended that the State increase funding for water supply to assist with development of needed projects. In response to potentially significant increases in state and local financial contributions for water infrastructure projects, the Texas Legislature requested that an infrastructure financing survey be conducted to better assess the State's role in financing the identified water projects.

The purpose of this report is to identify the portion of capital improvements recommended for Region C that will require outside financial assistance, identify potential financing sources, and develop policy recommendations regarding the State's role in financing water infrastructure.

2. Infrastructure Financing Surveys

The Infrastructure Financing surveys were mailed on January 16, 2002, to all municipal water user groups in Region C with identified capital improvement costs during the 50-year planning period. Surveys were also mailed to the region's five major water providers (Dallas Water Utilities, Tarrant Regional Water District, Trinity River Authority, NTMWD and Fort Worth) and two other regional wholesale water providers (Upper Trinity Regional Water District and Greater Texoma Utility Authority). Many of the proposed capital improvements recommended in the Region C regional water plan would involve one or more of these water providers. Surveys were not mailed to aggregated water user groups: manufacturing, mining, livestock and steam electric power.

2.1 Surveys to Water User Groups

A total of 73 surveys were mailed, 66 directly to water user groups and seven to water providers. Twenty-one surveys were mailed to entities with no identified capital costs in the Region C plan. Most were entities associated with regional projects in Cooke, Ellis, Fannin and Grayson Counties. For Cooke, Fannin and Grayson Counties, the

capital costs of these regional projects were assigned to "County-Other" in the Region C plan, but were proportioned to the potential participating entities for the IFR survey. The Greater Texoma Utility Authority (GTUA), whose service area includes Cooke, Fannin and Grayson Counties, was also surveyed regarding the county regional projects. GTUA provided a response for many of the participating entities.

For Ellis County, the Region C plan assigned the capital costs for the Ellis County project to the Trinity River Authority (TRA). TRA was surveyed regarding financing the full capital costs of the Ellis County project. Since TRA currently plans to finance the Ellis County project, participating water user groups were advised that they do not need to respond to the survey for this project. Four entities identified as participating in the Ellis County project chose to respond to the survey. Four entities did not respond. Two surveys were sent to the city of Annetta, one directly to the city and one to Deer Creek Waterworks that provides water to Annetta.

From the 66 water user group surveys, 36 responses were received. Copies of the responses are included in Appendix A and summarized in Table A-1. Survey recipients that did not respond by February 1, 2002, were contacted by phone or e-mail at least twice. Documentation of the follow-up contacts is included in Appendix B.

Eleven respondents to the survey indicated that they have changes to the recommended strategies or strategy costs. Most of these changes are associated with smaller communities. In the next round of planning, the Region C WPG plans to make a special effort to reach out to these smaller communities so that their plans are reflected in the regional plan. One respondent (Gainesville) had completed its recommended strategy for year 2000.

Five water user groups said they could not afford to pay for any capital improvements with current revenue sources. Twelve water user groups plan to finance 100 percent of the capital costs for improvements identified in the survey. Of the respondents with changed conditions, four entities stated that there would be little to no capital costs with the modified strategies. The remaining respondents reported being able to pay for a portion of the estimated capital improvements. For the portion of capital costs

that the entities could not finance, respondents identified grants, bonds, rural water development fund, private financing, TWDB funding and state participation loans as possible funding mechanisms. Parker County Utility District No. 1 and GTUA identified phasing the project into smaller pieces and/or alternative facilities as a means to meet capital costs. A summary of the survey results for the water user groups is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of Water User Groups Financing Needs in Region C

Total Cost of Strategies – WUGs surveyed	$1,143,787,720
Total Cost of Strategies - IFR Responses	$456,586,409
Amount Respondents CAN Afford	$307,747,840
Additional Amount with State Participation	$6,644,600
Amount Respondents CANNOT Afford[1]	$84,727,816

1. This value is less than the difference between the total costs and amount the respondents can afford due to changes in water management strategies and non-specific responses.

2.2 Financing Needs of Regional Water Providers

All seven regional water providers provided responses to the financing surveys. GTUA and UTRWD reported that it is likely they can finance a portion of the total capital improvements, but that State participation would also be required, especially for region-wide projects. These providers also reported that the ability of the participants to pay for regional projects would vary depending on circumstances and negotiations at the time of development. Responses from Fort Worth, TRA and TRWD stated that each provider intends to finance 100 percent of the identified capital improvements, but that final decisions regarding financing will be made just before the project is begun. These providers also stated that the users of the proposed projects might seek to use state programs if the funding helps the project and the project meets the criteria for funding. NTMWD stated that historically the District has been able to fund all previous water supply projects through revenues generated from wholesale water rates. However, it is uncertain whether projects planned for 2020 and beyond can be funded in the same

manner. Access to State funding may be needed. DWU reported that they could fund approximately 60 percent of the estimated capital costs with current revenue sources. The remainder of the capital costs will require grant assistance from the State or additional rate adjustments that will need approval by City Council. Copies of the provider responses are included in Appendix A and summarized in Table A-2. Table 2 provides the financing needs for the regional water providers based on the survey results.

Table 2

Summary of Regional Water Providers Financing Needs in Region C

Total Cost of Strategies - Providers	$5,136,920,000
Total Cost of Strategies - IFR Responses	$5,136,920,000
Amount Respondents CAN Afford	$4,126,733,500
Additional Amount with State Participation	Non-specific
Amount Respondents CANNOT Afford[1]	$836,778,500

1. This value is less than the difference between the total costs and amount the respondents can afford due to non-specific responses.

3. Current Funding Mechanisms

Based on the survey responses, the water users in Region C can afford to pay for approximately two-thirds of the capital costs identified for water supply infrastructure. However, the survey responses represent only a fraction of the total capital improvement costs recommended for Region C, and the capital costs needing financial assistance may differ significantly. To bridge the gap between what the water users can afford and what is needed, there are numerous funding programs available for municipal and non-municipal water users with local, state and/or federal sponsors. Many of the programs target municipal entities through loan and grant programs. There are also several agricultural assistance programs that administer funds for rural and agricultural users. Some of the funding options require a political subdivision to take the lead and establish benefits to non-municipal water users. Other programs are not open to non-municipal users, but non-municipal users (particularly manufacturers) may benefit from these funding programs through purchasing water from eligible municipalities.

The current primary mechanisms for funding infrastructure projects in Region C are financing through local bank loans and municipal bonds that are repaid through increased fees and revenues. This funding mechanism places the burden of paying for the capital improvements on the beneficiaries of the project. It also provides for local control in the implementation and timing of the needed improvements. While local financing will continue to be an integral component for financing water projects in this region, other funding sources through state and federal sponsors have been utilized in the region and may be accessed more frequently in the future as the region looks to develop new water resources.

The following are potential funding mechanisms that may be available for infrastructure projects in Region C. These funding sources are discussed in more detail in Appendix C and summarized in Table 3. Table 4 shows the potential funding sources for non-municipal water users.

- Market financing (taxable and tax-exempt)
- Texas Water Development Board programs
- U.S. Department of Agriculture programs
- Texas Department of Agriculture programs
- U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration Public Works Program
- U.S. Small Business Administration programs
- Texas Department of Economic Development programs
- Corps of Engineers Sponsorship
- Local economic development incentives

4. State Role in Financing Water Infrastructure

Local financing has been and continues to be the primary source of funding for water supply and infrastructure projects. Existing state and federal assistance programs supplement local funding, especially for communities with limited revenue sources.

Table 3

Summary of Funding Programs for Water Users in Region C

Program	State/ Federal / Local	Agency*	Type	Eligible Water Supply Projects
Private Financing	N/A	N/A	All	All
Fees and Tax Increases	Local	N/A	All	All
Municipal Bonds	Local	N/A	All	All
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	State	TWDB	Loans	Water supply and source water protection
Water and Wastewater Loan Program	State	TWDB	Loans	Planning, acquisition and construction of water related infrastructure
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program	State	TWDB	Loans	Wastewater recycling and reuse facilities
State Participation Program	State	TWDB	Loans	Regional wastewater recycling and reuse facilities
Agriculture Water Conservation Loan	State	TWDB	Loans	Install efficient irrigation equipment on private property
Water Infrastructure Fund	State	TWDB	Loans	Water management strategies recommended in state or regional water plans
Rural Water Assistance Fund	State	TWDB	Loans	Development or regionalization of rural water supplies
Farm Ownership Program	Federal	USDA	Loans, loan guarantees	Water conservation
Rural Utilities Service Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants	Federal	USDA	Grants, loans, loan guarantees	Drinking water, wastewater collection and treatment facilities in rural areas
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program	Federal	USDA/NRCS	Grants	Plan and install watershed-based projects on private land
Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Fund	State	TDA	Grants	Water and sewer infrastructure improvements

Table 3, continued

Program	State/ Federal / Local	Agency*	Type	Eligible Water Supply Projects
Linked Deposit Program	State	TDA	Interest buy-down	Water conservation, stock tanks, brush control, and dam construction
Rural Development Finance Program	State	TDA	Loans, loan guarantees	Non-specific, includes water and wastewater systems, municipal infrastructure projects
Loan Guaranty Program	State	TDA	Loan guarantees	Non-specific
Young Farmer Loan Guarantee Program	State	TDA	Loan guarantees	Non-specific
Public Works Program	Federal	USDC	Grants	Water and sewer systems for industrial use
7a Loan Guaranty Program	Federal	SBA	Loan guarantees	Non-specific
Certified Development Company (504) Program	Federal	SBA	Loans	Improvements, utilities
Texas Capital Access Fund	State	TDED	Reserve account	Non-specific
Texas Industrial Bond Revenue Program	State	TDED	Bonds	Non-specific
Texas Enterprise Zone Program	State	TDED	Tax refunds, credits	Non-specific
Corps of Engineers	Federal	COE	Cost sharing	Those that meet a federal purpose, such as multi-purpose reservoirs, ecosystem restoration projects
Local economic development incentives	Local	N/A	Tax abatements, etc.	Non-specific

* TWDB = Texas Water Development Board, USDA = U.S. Department of Agriculture, NRCS = National Resources Conservation Service, TDA = Texas Department of Agriculture, USDC = U.S. Department of Commerce, SBA = U.S. Small Business Administration, and TDED = Texas Department of Economic Development.

Table 4

Applicable Funding Programs for Non-Municipal Users

Program	State/ Federal / Local	Agency*	Non-Municipal Users Eligible to Apply**	Type	Eligible Water Supply Projects	Water Users with Potential to Receive Funding				
						Manufact-uring	Mining	Irrigation	Livestock	Steam Electric Power
Private Financing	N/A	N/A	Yes	All	All	x	x	x	x	x
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program	State	TWDB	No	Loans	Wastewater recycling and reuse facilities	x	x	x		x
State Participation Program	State	TWDB	No	Loans	Regional wastewater recycling and reuse facilities	x	x	x		x
Agriculture Water Conservation Loan	State	TWDB	Indirect	Loans	Install efficient irrigation equipment on private property			x		
Water Infrastructure Fund	State	TWDB	No	Loans	Water management strategies recommended in state or regional water plans	x	x	x	x	x
Rural Water Assistance Fund	State	TWDB	No	Loans	Development or regionalization of rural water supplies	x		x	x	x
Farm Ownership Program	Federal	USDA	Yes	Loans, loan guarantees	Water conservation			x	x	
Rural Utilities Service Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants	Federal	USDA	No	Grants, loans, loan guarantees	Drinking water, wastewater collection and treatment facilities in rural areas	x	x	x	x	x
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program	Federal	USDA/NRCS	Indirect	Grants	Plan and install watershed-based projects on private land	x	x	x	x	

Table 4, continued

Program	State/ Federal / Local	Agency*	Non-Municipal Users Eligible to Apply**	Type	Eligible Water Supply Projects	Water Users with Potential to Receive Funding				
						Manufact-uring	Mining	Irrigation	Livestock	Steam Electric Power
Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Fund	State	TDA	No	Grants	Water and sewer infrastructure improvements	x	x	x	x	x
Linked Deposit Program	State	TDA	Yes	Interest buy-down	Water conservation, stock tanks, brush control, and dam construction			x	x	
Rural Development Finance Program	State	TDA	Yes	Loans, loan guarantees	Non-specific	x	x			x
Loan Guaranty Program	State	TDA	Yes	Loan guarantees	Non-specific			x	x	
Young Farmer Loan Guarantee Program	State	TDA	Yes	Loan guarantees	Non-specific			x	x	
Public Works Program	Federal	USDC	No	Grants	Water and sewer systems for industrial use	x	x			x
7a Loan Guaranty Program	Federal	SBA	Yes	Loan guarantees	Non-specific	x	x	x	x	
Certified Development Company (504) Program	Federal	SBA	Yes	Loans	Improvements, utilities	x	x	x	x	
Texas Capital Access Fund	State	TDED	Yes	Reserve account	Non-specific	x	x	x	x	
Texas Industrial Bond Revenue Program	State	TDED	Indirect	Bonds	Non-specific	x	x			x

However, some of the funding mechanisms described in the previous section are ineffective financing tools because they are poorly funded, have burdensome application processes, and/or utilize a prioritization process that can delay needed projects. State funding is necessary to support communities truly in need of outside assistance. These funding sources should be adequately funded to support and promote local and regional projects that could not be completed independently. Funding mechanisms should encourage long-range planning and not penalize communities that have the foresight to plan and provide for their future needs.

The Region C RWPG supports the following policy recommendations regarding infrastructure development and financing:

1. Where feasible, the users of the water should pay for required infrastructure through:
    a. Local funds and revenues, including funds borrowed locally,
    b. State loan programs,
    c. Federal loan programs, and
    d. Existing state and/or federal grant programs.
2. If water users are unable to pay for required infrastructure, the state of Texas should assist communities with limited revenue sources in providing clean, reliable water supplies through:
    a. Existing state loan and grant programs,
    b. Federal programs for rural and economically distressed areas,
    c. Possible new state assistance programs for regional and/or non-traditional projects to assist small rural communities.
3. State assistance programs should support cost effective regional projects.
4. State assistance programs should be expanded to meet long-term water supply goals for communities that truly cannot afford the infrastructure necessary for clean, reliable water.

Table A-1

Water User Groups Surveyed and Responses Received

					Response to Questions:					
County	Entity	SB1 Strategy	SB1 Cost	Year	Respond (Y/N)	Amount Entity is Able to Pay	Amount Entitiy Can Pay with State Participation	Amount Entity Cannot Pay	Funding Options	Comments
Collin	Blue Ridge	Add new well (capacity of 100 gpm) in Woodbine Aquifer	$260,000	2000	y	$25,000	$25,000 - $50,000	$235,000 - $210,000	TDHCA, Rural Development Pgm, Federally funded grants	
Collin	Dallas	See DWU strategies			NA					
Cooke	Cooke County-Other	Add new well in Woodbine Aquifer in Trinity Basin	$1,186,000	2010	y	$0	$0	$1,186,000	None	
Cooke	Cooke County-Other	Cooke County Water Supply Project	$5,742,113	2010	y	$0	$0	$5,742,113	None	
Cooke	Cooke County-Other	Overdraft Trinity Aquifer in Red Basin in 2000 (new wells)	$318,000	2000	y	$0	$0	$318,000	None	
Cooke	Gainesville	1 MGD pipeline from Moss Lake Phase I	$2,566,000	2000	y	$2,566,000	No response	No response	Project complete	
Cooke	Gainesville	1 MGD pipeline from Moss Lake Phase II	$1,371,000	2010	y	$1,371,000	$1,371,000	No response	TWDB funds, other loans	
Cooke	Gainesville	Parallel pipeline for Cooke County Water Supply Project	$20,048,317	2010	y	$1,503,000	$1,500,000	$18,544,700	TWDB funds, cost sharing with other participants, other loans	Need to discuss the scope of these projects
Cooke	Lindsay	Cooke County Water Supply Project	$994,570	2010	n					
Cooke	Muenster	Lake Muenster	$11,023,000	2010	n					
Cooke	Valley View	Overdraft Trinity Aquifer in 2000 (new wells)	$160,000	2000	n					
Dallas	Dallas County-Other	Marvin Nichols (I)	$80,646,000	2030	n					
Dallas	Dallas County-Other	Marvin Nichols (II)	$49,191,000	2050	n					
Dallas	Dallas County-Other	WTP Joe Pool (I)	$51,765,000	2020	n					
Dallas	Dallas County-Other	WTP Joe Pool (II)	$41,213,000	2040	n					
Dallas	Dallas County-Other	WTP Grapevine (I)	$38,701,000	2020	n					
Dallas	Dallas County-Other	WTP Grapevine (II)	$29,967,000	2040	n					
Dallas	Dallas County-Other	Expand WTP by 25 MGD	$34,980,000	2030	n					
Dallas	Dallas County-Other	Expand WTP by 50 MGD	$44,974,000	2050	n					
Dallas	Irving	Lake Chapman	$97,500,000	2010	y	$97,500,000	No response	No response	No response	
Dallas	Irving	Marvin Nichols (I)	$48,904,000	2030	y	$48,904,000	$48,904,000	No response	No response	
Dallas	Irving	Marvin Nichols (II)	$29,152,000	2050	y	$29,152,000	$29,152,000	No response	No response	
Denton	Denton	Expand water treatment plant by 30 MGD	$29,983,000	2040	n					
Denton	Denton	Expand water treatment plant by 20 MGD	$29,983,000	2000	n					
Denton	Denton	Expand water treatment plant by 30 MGD	$29,983,000	2020	n					
Denton	Krugerville	Two new wells (capacity of 210 gpm, each) in Trinity Aquifer	$547,000	2000	y	NA	NA	NA	NA	Mustang water supply corp purchased Krugerville Water Works and they do not plan on drilling wells. They are receiving water from UTRMWD.
Denton	Little Elm	Six new wells (capacity 400 gpm, each) in Woodbine Aquifer	$1,309,000	2000	n					
Denton/Tarrant	Southlake	Pipeline from Fort Worth to Northeast Tarrant County serving Keller, Roanoke, Southlake, Trophy Club, Westlake, and Lake Turner MUD	$6,778,560	2010	y	$6,778,560	$6,778,560	$0	NA	New strategy is that only Keller, Southlake and Westlake will participate. The estimated capital cost for Southlake is $10.1 million.

		Project (through TRA)		2020	n			
Ellis	Ennis	Connect 10" pipeline to TRWD's Cedar Creek/Richland-Chambers pipeline through TRA. Includes water treatment plant.	$1,309,000	2010	y	$1,309,000		
Ellis	Ferris	Ellis County Surface Water Supply Project (through TRA)	$2,637,800	2010	NA			
Ellis	Italy	Ellis County Surface Water Supply Project (through TRA)	$1,912,405	2010	NA			
Ellis	Maypearl	Ellis County Surface Water Supply Project (through TRA)	$1,384,845	2010	NA			
Ellis	Maypearl	One new well (capacity 100 gpm) in Woodbine Aquifer	$228,000	2000	y	$25,000	$25,000	$203
Ellis	Midlothian	Water Treatment Plant Expansion (2 MGD)	$5,203,000	2030	y	No response	No response	No re
Ellis	Midlothian	16" and 10" Water Supply Lines (Includes Pump Station)	$847,000	2020	y	No response	No response	No re
Ellis	Midlothian	Ellis County Surface Water Supply Project (through TRA)	$6,000,995	2020	y	NA	NA	N
Ellis	Palmer	Ellis County Surface Water Supply Project (through TRA)	$1,252,955	2020	y	NA	NA	N
Ellis	Red Oak	Ellis County Surface Water Supply Project (through TRA)	$6,924,225	2020	y	NA	NA	NA
Ellis	Waxahachie	Ellis County Surface Water Supply Project (through TRA)	$17,145,700	2020	n			
Fannin	Bonham	Fannin County Water Supply Project	$6,303,068	2010	n			
Fannin	Fannin County-Other	Fannin County Water Supply Project	$49,312,641	2010	n			
Fannin	Honey Grove	Fannin County Water Supply Project	$6,651,090	2010	y	$0	Unknown	Unkn
Fannin	Leonard	Fannin County Water Supply Project	$4,601,626	2010	y	$200,000	$500,000	$4,101,
Fannin	Savoy	Fannin County Water Supply Project	$1,585,434	2010	n			
Fannin	Trenton	Fannin County Water Supply Project	$2,204,140	2010	n			
[illegible]	Fairfield	Add new well (capacity of 120 gpm) in Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	$178,000	2030	y	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$2,400,0
[illegible]	Bells	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$2,504,332	2010	n			
[illegible]	Collinsville	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$2,278,786	2010	n			

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Water User Groups Surveyed and Responses Received

						Response to Questions:				
County	Entity	SB1 Strategy	SB1 Cost	Year	Respond (Y/N)	Amount Entity is Able to Pay	Amount Entitiy Can Pay with State Participation	Amount Entity Cannot Pay	Funding Options	Comments
Grayson	Grayson County-Other	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$36,128,949	2010	n					Response provided by GTUA
Grayson	Grayson County-Other	Overdraft Trinity Aquifer in 2000 (new well)	$835,000	2000	n					
Grayson	Gunter	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$3,030,492	2010	n					Response provided by GTUA
Grayson	Howe	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$5,520,229	2010	y	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Response provided by GTUA
Grayson	Luella Water Corporation	Add new well & overdraft Woodbine Aquifer in 2000	$152,000	2000	y	$500,000	No response	No response	Can pay for it	Currently constructing well, pump station and storage tank
Grayson	Luella Water Corporation	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$1,511,742	2010	y	$200,000 - $300,000	No response	No response		Not sure it will be needed
Grayson	Pottsboro	Pottsboro acquires water right in Lake Texoma & Denison provides treatment.	$990,000	2010	y	$300,000	$300,000	$690,000		We will raise water and sewer rates to cover the bond payments.
Grayson	Southmayd	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$2,648,395	2010	n					Response provided by GTUA
Grayson	Southmayd	Overdraft Woodbine Aquifer in 2000 (new well)	$439,000	2000	n					
Grayson	Tioga	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$1,588,677	2010	y	$0	$0	$1,588,677	No response	
Grayson	Tom Bean	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$2,785,203	2010	n					Response provided by GTUA
Grayson	Van Alstyne	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$20,955,813	2010	n					Response provided by GTUA
Grayson	Van Alstyne	Add new well & overdraft Woodbine Aquifer in 2000	$215,000	2000	n					
Grayson	Whitesboro	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$11,448,640	2010	n					Response provided by GTUA
Grayson	Whitewright	Reallocate Trinity Aquifer (new well)	$577,000	2010	n					
Grayson	Whitewright	Grayson County Water Supply Project	$3,914,741	2010	n					Response provided by GTUA
Henderson	Malakoff	10" Pipeline to TRWD System and 1 MGD Water Treatment Plant	$7,809,000	2010	y	See note			USDA Rural grant and loan, TDCA grant	City is in design stages of project. Cost is $2,350,000. Grants and loans have been received.
Henderson	Malakoff	Add new well (capacity of 300 gpm) in Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer	$281,000	2000	y	See note				This is no longer a strategy. Will use surface water
Kaufman	Kemp	Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD	$2,813,000	2010	y	$281,300	$0	$2,531,700	Unknown	Would like to know what funding is available.
Kaufman	Terrell	Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD	$2,813,000	2010	y	$2,813,000	$2,813,000	$0		Terrell plans on expanding its WTP by 4 MGD in 2003. It will finance 100% of the improvements.
Kaufman	Terrell	Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD	$2,813,000	2020	y	$2,813,000	$2,813,000	$0		
Kaufman	Terrell	Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD	$2,813,000	2050	y	$2,813,000	$2,813,000	$0		
Navarro	Corsicana	Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD	$2,813,000	2020	y	$2,813,000	$2,813,000	$0	The city proposes to pay for full expansion	
Navarro	Corsicana	Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD	$2,813,000	2040	y	$2,813,000	$2,813,000	$0	The city proposes to pay for full expansion	

Table A-1

Water User Groups Surveyed and Responses Received

						Response to Questions:				
County	**Entity**	**SB1 Strategy**	**SB1 Cost**	**Year**	**Respond (Y/N)**	**Amount Entity is Able to Pay**	**Amount Entitiy Can Pay with State Participation**	**Amount Entity Cannot Pay**	**Funding Options**	**Comments**
Parker	Annetta	Two new wells (capacity of 100 gpm, each) in Trinity Aquifer	$374,000	2000	y	See Deer Creek Water Works				
Parker	Deer Creek Water Works (for Annetta)	Two new wells (capacity of 100 gpm, each) in Trinity Aquifer	$374,000	2000	y	$374,000	no response	$0	Borrow money from owner, Doyle Hanley.	Deer Creek will pay for the new wells and all improvements.
Parker	Parker County Utility District No. 1 (Weatherford)	Phase I of treated water transmission lines (16") to Southeast Parker County (Includes pump station)	$3,582,000	2010	y	$840,000	$1,300,000	$2,742,000	State participation loan, USDA grant/loan; phasing the project into smaller pieces; downsizing the facilities and supplementing supply from other sources.	
Parker	Parker County Utility District No. 1 (Weatherford)	Phase II of treated water transmission lines (16") to Southeast Parker County (Includes pump station)	$3,582,000	2030	y	$1,800,000	$3,600,000	$1,800,000	State participation loan, USDA grant/loan; phasing the project into smaller pieces; downsizing the facilities and supplementing supply from other sources.	
Parker	Parker County-Other	Add 5 new wells (capacity of 100 gpm, each) in Trinity Aquifer	$935,000	2000	n					
Parker	Parker County-Other	Add 20 new wells (capacity of 100 gpm, each) in Trinity Aquifer	$3,737,000	2000	n					
Parker	Springtown	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 1 MGD	$2,813,000	2030	n					
Parker	Springtown	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 1 MGD	$2,813,000	2010	n					
Parker	Weatherford	Expand water treatment plant by 12 MGD	$27,221,000	2030	y	$13,610,500	$16,332,600	$10,888,400	TWDB financing	
Parker	Weatherford	15-mile pipeline (36") from Lake Benbrook (Includes pump station)	$9,000,000	2010	y	$9,000,000				Project will be completed spring 2002
Parker	Weatherford	15-mile parallel pipeline (36") from Lake Benbrook (Includes pump station)	$13,375,000	2030	y	$6,687,500	$8,025,000	$5,350,000	TWDB financing	
Tarrant	Arlington	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 25 MGD	$25,665,000	2010	y	$25,665,000			City plans to pay for expansion	
Tarrant	Benbrook SWA	Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD	$2,813,000	2020	y	$2,813,000	$2,813,000	$0	Bonds	Bonds will be sold to finance the expansions
Tarrant	Benbrook SWA	Expand water treatment plant capacity by 0.5 MGD	$1,406,000	2040	y	$1,406,000	$1,406,000	$0	Bonds	Bonds will be sold to finance the expansions
Tarrant	Tarrant County-Other	See Keller, Southlake and Westlake			NA					
Tarrant	Fort Worth	See Fort Worth (provider)			NA					
Tarrant	Grapevine	Direct reuse project from Grapevine Wastewater Treatment Plant to three golf courses	$4,003,000	2010	y	NA	NA	NA	NA	Captal cost no longer applicable. Will purchase return flow for fee per 1000 gal.
Tarrant	Keller	Pipeline from Fort Worth to Northeast Tarrant County serving Keller, Roanoke, Southlake, Trophy Club, Westlake, and Lake Turner MUD	$1,178,880	2010	y	$1,178,880	$1,178,880	$0	NA	
Tarrant	Kennedale	Four new wells (capacity of 175 gpm, each) in Trinity Aquifer	$1,319,000	2000	n					

Table A-1

Water User Groups Surveyed and Responses Received

						Response to Questions:				
County	Entity	SB1 Strategy	SB1 Cost	Year	Respond (Y/N)	Amount Entity is Able to Pay	Amount Entitiy Can Pay with State Participation	Amount Entity Cannot Pay	Funding Options	Comments
Tarrant	Mansfield	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 12 MGD	$15,469,000	2040	y	$15,469,000	$15,469,000	$0		There are 4 proposed expansions. Total estimated capital cost is $46.4 million for 49 MGD.
Tarrant	Mansfield	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 10 MGD	$14,063,000	2010	y	$14,063,000	$14,063,000	$0		There are 4 proposed expansions. Total estimated capital cost is $46.4 million for 49 MGD.
Tarrant	Pelican Bay	Two new wells (capacity of 150 gpm, each) in Trinity Aquifer	$655,000	2000	n					
Tarrant	Westlake	Pipeline from Fort Worth to Northeast Tarrant County serving Keller, Roanoke, Southlake, Trophy Club, Westlake, and Lake Turner MUD	$933,280	2010	n					
Wise	Alvord	Add new well (capacity of 100 gpm) in Trinity Aquifer	$177,000	2000	y	$58,400	$58,400	$118,600	TCDP grant fund, FMHA funding, Rural water development fund, local bank	Alvord has already applied for funding from the named sources
Wise	Aurora	Add new well (capacity of 100 gpm) in Trinity Aquifer	$177,000	2000	y	Unknown	Not much	All	Unknown	No current city water system. All residents have wells. The city does not plan to construct [illegible] in the immediate future. Therefore there are no plans to fund such a system.
Wise	Bridgeport	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD	$2,813,000	2010	y	$0	$0	$2,813,000	Any and all available.	City plans on acquiring [illegible] project. Plan on upgrading to [illegible] by [illegible] 2004.
Wise	Bridgeport	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD	$2,813,000	2030	y	No response	No response	No response		Too far in future to consider
Wise	Community WSC	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD	$2,813,000	2000	y	$0	$0	$0	Rural development fund	Have been approved for a grant from the Rural Development for a 2 MGD plant expansion.
Wise	Community WSC	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD	$2,813,000	2020	y	$0	$0	$0	Rural development fund	Have been approved for a grant from the Rural Development for a 2 MGD plant expansion.
Wise	Decatur	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD	$2,813,000	2010	y	$2,813,000	$2,813,000	NA	No response	
Wise	Decatur	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD	$2,813,000	2050	y	$2,813,000	$2,813,000	NA	No response	
Wise	Newark	Add new well (capacity of 200 gpm) in Trinity Aquifer	$190,000	2000	n					
Wise	Walnut Creek SUD	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 10 MGD	$14,977,000	2010	y	$1,497,700	$1,497,700	$10,000,000	No response	
Wise	Walnut Creek SUD	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 2 MGD	$4,993,000	2020	y	No response	No response	No response	TWDB	
Wise	Walnut Creek SUD	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 2 MGD	$4,993,000	2030	y	$493,000	$493,000	$4,500,000	TWDB	
Wise	Walnut Creek SUD	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 2 MGD	$4,993,000	2040	y	$493,000	$493,000	$4,500,000	TWDB	
Wise	Walnut Creek SUD	Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 2 MGD	$4,993,000	2050	y	$493,000	$493,000	$4,500,000	TWDB	
Wise	Wise County-Other	See Community WSC and Walnut Creek SUD			NA					

Table A-2

Regional Water Providers Surveyed and Responses Received

					Response to Questions:				
Political Subdivision	**SB1 Strategy**	**Year**	**SB1 Cost**	**Respond (Y/N)**	**Amount Entity is Able to Pay**	**Amount Entitiy Can Pay with State Participation**	**Amount Entity Cannot Pay**	**Funding Options**	**Comments**
Fort Worth	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2000	2000	$27,300,000	y	$27,300,000	NA	NA	NA	Project is complete. Funding has been secured.
Fort Worth	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2010	2010	$82,096,000	y	$82,096,000	NA	NA	See comments	Final decisions regarding financing will be made at the time of implementation. If applicable, State funding programs may be used.
Fort Worth	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2030	2030	$52,113,000	y	$52,113,000	NA	NA	See comments	
Fort Worth	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2050	2050	$59,966,000	y	$59,966,000	NA	NA	See comments	
TRA	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2010	2010	$17,595,000	y	$17,595,000	No response	No response	See comments	Final decisions regarding financing will be made at the time of implementation. If applicable, State funding programs may be used.
TRA	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2030	2030	$17,595,000	y	$17,595,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2040	2040	$17,595,000	y	$17,595,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Ellis County Project	2010	$65,945,000	y	$65,945,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Las Colinas Reuse	2010	$5,493,000	y	$5,493,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Joe Pool Reuse Phase I	2020	$5,875,000	y	$5,875,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Joe Pool Reuse Phase II	2040	$6,031,000	y	$6,031,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Mountain Creek Reuse	2020	$2,015,000	y	$2,015,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Ellis County Reuse	2010	$22,958,000	y	$22,958,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Denton County Reuse	2010	$2,653,000	y	$2,653,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Tarrant County Reuse	2010	$1,326,000	y	$1,326,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Grapevine Lake Reuse Phase I	2020	$1,000,000	y	$1,000,000	No response	No response	See comments	
TRA	Grapevine Lake Reuse Phase II	2040	$0	y	$0	No response	No response	See comments	
UTRWD	Lake Chapman (Costs included with Irving's cost to connect to Lake Chapman)	2010	$0	y	NA				
UTRWD	Buy Lake Chapman water in 2050 from City of Commerce. (Costs included with Irving's cost to connect to Lake Chapman)	2050	$0	y	NA				
UTRWD	Indirect reuse of Chapman water	2010	$1,000,000	y	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	0	NA	
UTRWD	Expand water treatment plant & transmission capacity by 2010	2010	$79,479,000	y	$39,739,500	$79,479,000	$39,739,500	State Participation program and TWDB loans	
UTRWD	Expand water treatment plant & transmission capacity by 2020	2020	$123,776,000	y	$61,888,000	$123,776,000	$61,888,000	State Participation program and TWDB loans	
UTRWD	Expand water treatment plant & transmission capacity by 2030	2030	$99,969,000	y	$49,984,500	$99,969,000	$49,984,500	State Participation program and TWDB loans	
UTRWD	Expand water treatment plant & transmission capacity by 2040	2040	$99,969,000	y	$49,984,500	$99,969,000	$49,984,500	State Participation program and TWDB loans	
UTRWD	Expand water treatment plant & transmission capacity by 2050	2050	$75,964,000	y	$37,982,000	$75,964,000	$37,982,000	State Participation program and TWDB loans	
NTMWD	Additional indirect reuse	2010	$1,000,000	y	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$0		
NTMWD	Additional Lake Texoma	2010	$5,286,000	y	$5,286,000	$5,286,000	$0		
NTMWD	Oklahoma water	2010	$68,777,000	y	$68,777,000	$68,777,000	$0		

Table A-2

Regional Water Providers Surveyed and Responses Received

					Response to Questions:				
Political Subdivision	**SB1 Strategy**	**Year**	**SB1 Cost**	**Respond (Y/N)**	**Amount Entity is Able to Pay**	**Amount Entitiy Can Pay with State Participation**	**Amount Entity Cannot Pay**	**Funding Options**	Comments
NTMWD	Lower Bois d'Arc Creek Lake	2020	$167,324,000	y	$167,324,000	$83,662,000	$0	See comments	Historically NTMWD [illegible] to fund projects [illegible] projects after 2020 SB1 [illegible] may be needed
NTMWD	Marvin Nichols I Lake (Phase I)	2030	$259,218,000	y	$259,218,000	$129,609,000	$0	See comments	
NTMWD	Marvin Nichols I Lake (Phase II)	2050	$132,387,000	y	$132,387,000	$66,193,500	$0	See comments	
NTMWD	Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Expansions by 2010	2010	$194,409,000	y	$194,409,000	$194,409,000	$0		
NTMWD	Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Expansions by 2020	2020	$67,592,000	y	$67,592,000	$33,796,000	$0	See comments	
NTMWD	Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Expansions by 2030	2030	$187,240,000	y	$187,240,000	$93,620,000	$0	See comments	Historically NTMWD [illegible] to fund projects [illegible] projects after 2020 SB1 [illegible] may be needed
NTMWD	Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Expansions by 2040	2040	$168,490,000	y	$168,490,000	$84,245,000	$0	See comments	
NTMWD	Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Expansions by 2050	2050	$183,724,000	y	$183,724,000	$91,862,000	$0	See comments	
GTUA	Cooke County Water Supply Project	2010	$26,785,000	y	Will vary	Will vary	Will vary	State Participation program	
GTUA	Fannin County Water Supply Project	2010	$52,358,000	y	Will vary	Will vary	Will vary	State Participation program	Capital [illegible] phasing. Actual [illegible] may vary. These [illegible] require [illegible]
GTUA	Grayson County Water Supply Project	2010	$94,316,000	y	Will vary	Will vary	Will vary	State Participation program	
TRWD	Cedar Creek/Richland-Chambers pipeline expansion (Phase I)	2010	$24,681,000	y	$24,681,000	No response	No response		
TRWD	Cedar Creek/Richland-Chambers pipeline expansion (Phase II)	2010	$233,967,000	y	$233,967,000	No response	No response		Final decisions [illegible] will be made at the time [illegible] implementation. Project [illegible] funding programs may be [illegible]
TRWD	Reuse (Phase I)	2010	$34,294,000	y	$34,294,000	No response	No response		
TRWD	Reuse (Phase II)	2020	$40,874,000	y	$40,874,000	No response	No response		
TRWD	Marvin Nichols I (Phase I)	2030	$402,081,000	y	$402,081,000	No response	No response		
TRWD	Marvin Nichols I (Phase II)	2050	$271,285,000	y	$271,285,000	No response	No response		
TRWD	Oklahoma Water	2030	$99,931,000	y	$99,931,000	No response	No response		
TRWD	West Fork Connection	0	$60,539,000	y	$60,539,000	No response	No response		
DWU	Return flows above lakes	2000	$0	y	NA	NA	NA	NA	
DWU	Additional Temporary Overdraft	2000	$0	y	NA	NA	NA	NA	
DWU	Extend Elm Fork Term Permit	2020	$500,000	y	$500,000	NA	NA	NA	
DWU	Lake Fork Connection	2010	$288,000,000	y	$173,000,000	$173,000,000	$115,000,000	grants and/or rate adjustments	Rate adjustments would [illegible] approved by Council [illegible] basis
DWU	Lake Palestine Connection	2020	$332,600,000	y	$200,000,000	$200,000,000	$132,600,000		
DWU	Marvin Nichols I Lake (Phase I)	2030	$220,796,000	y	$133,000,000	$133,000,000	$87,800,000		
DWU	Marvin Nichols I Lake (Phase II)	2050	$131,530,000	y	$79,000,000	$79,000,000	$52,500,000		
DWU	Indirect Reuse	2040	$124,000,000	y	$74,000,000	$74,000,000	$50,000,000		
DWU	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2010	2010	$107,134,000	y	$64,000,000	$64,000,000	$43,100,000		
DWU	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2020	2020	$153,351,000	y	$92,000,000	$92,000,000	$61,400,000		
DWU	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2030	2030	$67,369,000	y	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	$27,400,000		
DWU	Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2040	2040	$67,369,000	y	$40,000,000	$40,000,000	$27,400,000		

Water User Group Responses

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Alvord

Water Management Strategy Name: New well in Trinity Aquifer

Capital Cost: $177,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $58,400

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $58,400

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 118,000.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

Grant funds through the local COG, FMHA funding, Rural Water Development Fund, and local bank. Funding through these sources have already been applied for.

2-8-02
By Ricky Tow, recorded by Simone Kiel (F&N)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Deer Creek Waterworks for the City of Annetta

Water Management Strategy Name: Two new wells (capacity of 100 gpm, each) in Trinity Aquifer (2000)

Capital Cost: $374,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

5. Deer Creek Waterworks will pay for the new wells & well site improvements. We will borrow funds from owner Doyle Hanby.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Arlington

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 25 MGD (2010)

Capital Cost: $25,665,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 25,665,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Aurora

Water Management Strategy Name: New well in Trinity Aquifer

Capital Cost: $177,000

Background: The city of Aurora does not have a central city water system. All residents use individual wells. The City does not plan to develop such a system in the near future.

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ unknown

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ not much

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ all.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

We have not discussed this. There are no future plans at this time.

2-8-02
recorded by Simone Kiel (F&N)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: ~~City of~~ Benbrook (Water and Sewer Authority)

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD (2020)

Capital Cost: $2,813,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ NA.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Bonds will be sold to finance the expansion then revenue will make payments on the Bond pmts.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: ~~City of~~ Benbrook Water & Sewer Authority

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plant capacity by 0.5 MGD (2040)

Capital Cost: $1,406,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ NA

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Bonds will be sold to finance the expansion, then revenue will make payments on the Bond Pmts.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Blue Ridge

Water Management Strategy Name: Add new well (capacity of 100 gpm) in Woodbine Aquifer (2000)

Capital Cost: $260,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 25,000.00.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 25,000 - 50,000.00

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 235,000 - 210,000.00

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   TDHCA
   Rural Development Programs
   Any other Federally Funded Grants.

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

[redacted] 21, 2002 (written January 28)

[redacted]

[redacted] Group
[redacted] Infrastructure Financing Report
[redacted] telephone memos\P_Bridgeport.doc

[redacted] Water Supply Plans and IFR Survey

[redacted] plans to expand its water treatment plant by 1.0 mgd by 2005. (The [redacted] mgd expansions.) I told him that he could put that on his survey and [redacted] kind of planning next summer and contacting water user groups

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Bridgeport

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD (2000)

Capital Cost: $2,813,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 0.

   FUNDS WOULD BE ACQUIRED THROUGH GRANT OR DEBT, THEN RATES ADJUSTED TO REPAY DEBT

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   SAME AS #1 ABOVE

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 2,813,000.

   WITH CURRENT REVENUES!

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   ANY & ALL AVAILABLE

   WE COMPLETED A TRACER STUDY UPRATING FROM 2.0 - 2.5 MGD IN APRIL 2001.
   WE ARE ANTICIPATING A PLANT EXPANSION TO BE IN PLACE SUMMER OF 2004.
   SEE ATTACHED GRAPH:

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Bridgeport

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD (2030)

Capital Cost: $2,813,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

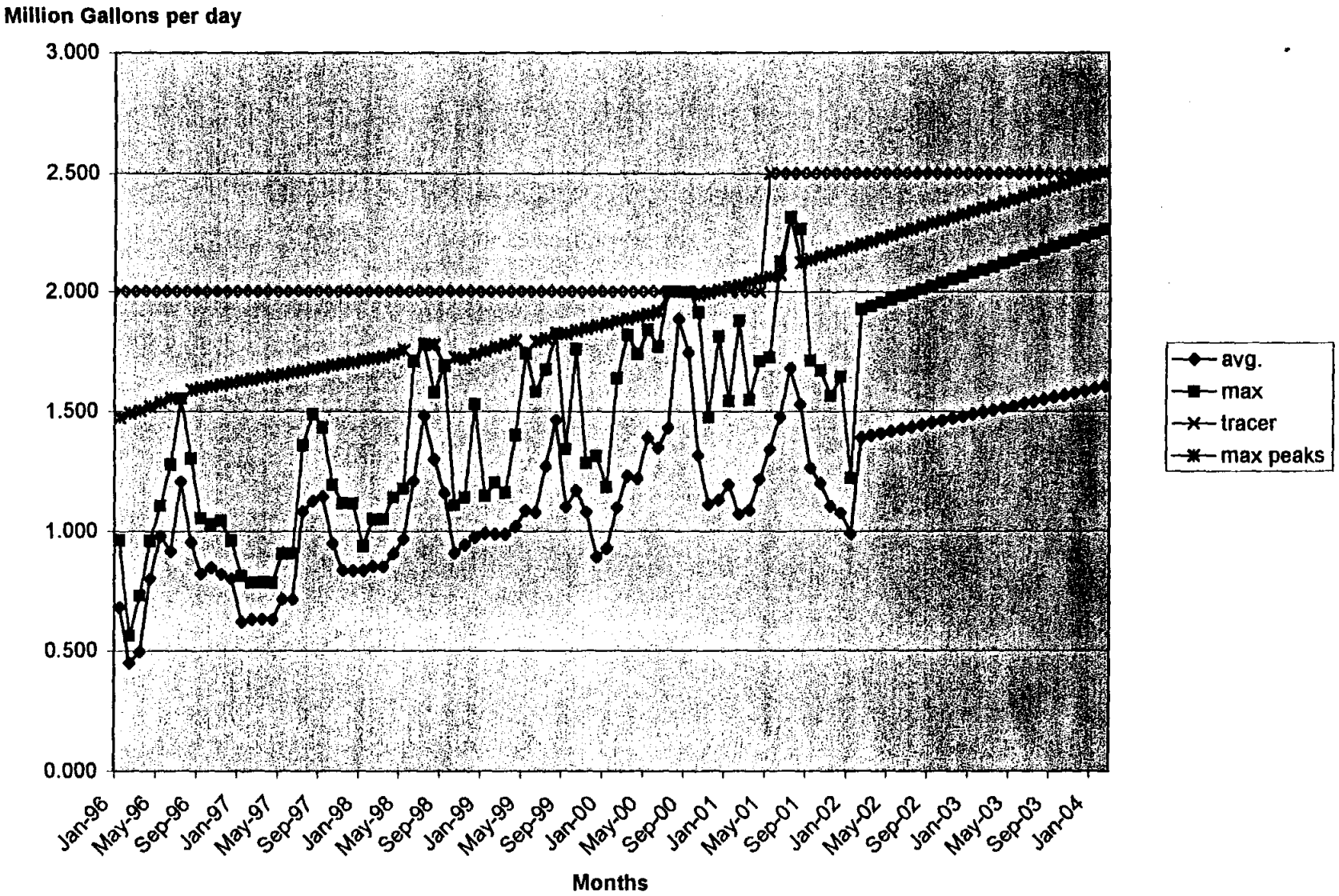
3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   TOO FAR IN THE FUTURE TO EVEN CONSIDER!

Water Treatment Plant Stats



WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Community WSC

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD (2000)

Capital Cost: $2,813,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ -0-.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ -0-.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ -0-.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WE HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR A LOAN FROM RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE COST OF A PLANT EXPANSION, TO BEGIN IN A FEW MONTHS.

Plant will be 2M gallon per day

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Community WSC

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD (2020)

Capital Cost: $2,813,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ -0-.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ -0-.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ -0-.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WE HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR A LOAN FROM RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR A PLANT EXPANSION TO BEGIN IN A FEW MONTHS.

Plant will be 2 M gallon per day

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Cooke County

Water Management Strategy Name: Cooke County Water Supply Project

Capital Cost: $5,742,113

5. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ None.

1. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ None.

2. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ Any.

3. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   None

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Cooke County

Water Management Strategy Name: Add New Well, Woodbine Aquifer, Trinity Basin

Capital Cost: $1,186,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ None.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ None.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ Any.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   None

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Cooke County

Water Management Strategy Name: Overdraft Trinity Aquifer in Red Basin (new wells)

Capital Cost: $318,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ None.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ None.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ Any.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   None

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Cooke County

Water Management Strategy Name: Overdraft Trinity Aquifer in Trinity Basin (new wells)

Capital Cost: $160,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ None.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ None.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ Any.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

None

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Corsicana

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD (2020)

Capital Cost: $2,813,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0%.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The city proposes to pay all the cost for expansion.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Corsicana

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD (2040)

Capital Cost: $2,813,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0%.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Decatur

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD (2010)

Capital Cost: $2,813,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ Full Amount.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ Full Amount.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ N/A.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Decatur

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 0.5 MGD (2050)

Capital Cost: $2,813,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ Full Amount.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ Full Amount.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ N/A.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Ennis

Water Management Strategy Name: Connect 10" pipeline to TRWD's Cedar Creek/Richland-Chambers pipeline through TRA. Includes water treatment plant. 2010 $9,182,000 (2000)

Capital Cost: $1,309,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,309,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,309,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Fairfield (2) TRS UNIT (1)

Water Management Strategy Name: Add (2) new wells (capacity of ~~120~~ 400 gpm each) in Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (~~2030~~) by 2008
+(1) well @ 400 GPM AT PRISON UTILITY

Capital Cost: ~~$1,775,000~~ 2 LAND, PUMPS + TRANS LINES INC - 12.65 MM
PRISON 1.30 MM
@ 3.95 MM

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1.5 MM

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1.5 MM

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 2.4 MM

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   GRANTS -
   TAX INCREASES
   REVENUE INCREASES
   BONDS.

@ 1.5 MM Represents Funds currently set Aside for that purpose, it changes yearly. We doubt that FF will qualify for Grant money.

Plans are currently underway to Take water from Tarrant County (TRA) at Richland Chambers a do away w/ wells ?

TOTAL P.05

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Gainesville

Water Management Strategy Name: 1 MGD pipeline from Moss Lake Phase I

Capital Cost: $2,566,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 2,566,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Project complete

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Gainesville

Water Management Strategy Name: 1 MGD pipeline from Moss Lake Phase II

Capital Cost: $1,371,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,371,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,371,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary) TWDB funds - any other low interest financing.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Gainesville

Water Management Strategy Name: Parallel pipeline for Cooke County Water Supply Project

Capital Cost: $20,048,317

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,503,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,500,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 18,544,700

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary) TWDB - funds - cost sharing with other county participants. Need to discuss the scope of these projects.

   R. Sellman 1/31/02

January 25, 2002

Mr. Tom Gooch
Freese and Nichols
4055 International Plaza, Suite 200
Fort Worth, Texas 76109-4895

Re: Region C Water Planning Group Survey

Dear Tom:

The Water Infrastructure Financing Survey that relates to Grapevine's intent to initiate a direct reuse project from Grapevine Wastewater Treatment Plant to three golf courses in 2010 is no longer a viable project. Grapevine entered into a contract with DCPCMUD to purchase the return flow from the Grapevine WWTP and utilize the bed and banks of Lake Grapevine for transmission.

The capital cost is no longer viable. Grapevine will pay a fee/1000 gallons that is adjusted based on the CPI for this region.

Please note this correction in the Region C Water Planning Document.

Sincerely,

Matt Singleton
Assistant Director of Public Works

c Jerry L. Hodge, Director of Public Works
File

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
OPERATIONS DIVISION
THE CITY OF GRAPEVINE P.O. Box 95104 • Grapevine, Texas 76099 • Phone Metro 817/410-3330 • Fax 817/410-3051

January 28, 2002

Mr. Tom Gooch
Freese and Nichols, Inc
4055 International Plaza, Suite 200
Fort Worth, Texas 76109-4895

Dear Mr. Gooch;

I appreciate the time you spent to enlighten me on the phone as to the nature of the survey and the overview of the plans. As I stated on the phone, it is difficult for a town of 1700 people to project the availability of funds 18 years down the road.

Currently the city has two large debts. One is a million dollars for the new water treatment plant just completed and the other is $700,000 for the renovation of City Hall. We currently have a long-term debt obligation of $1,000 for each person living in our city. This is the largest long-term debt the city has ever faced.

Our increase in ad valorem taxes is more than offset by the increase in expenses. The city has implemented plans to increase our tax base through new homes but the success is limited. We have an excellent school system and are close to both Paris and Sherman. Hopefully the city will see dividends in the future.

The water treatment plant is being partially funded by a $4.50 fee per water meter. This generates $41,400.00 per year in revenue plus interest. The debt will be liquidated in 2012, if nothing unforeseen occurs. The liquidation of the city hall debt is through normal channels of revenue. This debt will be liquidated in 2011. This would allow the city an extra $90,000 per year in funds if the fee stays on water meters. However, it is very difficult to project the needs of the city in 2012 or the availability of grant funds to meet these needs.

I do not foresee the city being able to contribute anything prior to 2012. I do believe the need for surface water will be there and the city should prepare for this need. I think the lower Bois D'Arc water system is the most viable and all water systems in the county should plan for this.

Hopefully this fills in some of the gaps on the survey.

Don Morrison
City Administrator
Honey Grove

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Honey Grove

Water Management Strategy Name: Fannin County Water Supply Project

Capital Cost: $6,651,090

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 0 prior to 2012

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ Not sure.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ unsure.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

CITY OF HOWE

116 East Haning • Post Office Box 518
Howe, Texas 75459
903-532-5571

February 6, 2002

Tom Gooch
Freese & Nichols, Inc.
4055 International Plaza Suite 200
Fort Worth, TX 76109-4895

Dear Mr. Gooch:

This letter is regarding the water infrastructure financing survey.

The City of Howe has an immediate need for an overhead water storage tank to meet our growth. Long range plans include updating water and sewer lines for future growth.

Also, the letter states a certain amount of money slated for Grayson County and asks how much we will be willing to pay. This is hard to figure without knowing how much we will get and how the payments will be made. Will it be a bond where we have a certain number of years to pay?

I can say that if we are to receive any assistance, I am sure the City of Howe will pay its part.

Yours truly,

Steven McKay

Steven McKay
City Administrator

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Irving

Water Management Strategy Name: Lake Chapman Supply

Capital Cost: $ 97,500,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 97,500,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Irving

Water Management Strategy Name: Marvin Nichols (Phase I)

Capital Cost: $ 48,904,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 48,904,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 48,904,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

;FRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

.tical Subdivision: City of Irving

agement Strategy Name: Marvin Nichols (Phase II)

Capital Cost: $ 29,152,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 29,152,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 29,152,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

********** -COMM. JOURNAL- ********** DATE FEB-07-2002 ***** TIME 15:09 *** P.01

MODE = MEMORY TRANSMISSION START=FEB-07 15:07 END=FEB-07 15:09

FILE NO.= 006

STN NO.	COM	ABBR NO.	STATION NAME/TEL.NO.	PAGES	DURATION
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-Freese & Nichols, Inc. -

********** -Freese & Nichols- ***** - 817 735 7491- **********

FREESE-NICHOLS

4055 International Plaza, Suite 200, Fort Worth 76109-4895
817/735-7300 FAX 817/735-7491

Architecture
Aviation
Construction Management
Dams & Spillways
Drainage
Electrical Engineering
Environmental Science
Fire Protection
Flood Management
Levees & Canals
Mechanical Engineering
Pipeline Design
Plumbing Design
Pump Station Design
Remediation
Site Development
Streets & Highways
Structural Engineering
Telecommunications
Utilities
Solid Waste Facilities
Water Resource Planning
Water Transmission Systems
Water/Wastewater Engineering

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

To: Lyall Kirton
City of Italy

Fax No.: 972-483-2800

From: Simone Kiel

Date: 2-6-02

Total number of pages, including transmittal sheet: 5

Charge:

Comments: Attached are the letter and survey for the infrastructure financing report. After talking with Trinity River Authority, the capital costs for the Ellis County project will be financed by TRA for the purpose of this survey. You do not need to complete this survey unless the city of Italy has other plans to meet its long-term water needs.

Thank you.

If there is a problem receiving any pages, please call Simone Kiel at 817/735-7446.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Keller

Water Management Strategy Name: Pipeline from FW to NE Tarrant Co.

Capital Cost: $1,178,880.

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100% Keller plans to finance their portion through city of Southlake.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary) NA

Telephone conversation with Ed Itschner, 3-1-02.
recorded by Simone Kiel (F&N).

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Kemp

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plant capacity by 1 MGD (2010)

Capital Cost: $2,813,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 10% at best.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 0.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 90%.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary) What funding sources are available? The City would be willing to look into funding available. Presently, our water fund is running -5,000 per month. The City Council does NOT want to increase rates.

MUSTANG WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
5315 Hwy. 377 S. Suite B
Aubrey, Texas 76227
(940) 440-9561

January 24, 2002

Mr. Tom Gooch
Freese and Nichols, Inc.
4055 International Plaza, Suite 200
Fort Worth, TX 76109-4895

Mr. Gooch:

We received the Water Infrastructure Financing Survey, and have had some changes since the survey was completed. Mustang Water Supply Corporation purchased Krugerville Water Works in late 2000. At this time, we are purchasing surface water from Upper Trinity Regional Water District, and have no plans to drill wells to support Krugerville.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to call me at (940) 440-9561, ext. 203

Thank you,

Susan Parker
Finance Manager

FEB. 8, 2002

MR. TOM GOOCH
FREESE AND NICHOLS, INC.
4055 INTERNATIONAL PLAZA, SUITE 200
FORT WORTH, TX 76109-4895

DEAR SIR:

IN RESPONSE TO YOUR WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY I HAVE VERY FEW ANSWERS BUT SEVERAL QUESTIONS. THE CITY HAS A TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET IN THE WATER DEPARTMENT OF $247,000 PER YEAR. A $4,000,000 PROJECT SUCH AS YOU PROPOSE WILL REQUIRE OUR TOTAL BUDGET FOR THE NEXT 16 YEARS.
SORRY I WAS UNABLE TO BE MORE SPECIFIC BUT THE SURVEY WAS VAGUE IN HOW MUCH OF THE PROJECT THE CITY WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS PLEASE CONTACT ME AT (903) 587-3334.

SINCERELY,

GEORGE HENDERSON
CITY ADMINISTRATOR

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Leonard

Water Management Strategy Name: Fannin Co. Project

Capital Cost: _____

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 200,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 500,000. -

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ Remainder $4,100,000

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Not that we know of at this time.

by George Henderson,
recorded by SFK
on 8/11/02

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Luella Water Corp.

Water Management Strategy Name: Add new well & overdraft Woodbine Aquifer in 2000 (2002)

Capital Cost: $152,000 - ? 500,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 500,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

Luella Water Supply is currently in the process of borrowing 500,000 to construct a new well, pump station and storage tanks. We can pay for it with current revenues - For a monthly payment.

Warren Williams
Operations
Manager

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Luella Water Corp.

Water Management Strategy Name: Grayson County Water Supply Project

Capital Cost: $1,511,742

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ Possibly 200,000 - 300,000 in 7-8 years if necessary

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Malakoff

Water Management Strategy Name: 10" Pipeline to TRWD System and 1 MGD Water Treatment Plant 2010 $7,809,000 (2000)

Capital Cost: ~~$28XXXXX~~ $ 2,350,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   City is in design stage of project for the above facilities.

   Financing sources are:

USDA Rural Development	grant	$ 1,650,000
" " "	loan	450,000
TDCA CD Block Grant		250,000

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Malakoff

Water Management Strategy Name: Add new well (capacity of 300 gpm) in Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (2000)

Capital Cost: $281,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

City of Malakoff has determined that adding another well in the Carrizo-Wilcox will not be a long-term or cost effective strategy. With receeding water levels in the aquifer and Malakoff being on or near outcrop, City has opted for surface water.

Simone Kiel

From: Tom Gooch
Sent: Tuesday, February 12, 2002 2:06 PM
To: Simone Kiel
Subject: FW: Region "C" Water Infrastructure Financing Survey

-----Original Message-----
From: Bud Ervin [mailto:Bud.Ervin@ci.Mansfield.TX.US]
Sent: Tuesday, February 12, 2002 1:38 PM
To: tcg@freese.com
Subject: Region "C" Water Infrastructure Financing Survey

Tom,

The treatment plant expansions listed for Mansfield are a little off.

There will in all likelyhood be four expansions instead of two.

Our rate structure coupled with impact fees should be adequate to fund the expansions. Therefore, any state funding would need to be below our available bond rated financing.

Expansion Size	Year	Estimated Cost
7 MGD	2005	$ 6,000,000
14 MGD	2010	$10,500,000
14 MGD	2020	$12,900,000
14 MGD	2030	$17,000,000

MODE = MEMORY TRANSMISSION START=FEB-07 15:09 END=FEB-07 15:16

FILE NO.= 007

STN NO.	COM	ABBR NO.	STATION NAME/TEL.NO.	PAGES	DURATION
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********** -Freese & Nichols- ***** - B17 735 7491- **********

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Water Resource Planning
Water Transmission Systems
Water/Wastewater Engineering

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

To: Linda Jackson
City of Maypearl

Fax No.: 972-435-2082

From: Simone Kiel

Date:

Total number of pages, including transmittal sheet: 6

Charge:

Comments: Attached is the letter and survey for the infrastructure financing report. After talking with Trinity River Authority, ~~it~~ the capital costs for the Ellis County project will be financed by TRA ~~Maypearl~~ for the purpose of this survey. Please complete the survey for one new well, if that is still part of the City's long-range water plan.
Thank you.

If there is a problem receiving any pages, please call Simone Kiel at 817/735-7446.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Maypearl

Water Management Strategy Name: Ellis County Surface Water Supply Project (through TRA) (2010)

Capital Cost: $1,384,845

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ - 25,000.—

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 25,000.—

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 25,000.—

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Maypearl

Water Management Strategy Name: One new well (capacity 100 gpm) in Woodbine Aquifer (2000)

Capital Cost: $228,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 25,000.—

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 25,000.—

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 303,000.—

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Region Name: Region C

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Midlothian

Contact Person: Jim Grigsby Title: Director of Utilities

Telephone: (972) 775-7105 E-mail: _____

Background: On January 5, 2001, Regional Water Planning Groups (RWPGs) all across the State of Texas formally submitted 16 adopted regional water plans to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) per requirements of Senate Bill 1 (75th Texas Legislature). The adopted regional water plans examined and analyzed the water supply needs for all water users in the State. Based on the analysis, the RWPGs identified water management strategies necessary to ensure a sufficient supply of water for the 50-year planning period. The RWPGs also developed preliminary capital cost estimates for each of the strategies recommended in the approved regional water plan.

Senate Bill 2 (77th Texas Legislature) expanded the RWPG's assignment. Senate Bill 2 charges the RWPGs with examining what financial assistance, if any, is needed to implement the water management strategies and projects recommended in the most recently approved regional water plan.

Senate Bill 2 specifically requires that the RWPG report to the TWDB how political subdivisions all across Texas propose to pay for future water infrastructure needs.

The purpose of this survey is to complete this charge with your input.

Please return the completed survey by February 1, 2002 to:

Mr. Tom Gooch
Freese and Nichols, Inc.
4055 International Plaza, Suite 200
Fort Worth, TX 76109-4895
(817) 735-7491 facsimile
E-mail address: tcg@freese.com

If you have any questions regarding this survey, please contact:
Stephanie Griffin at (817) 735-7300

2-11-02

Tom,
As you know, the City of Midlothian is currently reviewing water supply alternatives. We may decide to do something different.
Jim Grigsby

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

By: Tom Gooch
Date: Week of January 21, 2002 (written January 28)

With: Scott Albert
Representing: Palmer
Phone: 972/845-3288

Owner: Region C Planning Group
Project: NTD-01521, Infrastructure Financing Report
File: NTD01521:\T\mem\survey\telephone memos\P_Palmer.doc

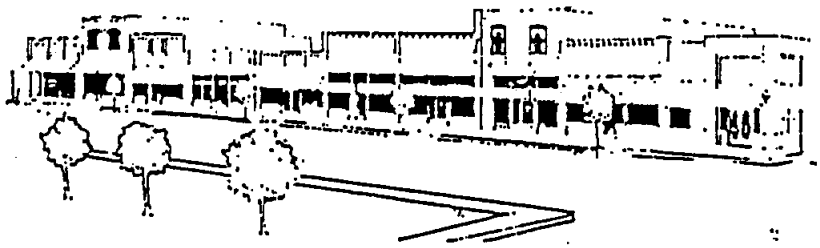
Subject: Palmer Water Supply Plans and IFR Survey

Copies to: Terrace Stewart, Jim Parks, Bill Smith, Virginia Towles

1. Scott Albert called to discuss the Infrastructure Financing Report survey and Palmer's response to it. He said that the strategy shown for Palmer (participation in TRA's Ellis County system) was not what Palmer plans to do. They are seeking TWDB financing for a new well in the Woodbine aquifer and a reverse osmosis treatment system. They hope to proceed this summer.

2. I told Scott that he could put that in his survey, and that we would be starting a new round of planning this summer and would meet with Palmer to make sure we understood their current plans.

3. Scott and I discussed Palmer's plans:
   - I told him that TWDB has new regulations that require that project it funds be consistent with regional water supply plans unless TWDB grants a waiver. I said that I didn't know how TWDB would be applying those rules and that Region C had tried to make it clear that a wide range of projects would be consistent with our plans.
   - I also told him that the data we have available indicate that the Woodbine is already over-pumped in Ellis County. I emphasized that we had not studied the aquifer in detail but had adopted TWDB numbers from previous studies. TWDB 1996 pumping data show Ellis County pumping from the Woodbine to be in excess of the long-term reliable supply.
   - Scott said that the Wallace Group from Waco had studied the aquifer for Palmer and had indicated that there is supply available. I told him that TWDB would be restudying the Woodbine in North Texas and was supposed to have some results by 2004.
   - Scott discussed the idea of coming before the Region C group to ask that Palmer's current plans be brought into the Region C Plan. He also said that he would follow up with TWDB on Palmer's project and how he should proceed. I agreed that this was a good idea.



City of Palmer
P.O. Box 489
Palmer, Texas 75152
972-845-3288

January 30, 2002

Mr. Tom Gooch
Freese and Nichols, Inc.
4055 International Plaza, Suite 200
Fort Worth, Texas 76109-4895

Dear Mr. Gooch:

The following letter is a response to the Region C Water Infrastructure Financing Survey.

As we discussed January 24, 2002, the City of Palmer is working on a water project, which is contrary to the strategy, adopted for Ellis County by the Region C Water Planning Group. Below is a brief outline of steps taken by Palmer to enhance the city's water supply.

Since 1983 the City of Palmer has been in violation of the State Drinking Water Standards. In 1999 Palmer entered into a contract with Halff Associates to study alternative water supplies. The study revealed the following alternatives:

- Purchase treated water from Waxahachie – The City of Waxahachie would sell Palmer only 271,000 gallons per day. Cost of project $6,400,000.
  (Palmer has had peak days at 500,000 MGD)
- Purchase treated water from Ennis – The City of Ennis did not want to be the sole water supply for Palmer. Cost of project $2,800,000.
- Construct Water Treatment Facility – Limited to only 271,000 gallon per day via vested water rights. Cost of project $5,500,000
- Purchase water from Rockett Special Utility District – RSUD purchases water from Waxahachie and had no limitation on the amount of water Palmer could acquire. Cost of project $800,000

Palmer went forward with the RSUD project until April of 2001. City Council after further review determined RSUD project was not cost effective. City Council requested staff to investigate other alternatives available to the community.

The staff investigation revealed the following alternatives:

- Purchase water from the City of Dallas – Cost per 1,000 for treated water .68. Uncertain on how soon a capital project could commence or estimated cost.
- Move tap point on TWCID raw water line near Palmer – Cost per 1,000 for raw water .67 Moving the tap point will involve a long political process with an uncertain outcome and Palmer would need additional water rights.
- Obtain Water Rights & Treat water – Palmer currently has 271,000 in surface water rights. The availability of water rights in the region is basically non-existent.
- Construct off-channel storage & treat effluent – Time and cost of this project is undesirable. Possible alternative for additional water supply in the future.
- Reverse Osmosis- Best alternative for an immediate solution other than RSUD. Capital cost reasonable yet operation and maitnenace cost are a concern.

City staff recommends the construction of a water treatment facility (reverse osmosis) and two additional wells (Woodbine Aquifer). But the recommendation by staff conflicts with the Region C Plan in two areas.

1. The Region C Plan states, " Current use of groundwater exceeds the reliable long-term supply available in many parts of Region C". The City of Palmer water project calls for using exiting wells and constructing new wells in the Woodbine Aquifer. City staff and council received a report from The Wallace Group in November of 2001 stating the following facts regarding the Woodbine.

    a. The water level in these wells has remained relatively stable over the past 50 years.

    b. The water table dropped only 26 feet from 1973 to 1998 or 1 foot per year.

2. The Region C strategy for Palmer entails an Ellis County Surface Water Supply Project (through TRA). The City of Palmer water project involves constructing a water treatment facility with Reverse Osmosis, drilling additional wells and blending Reverse Osmosis water with well water in order to meet state drinking water standards.

Palmer supports a regional water supply however, we believe the construction of a water surface project through TRA will not occur within an appropriate time frame to resolve our needs. As stated in the beginning of this letter the City of Palmer has been in violation of state drinking water standards since 1983. To wait for a regional surface water project would require cooperation by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission and other regulatory agencies that may levy fines/enforcement actions against the City of Palmer.

[redacted] your financial survey Palmer could afford the $1,252,955 however, the [redacted] our water crisis today has forced Palmer to find an alternative water [redacted] Palmer's proposed water supply project will substantially increase the [redacted] service and unfortunately make it impossible to commit to an [redacted] million in capital improvements i.e., Ellis County Surface Water Supply [redacted]

[redacted] will request an amendment to the Region C water plan with the [redacted] Palmers Reverse Osmosis project.

[redacted] questions, feel free to call my office at (972) 845-3288.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] The Wallace Group Study on the Woodbine Aquifer

[redacted]

[redacted] Stewart, P.E. Chair Region C Water Planning Group
[redacted] Winkler, The Wallace Group
[redacted] Advanced Water Technology Services
[redacted] Director of Public Works

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Palmer

Water Management Strategy Name: Ellis County Surface Water Supply Project (through TRA) (2020)

Capital Cost: $1,252,955

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ * .

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ * .

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ * .

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

* Refer to attached letter.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Parker County Utility District No. 1 (Weatherford)

Water Management Strategy Name: Phase II of treated water transmission lines (16") to Southeast Parker County (Includes pump station) (2030)

Capital Cost: $3,582,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $1,800,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 3,600,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $1,800,000.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Options being considered to make the project more affordable include:
   1) Phasing the project into smaller pieces;
   2) Downsizing the facilities identified and supplementing supply from other sources;
   3) Using a state participation loan or USDA grant/loan to lower financing costs.

TOTAL P.05

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Parker County Utility District No. 1 (Weatherford)

Water Management Strategy Name: Phase 1 of treated water transmission lines (16") to Southeast Parker County (Includes pump station) (2010)

Capital Cost: $3,582,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $840,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,500,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $2,742,000.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

Options being considered to make the project more affordable include:
1) Phasing the project into smaller pieces;
2) Downsizing the facilities identified and supplementing supply from other sources;
3) Using a state participation loan or USDA grant/loan to lower financing costs.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Pottsboro

Water Management Strategy Name: Pottsboro acquires water right in Lake Texoma & Denison provides treatment.

Capital Cost: $990,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 300,000.00.

1. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 300,000.00.

2. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 990,000.00.

3. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   We will Raise Water and Sewer Rates to cover the Bond payments.

Stephanie Griffin

From: Tom Gooch
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2002 5:33 PM
To: 'Ken J. Pfeifer'
Cc: Stephanie Griffin
Subject: RE: Region C Water Infrastructure Financing Survey

Thank you. We will take this as your reply. We will be starting a new round of regional water planning this summer. At that time, we will get with you and get the information we need to revise our regional plan appropriately.

Tom Gooch

-----Original Message-----
From: Ken J. Pfeifer [mailto:kenpfeifer@juno.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 23, 2002 7:16 PM
To: tcg@freese.com
Subject: Region C Water Infrastructure Financing Survey

The City of Red Oak will receive its water from the City of Dallas. We are currently negotiating a contract. Your survey questions do not seem to apply to our City.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Southlake

Water Management Strategy Name: Pipeline from F.W.

Capital Cost: $6,778,560
new capital cost - $10.1 million -

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

3. How much ~~of~~ the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0%.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary) N/A

new strategy - only Keller, Southlake, and Westlake will be participating.

by Pedram Farahnak
recorded by SFIC
2/11/02

FREESE • NICHOLS

TELEPHONE MEMORANDUM

TO: File [NTD01521]T:\mem\survey\telephone memos\terrell.doc

FROM: Simone Kiel

SUBJECT: IFR response – City of Terrell

WITH: Sonny Groessel, city of Terrell (972-551-6635)

DATE: February 26, 2002

Sonny Groessel with the city of Terrell called regarding the IFR survey. The Region C plan calls for three 1 MGD expansions for the City's water treatment plant in 2010, 2020 and 2050. The city of Terrell is planning on expanding their water treatment facilities by 4 MGD sometime in 2003. This expansion is currently under design and the City has a budget of $10 million. Terrell plans on financing all of the capital costs.

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WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Tioga

Water Management Strategy Name: Grayson County Water Supply Project

Capital Cost: $1,588,677

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 0.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 0.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 1,588,677.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Walnut Creek SUD

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 10 MGD (2010)

Capital Cost: $14,977,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,497,700.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,497,700.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 10,000,000.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Walnut Creek SUD

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 2 MGD (2020)

Capital Cost: $4,993,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

T.W.D.B.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Walnut Creek SUD

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 2 MGD (2030)

Capital Cost: $4,993,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 493,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 493,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 4,500,000.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   T.W.D.B.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: **Walnut Creek SUD**

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 2 MGD (2040)

Capital Cost: $4,993,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 493,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 493,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 4,500,000

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   TWDB

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Walnut Creek SUD

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion of 2 MGD (2050)

Capital Cost: $4,993,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 493,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 493,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 4,500,000.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

TWDB

7)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Weatherford

Water Management Strategy Name: 15-mile pipeline (36") from Lake Benbrook (Includes pump station) (2010)

Capital Cost: $9,000,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 9,000,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ —.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ —.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

This project will be completed Spring, 2002.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Weatherford

Water Management Strategy Name: 15-mile parallel pipeline (36") from Lake Benbrook (Includes pump station) (2030)

Capital Cost: $13,375,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 6,687,500.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 8,025,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 5,350,000.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

If this project is a regional project, we may need access to TWDB financing.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: City of Weatherford

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plant by 12 MGD (2030)

Capital Cost: $27,221,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 13,610,500.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 16,332,600.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 10,888,400.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

If this project is a regional project, we may need access to TWDB financing.

Regional Water Provider Responses

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Return flows above lakes

Capital Cost: $0

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ NA.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ NA.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ NA .

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Additional Temporary Overdraft

Capital Cost: $0

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ NA.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ NA.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ NA.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Extend Elm Fork Term Permit

Capital Cost: $500,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $500,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ NA.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ NA.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Lake Palestine Connection

Capital Cost: $332,600,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 200 million.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 200 million.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay approximately $ 132.6 million.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Assuming no change in regulatory constraints, existing priorities for the projects, or other criteria that may affect the department's capital program, the difference between the total project cost and Dallas' ability to fund this project will require grant assistance from the State or additional rate adjustments that will need to be approved by the Council on an annual basis.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Marvin Nichols I Lake (Phase I)

Capital Cost: $220,796,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 133 million.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 133 million.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay approximately $ 87.8 million.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Assuming no change in regulatory constraints, existing priorities for the projects, or other criteria that may affect the department's capital program, the difference between the total project cost and Dallas' ability to fund this project will require grant assistance from the State or additional rate adjustments that will need to be approved by the Council on an annual basis.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Marvin Nichols I Lake (Phase II)

Capital Cost: $131,530,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 79 million.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 79 million.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay approximately $ 52.5 million.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Assuming no change in regulatory constraints, existing priorities for the projects, or other criteria that may affect the department's capital program, the difference between the total project cost and Dallas' ability to fund this project will require grant assistance from the State or additional rate adjustments that will need to be approved by the Council on an annual basis.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Indirect Reuse

Capital Cost: $124,000,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 74 million.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 74 million.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay approximately $ 50 million.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Assuming no change in regulatory constraints, existing priorities for the projects, or other criteria that may affect the department's capital program, the difference between the total project cost and Dallas' ability to fund this project will require grant assistance from the State or additional rate adjustments that will need to be approved by the Council on an annual basis.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Lake Fork Connection

Capital Cost: $288,000,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 173 million.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 173 million.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay approximately $ 115 million.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Assuming no change in regulatory constraints, existing priorities for the projects, or other criteria that may affect the department's capital program, the difference between the total project cost and Dallas' ability to fund this project will require grant assistance from the State or additional rate adjustments that will need to be approved by the Council on an annual basis.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2010

Capital Cost: $107,134,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 64 million.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 64 million.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay approximately $ 43.1 million.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Assuming no change in regulatory constraints, existing priorities for the projects, or other criteria that may affect the department's capital program, the difference between the total project cost and Dallas' ability to fund this project will require grant assistance from the State or additional rate adjustments that will need to be approved by the Council on an annual basis.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2020

Capital Cost: $153,351,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 92 million

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 92 million.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay approximately $ 61.4 million.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Assuming no change in regulatory constraints, existing priorities for the projects, or other criteria that may affect the department's capital program, the difference between the total project cost and Dallas' ability to fund this project will require grant assistance from the State or additional rate adjustments that will need to be approved by the Council on an annual basis.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2030

Capital Cost: $67,369,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 40 million.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 40 million.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay approximately $ 27.4 million.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Assuming no change in regulatory constraints, existing priorities for the projects, or other criteria that may affect the department's capital program, the difference between the total project cost and Dallas' ability to fund this project will require grant assistance from the State or additional rate adjustments that will need to be approved by the Council on an annual basis.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: DWU

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2040

Capital Cost: $67,369,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 40 million.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay approximately $ 40 million.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay approximately $ 27.4 million.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Assuming no change in regulatory constraints, existing priorities for the projects, or other criteria that may affect the department's capital program, the difference between the total project cost and Dallas' ability to fund this project will require grant assistance from the State or additional rate adjustments that will need to be approved by the Council on an annual basis.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: **Fort Worth**

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2000

Capital Cost: $27,300,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ NA (project completed).

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Fort Worth

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2010

Capital Cost: $82,096,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made.* In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Fort Worth

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2030

Capital Cost: $52,113,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made.* In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Fort Worth

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansions in 2050

Capital Cost: $59,966,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 100%.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made.* In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: GTUA

Water Management Strategy Name: Fannin County Water Supply Project

Capital Cost: $52,358,000

Background provided by Jerry Chapman of GTUA: The financing mechanisms for the proposed regional project in Fannin County has not been established. Most likely, if this project goes forward it will be constructed in phases as needed and the entities involved will participate in the financing. At this time, most of the identified participants for this project are not familiar with this strategy and associated costs. The capital costs identified above ($52,358,000) does not accurately reflect the proposed phasing and implementation of the Fannin County water supply project. Actual costs to the participants may differ.

It is unlikely that the participants will be able to finance much of the proposed capital costs. The rates in the GTUA service area are already high (some of the highest in North Texas). In 2001, water rates ranged from $11 to $40.86 for 5,000 gallons per month. Two thirds of the entities had rates greater than $22 per month. One city within the service area recently raised their rates by $22.50 per month. Most cities minimum bills are $50 per month and cannot support significant increases.

The background and answers provided in this survey are also applicable to the Cooke and Grayson County projects.

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____. *The ability to pay will vary, depending on the size of the participant. All participants will require some state assistance. Some will require assistance for all or most of the capital costs, especially for components necessary for the regional system.*

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____. *The ability to pay will vary with participants. Most likely the amount will be small.*

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision <u>unable</u> to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____. *This will also vary with participants.*

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary). *The GTUA service area will require state participation until the cities grow to receive more revenues. Long-term, it is unknown as to the amount of state participation needed.*

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: GTUA

Water Management Strategy Name: Grayson County Water Supply Project

Capital Cost: $94,316,000

Background provided by Jerry Chapman of GTUA: The financing mechanisms for the proposed regional project in Grayson County has not been established. Most likely, if this project goes forward it will be constructed in phases as needed and the entities involved will participate in the financing. At this time, most of the identified participants for this project are not familiar with this strategy and associated costs. The capital costs identified above ($94,316,000) does not accurately reflect the proposed phasing and implementation of the Grayson County water supply project. Actual costs to the participants may differ.

It is unlikely that the participants will be able to finance much of the proposed capital costs. The rates in the GTUA service area are already high (some of the highest in North Texas). In 2001, water rates ranged from $11 to $40.86 for 5,000 gallons per month. Two thirds of the entities had rates greater than $22 per month. One city within the service area recently raised their rates by $22.50 per month. Most cities minimum bills are $50 per month and cannot support significant increases.

The background and answers provided in this survey are also applicable to the Cooke and Fannin County projects.

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____. *The ability to pay will vary, depending on the size of the participant. All participants will require some state assistance. Some will require assistance for all or most of the capital costs, especially for components necessary for the regional system.*

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____. *The ability to pay will vary with participants. Most likely the amount will be small.*

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____. *This will also vary with participants.*

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary). *The GTUA service area will require state participation until the cities grow to receive more revenues. Long-term, it is unknown as to the amount of state participation needed.*

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: GTUA

Water Management Strategy Name: Cooke County Water Supply Project

Capital Cost: $26,785,000

Background provided by Jerry Chapman of GTUA: The financing mechanisms for the proposed regional project in Cooke County has not been established. Most likely, if this project goes forward it will be constructed in phases as needed and the entities involved will participate in the financing. At this time, most of the identified participants for this project are not familiar with this strategy and associated costs. The capital costs identified above ($26,785,000) does not accurately reflect the proposed phasing and implementation of the Cooke County water supply project. Actual costs to the participants may differ.

It is unlikely that the participants will be able to finance much of the proposed capital costs. The rates in the GTUA service area are already high (some of the highest in North Texas). In 2001, water rates ranged from $11 to $40.86 for 5,000 gallons per month. Two thirds of the entities had rates greater than $22 per month. One city within the service area recently raised their rates by $22.50 per month. Most cities minimum bills are $50 per month and cannot support significant increases.

The background and answers provided in this survey are also applicable to the Fannin and Grayson County projects.

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____. *The ability to pay will vary, depending on the size of the participant. All participants will require some state assistance. Some will require assistance for all or most of the capital costs, especially for components necessary for the regional system.*

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____. *The ability to pay will vary with participants. Most likely the amount will be small.*

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____. *This will also vary with participants.*

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary). *The GTUA service area will require state participation until the cities grow to receive more revenues. Long-term, it is unknown as to the amount of state participation needed.*

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Additional indirect reuse

Capital Cost: $1,000,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,000,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 1,000,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Additional Lake Texoma

Capital Cost: $5,286,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 5,286,000 .

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 5,286,000 .

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0 .

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Oklahoma water

Capital Cost: $68,777,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 68,777,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 68,777,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Lower Bois d'Arc Creek Lake

Capital Cost: $167,324,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ *167,324,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 83,662,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

*Historically, the NTMWD has been able to fund all previous water projects through revenues generated from its wholesale rate. For projects envisioned in 2020 and beyond, it is impossible at this time to predict with any certainty whether or not future projects can be funded in the same manner; therefore, access to the State Participation Program may be necessary.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Marvin Nichols I Lake (Phase I)

Capital Cost: $259,218,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ *259,218,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 129,609,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

*Historically, the NTMWD has been able to fund all previous water projects through revenues generated from its wholesale rate. For projects envisioned in 2020 and beyond, it is impossible at this time to predict with any certainty whether or not future projects can be funded in the same manner; therefore, access to the State Participation Program may be necessary.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Marvin Nichols I Lake (Phase II)

Capital Cost: $132,387,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $*132,387,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 66,193,500.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

*Historically, the NTMWD has been able to fund all previous water projects through revenues generated from its wholesale rate. For projects envisioned in 2020 and beyond, it is impossible at this time to predict with any certainty whether or not future projects can be funded in the same manner; therefore, access to the State Participation Program may be necessary.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Expansions by 2010

Capital Cost: $194,409,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $194,409,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 194,409,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Expansions by 2020

Capital Cost: $67,592,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ *67,592,000

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 33,796,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

*Historically, the NTMWD has been able to fund all previous water projects through revenues generated from its wholesale rate. For projects envisioned in 2020 and beyond, it is impossible at this time to predict with any certainty whether or not future projects can be funded in the same manner; therefore, access to the State Participation Program may be necessary.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Expansions by 2030

Capital Cost: $187,240,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ *187,240,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 93,620,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

*Historically, the NTMWD has been able to fund all previous water projects through revenues generated from its wholesale rate. For projects envisioned in 2020 and beyond, it is impossible at this time to predict with any certainty whether or not future projects can be funded in the same manner; therefore, access to the State Participation Program may be necessary.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Expansions by 2040

Capital Cost: $168,490,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ *168,490,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 84,245,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

*Historically, the NTMWD has been able to fund all previous water projects through revenues generated from its wholesale rate. For projects envisioned in 2020 and beyond, it is impossible at this time to predict with any certainty whether or not future projects can be funded in the same manner; therefore, access to the State Participation Program may be necessary.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: NTMWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant and Transmission Expansions by 2050

Capital Cost: $183,724,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $*183,724,000.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ 91,862,000.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ 0.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

*Historically, the NTMWD has been able to fund all previous water projects through revenues generated from its wholesale rate. For projects envisioned in 2020 and beyond, it is impossible at this time to predict with any certainty whether or not future projects can be funded in the same manner; therefore, access to the State Participation Program may be necessary.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: Trinity River Authority

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion in 2010 (Tarrant Co Customers)

Capital Cost: $17,595,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ___100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion in 2030 (Tarrant Co Customers)

Capital Cost: $17,595,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ____100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Water Treatment Plant Expansion in 2040 (Tarrant Co Customers)

Capital Cost: $17,595,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ____100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Ellis County Project

Capital Cost: $65,945,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ___100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Las Colinas Reuse

Capital Cost: $5,493,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ____100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Joe Pool Reuse Phase II

Capital Cost: $6,031,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ __100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Joe Pool Reuse Phase I

Capital Cost: $5,875,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ __100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Mountain Creek Reuse

Capital Cost: $2,015,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ___100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Ellis County Reuse

Capital Cost: $22,958,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ____100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Denton County Reuse

Capital Cost: $2,653,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ___100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Tarrant County Reuse

Capital Cost: $1,326,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ___100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Grapevine Lake Reuse Phase I

Capital Cost: $1,000,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ___100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRA

Water Management Strategy Name: Grapevine Lake Reuse Phase II

Capital Cost: $0

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ ___100%_____.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   The final decisions regarding financing are based on several factors, including interest rates, project schedule, total project cost, compatibility with other local plans and policies, etc. *as they exist at the time the decisions are made*. In recent years, projects similar to this have used local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use the state program if it helps the project and meets criteria for funding. The balance of all factors will be determined and the final decision made just before the project is begun.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Cedar Creek/Richland-Chambers pipeline expansion (Phase I)

Capital Cost: $24,681,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ (est. 100%).

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Project financing decisions will be based upon various factors, including total project cost, interest rates, current debt service requirements, project schedule, compatibility with other local plans, etc. as they exist at the time the decisions are made. In recent years, TRWD projects similar to this have proceeded utilizing local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use programs administered by the Texas Water Development Board, if it is beneficial to the wholesale customers of TRWD, would support completion of the proposed project and meets criteria for TWDB funding.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Cedar Creek/Richland-Chambers pipeline expansion (Phase II)

Capital Cost: $233,967,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $(est. 100%).

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Project financing decisions will be based upon various factors, including total project cost, interest rates, current debt service requirements, project schedule, compatibility with other local plans, etc. as they exist at the time the decisions are made. In recent years, TRWD projects similar to this have proceeded utilizing local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use programs administered by the Texas Water Development Board, if it is beneficial to the wholesale customers of TRWD, would support completion of the proposed project and meets criteria for TWDB funding.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Reuse (Phase I)

Capital Cost: $34,294,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $(est. 100%).

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Project financing decisions will be based upon various factors, including total project cost, interest rates, current debt service requirements, project schedule, compatibility with other local plans, etc. as they exist at the time the decisions are made. In recent years, TRWD projects similar to this have proceeded utilizing local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use programs administered by the Texas Water Development Board, if it is beneficial to the wholesale customers of TRWD, would support completion of the proposed project and meets criteria for TWDB funding.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Reuse (Phase II)

Capital Cost: $40,874,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ (est. 100%).

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Project financing decisions will be based upon various factors, including total project cost, interest rates, current debt service requirements, project schedule, compatibility with other local plans, etc. as they exist at the time the decisions are made. In recent years, TRWD projects similar to this have proceeded utilizing local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use programs administered by the Texas Water Development Board, if it is beneficial to the wholesale customers of TRWD, would support completion of the proposed project and meets criteria for TWDB funding.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Marvin Nichols I (Phase I)

Capital Cost: $402,081,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ (est. 100%).

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Project financing decisions will be based upon various factors, including total project cost, interest rates, current debt service requirements, project schedule, compatibility with other local plans, etc. as they exist at the time the decisions are made. In recent years, TRWD projects similar to this have proceeded utilizing local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use programs administered by the Texas Water Development Board, if it is beneficial to the wholesale customers of TRWD, would support completion of the proposed project and meets criteria for TWDB funding.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Marvin Nichols I (Phase II)

Capital Cost: $271,285,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ (est. 100%).

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Project financing decisions will be based upon various factors, including total project cost, interest rates, current debt service requirements, project schedule, compatibility with other local plans, etc. as they exist at the time the decisions are made. In recent years, TRWD projects similar to this have proceeded utilizing local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use programs administered by the Texas Water Development Board, if it is beneficial to the wholesale customers of TRWD, would support completion of the proposed project and meets criteria for TWDB funding.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Oklahoma Water

Capital Cost: $99,931,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ (est. 100%).

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Project financing decisions will be based upon various factors, including total project cost, interest rates, current debt service requirements, project schedule, compatibility with other local plans, etc. as they exist at the time the decisions are made. In recent years, TRWD projects similar to this have proceeded utilizing local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use programs administered by the Texas Water Development Board, if it is beneficial to the wholesale customers of TRWD, would support completion of the proposed project and meets criteria for TWDB funding.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: TRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: West Fork Connection

Capital Cost: $60,539,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ (est. 100%).

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Project financing decisions will be based upon various factors, including total project cost, interest rates, current debt service requirements, project schedule, compatibility with other local plans, etc. as they exist at the time the decisions are made. In recent years, TRWD projects similar to this have proceeded utilizing local financing. However, the users of this project should be entitled to use programs administered by the Texas Water Development Board, if it is beneficial to the wholesale customers of TRWD, would support completion of the proposed project and meets criteria for TWDB funding.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: UTRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Lake Chapman (Costs included with Irving's cost to connect to Lake Chapman)

Capital Cost: $ 0

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

District will reimburse Irving for our share of the cost from rate income over the life of the asset. Current rates may have to be increased to provide adequate funds.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

Not Applicable since construction is underway. State Participation will not apply.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

Not Applicable, see answer to No. 1.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

Not Applicable, see answer to No. 1.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: UTRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Buy Lake Chapman water in 2050 from City of Commerce ~~(Costs included with Irving's cost to connect to Lake Chapman)~~

Capital Cost: Unknown at this time.

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   To be determined by circumstances and negotiations at the time.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

To be determined by circumstances and negotiations at the time.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

To be determined by circumstances and negotiations at the time.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

To be determined by circumstances and negotiations at the time.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: UTRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Indirect reuse of Chapman water

Capital Cost: $ 1,000,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District can pay for total amount.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   State Participation not needed.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

   District can pay for total amount.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   District can pay for total amount.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: UTRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plan & transmission capacity by 2010

Capital Cost: $ 79,479,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District can afford to pay approximately one-half of the capital cost of the strategy.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District will need State Participation for at least one-half of the costs.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

   Cannot afford to pay for more than one-half of the capital cost of the strategy.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Texas Water Development Board participation in excess (future) capacity of system improvements and Texas Water development Board Loans.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: UTRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plan & transmission capacity by 2020

Capital Cost: $ 123,776,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District can afford to pay approximately one-half of the capital cost of the strategy.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District will need State Participation for at least one-half of the costs.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

   Cannot afford to pay for more than one-half of the capital cost of the strategy.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Texas Water Development Board participation in excess (future) capacity of system improvements and Texas Water development Board Loans.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: UTRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plan & transmission capacity by 2030

Capital Cost: $ 99,969,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District can afford to pay approximately one-half of the capital cost of the strategy.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District will need State Participation for at least one-half of the costs.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

   Cannot afford to pay for more than one-half of the capital cost of the strategy.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Texas Water Development Board participation in excess (future) capacity of system improvements and Texas Water development Board Loans.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: UTRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plan & transmission capacity by 2040

Capital Cost: $ 99,969,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District can afford to pay approximately one-half of the capital cost of the strategy.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District will need State Participation for at least one-half of the costs.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

   Cannot afford to pay for more than one-half of the capital cost of the strategy.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Texas Water Development Board participation in excess (future) capacity of system improvements and Texas Water development Board Loans.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING SURVEY

Name of Political Subdivision: UTRWD

Water Management Strategy Name: Expand water treatment plan & transmission capacity by 2050

Capital Cost: $ 75,964,000

1. Using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District can afford to pay approximately one-half of the capital cost of the strategy.

2. If you could access the State Participation Program, how much of the capital cost is the political subdivision able to pay for the water management strategy identified above using current utility revenue sources, including implementing necessary rate and tax increases?

   The political subdivision can afford to pay $ _____.

   District will need State Participation for at least one-half of the costs.

3. How much of the capital cost is the political subdivision unable to pay for the water management strategy identified above?

   The political subdivision cannot afford to pay $ _____.

   Cannot afford to pay for more than one-half of the capital cost of the strategy.

4. For the costs the political subdivision cannot pay, what option(s) is proposed? What, if any, state funding sources would the political subdivision consider? (use additional sheets, if necessary)

   Texas Water Development Board participation in excess (future) capacity of system improvements and Texas Water development Board Loans.

Appendix B

Follow-up Contact Documentation

Table B-1
IFR Survey Contact Log

WUG Name	Contact Person	Telephone Number	Fax Number	Date Called	Spoke with Contact?	Message Left on Voicemail or with Assistant?	Actions Taken by Consultant	Date of Follow up Call	Follow up Action	Receive Survey
			(if applicable)		yes/no	yes/no and which method used	E-mailed or faxed survey; contact a different individual			(date received)
Dallas (DWU)	Terrace Stewart	214-670-3144		February	yes		E-mailed survey.			4/19/2002
Dallas County	Judge Lee Jackson	214-653-7011		2/7/2002	no	Assistant	Spoke with Larren Clayton. Mr. Clayton said Judge Jackson will not be responding to the survey.			
Denton	Howard Martin	940-349-8230		2/5/2002	No	Voicemail		2/11/2002		
Little Elm	Mike Gibson	972-294-1821		2/5/2002	Yes		None	2/27/2002		
Southlake	Pedram Farahnak	817-481-2320		2/5/2002	No	Voicemail		2/11/2002	Completed over phone	2/11/2002
Ennis	Steve Howerton	972-878-1234	972-875-9086	2/8/2002	No	Assistant	Faxed to Sylvia.			2/14/2002
Ferris	Charlie James	972-544-2110		2/6/2002	Yes		Discussed Ellis Co. Project. Advised Ferris that the capital costs would be financed by TRA for the purpose of this survey. No response is needed.			NA
Italy	Lyall Kirton	972-483-7329		2/6/2002	Yes		Faxed copy. Advised that capital costs would be financed by TRA.			NA
Howe	Steve McKay			2/5/2002	Yes					2/7/2002
Maypearl	Linda Jackson	972-435-2380		2/6/2002	Yes		Faxed copy. Advised that capital costs for Ellis Co project would be financed by TRA.			2/8/2002
Waxahachie	David Bailey	972-937-7330		2/6/2002	No	voicemail		2/12/2002		

Table B-1
IFR Survey Contact Log

WUG Name	Contact Person	Telephone Number	Fax Number	Date Called	Spoke with Contact?	Message Left on Voicemail or with Assistant?	Actions Taken by Consultant	Date of Follow up Call	Follow up Action	Receive Survey
Fairfield	Mike Gokey	903-389-2633	903-389-6327	2/6/2002	No	voicemail		2/12/2002	Faxed survey	2/12/2002
Kemp	Norman Oliver	903-498-3191	903-498-3209	2/6/2002	No	Assistant		2/15/2002	Faxed to Melinda Oliver.	2/17/2002
Terrell	Sonny Groessel	972-551-6635		2/6/2002	No	Assistant		2/15/2002	Left message	2/25/2002
Deer Creek Waterworks	Doyle Handley	817-551-6635		2/6/2002	No	Assistant				2/13/2002
Parker Co-Other	Mark Riley	817-598-6148		2/6/2002	No	Assistant		2/15/2002	Left message	
Springtown	Rebecca Young	817-220-4834	817-523-3179	2/6/2002	No	voicemail	Returned call. Faxed letter and survey.	2/15/2002	On staff agenda for 2/19/02	
Parker CUD #1	Al Swan	817-220-5585		2/8/2002	No	Brother				2/11/2002
Weatherford	Kraig Kahler	817-598-4250		2/6/2002	Yes			2/8/2002		2/14/2002
Benbrook SWA	David Wasson	817-249-1250	817-249-6965	2/7/2002	Yes		Faxed copy.			2/11/2002
Kennedale	Linda Royster	817-478-5418		2/7/2002	Yes			2/15/2002	Left message	
Pelican Bay	Nancy Nold	817-444-1234		2/7/2002	Yes			2/15/2002		
Westlake	Trent Petty	817-430-0941		2/8/2002	No	voicemail		2/15/2002	Left message	
Alvord	Ricky Tow	940-427-5916		2/8/2002	Yes		Completed survey over the phone.			2/8/2002
Aurora	Tresia Kelly	817-638-2465		2/8/2002	Yes		Completed survey over the phone.			2/8/2002

Table B-1
IFR Survey Contact Log

WUG Name	Contact Person	Telephone Number	Fax Number	Date Called	Spoke with Contact?	Message Left on Voicemail or with Assistant?	Actions Taken by Consultant	Date of Follow up Call	Follow up Action	Receive Survey
Bridgeport	David Turnbow	940-683-5906		2/8/2002	Yes			2/11/2002	Bridgeport will fax survey	2/14/2002
Newark	Chris Cromeo	817-489-2201		2/8/2002	No	Assistant		2/15/2002		
Community WSC	Doris Hollyfield	817-444-2112		2/8/2002	Yes					2/14/2002
Fort Worth	Dale Fisseler	817-871-8207		2/11/2002	No	Assistant		2/27/2002	E-mailed survey and faxed example of completed survey	4/24/2002
TRWD	Jim Oliver	817-335-2491		2/11/2002	No	Voicemail	Faxed copy, 2/12/02	2/27/2002		4/22/2002
TRA	Danny Vance	817-467-4343		2/11/2002	No	E-mail		2/27/2002	E-mailed survey	3/6/2002
NTMWD	Jim Parks	972-442-5405		2/11/2002	No	Assistant		2/26/2002		3/25/2002
GTUA	Jerry Chapman	903-786-4433		2/11/2002	Yes					2/15/2002
Midlothian	Jim Grigsby	972-775-7105		2/11/2002	No	Assistant				2/11/2002
Keller	Ed Ischlner	817-431-1055	817-431-9225	2/11/2002	No	Assistant	Faxed letter.	2/27/2002	Completed over phone	3/1/2002
Mansfield	Bud Ervin	817-477-1210		2/11/2002	Yes					2/12/2002

Table B-2
APA1 IFR Survey Followup Log

Water User Group	County Name	APAI Survey (0=no, 1=yes)	Initially Returned Survey (Y/N)	First Followup Returned Survey (Y/N)	Second Followup Returned Survey (Y/N)	Contact Title (Mr/Mrs/Ms)	Contact First Name	Contact Last Name	Contact to Confirm Address, Etc.	First Telephone Followup Contact	Faxed Copy of Survey After First Telephone Followup	First Followup Comment	Second Telephone Followup Contact	Faxed Copy of Survey After Second Telephone Followup	Second Followup Comment
Gainesville	Cooke	1	Y			Mr.	Ron	Sellman	1/4/02 VLS	N/A		Returned survey.	N/A		N/A
Lindsay	Cooke	1	N	N		Mr.	Wilbert	Block	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		No answer. Could not leave a message.	2/20/02 BKM	Y	Mr. Block requested another copy of the survey.
Muenster	Cooke	1	N	N		Ms.	Linda	Webb	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Some confusion about whether survey received. It was received.	2/20/02 BKM		Left a message for Ms. Webb.
Valley View	Cooke	1	N	NA		Mr.	Royce	Martin	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Valley View buys all of its water from the Bolivar WSC. Therefore, Valley View will see no capital costs, and they do not need to be surveyed. Capital costs will be borne by "County-Other."	N/A		N/A
County-Other	Cooke	1	N	N	Y	The Honorable	Bill	Freeman	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Left a message for Judge Freeman.	2/20/02 BKM	Y	Judge Freeman said that the county is "not in the water business." I explained the reason why he had been selected to receive the survey. Judge Freeman requested another copy of the survey. I sent a new copy of the survey that included the water management strategy to serve Valley View.
Bonham	Fannin	1	N	N		Mr.	Mike	Glass	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS	Y	Mr. Glass requested another copy of the survey.	2/20/02 BKM		Left a message for Mr. Glass.
Honey Grove	Fannin	1	Y			Mr.	Don	Morrison	1/4/02 VLS	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A
Leonard	Fannin	1	N	Y		Mr.	Butch	Henderson	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		The City of Leonard has already returned their survey to Freese & Nichols.	N/A		N/A
Savoy	Fannin	1	N	N		Mr.	Jim	Garretson	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Left a message for Mr. Garretson.	2/20/02 BKM		Reminded Mr. Garretson to respond the survey.
Trenton	Fannin	1	N	N	Will Not Respond	Mr.	Larry	Davis	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Left a message for Mayor Davis.	2/20/02 BKM		Left a message for Mayor Davis. A representative of the City of Trenton told me that Mayor Davis has not completed the survey and that she thinks he does not intend to do so.
County-Other*	Fannin	1	N	N		The Honorable Mr.	Derrell David	Hall Barrett	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Left a message for Judge Hall.	2/20/02 BKM	Yes, sent a copy to Mr. David Barrett.	Left a message for Judge Hall. Judge Hall returned my call along with Mr. David Barrett and told me that Mr. Barrett, the chairman of the local water control and improvement district formed to evaluate water supply issues in Fannin County, would be the best person to respond to the survey. Mr. Barrett requested a copy of the survey and emailed me a description of water projects under consideration in Fannin County.
Bells	Grayson	1	N	N		Mr.	David	Draper	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS	Y	Mr. Draper requested another copy of the survey.	2/20/02 BKM		Left a message for Mr. Draper.
Collinsville	Grayson	1	N	N		Mr.	Mark	Patterson	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Left a message for Mr. Patterson.	2/20/02 BKM		Left a message for Mr. Patterson.
Gunter	Grayson	1	N	N	GTUA	Mr.	James	Donohoe	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS	Y	Mayor Donohoe requested another copy of the survey.	2/20/02 BKM		Mayor Donohoe forwarded the survey for the City of Gunter to Mr. Jerry Chapman at the Greater Texoma Utility Authority.
Howe	Grayson	1	N	Y		Mr.	Steven	McKay	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Left a message for Mr. McKay.	N/A		N/A
Luella	Grayson	1	Y			Mr.	Warren	Williams	1/4/02 VLS	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A
Pottsboro	Grayson	1	N	N	Y	Ms.	Denise	Smith	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Left a message for Ms. Smith.	2/20/02 BKM	Y	Ms. Smith requested another copy of the survey.
Southmayd	Grayson	1	N	N	GTUA	Mr.	Billy	Kerr	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Left a message for Mayor Kerr.	2/20/02 BKM		Left a message for Mayor Kerr. Mayor Kerr returned my call and said that he forwarded the survey for the City of Southmayd to Mr. Jerry Chapman at the Greater Texoma Utility Authority.
Tioga	Grayson	1	Y			Mr.	Stanley	Kemp	1/4/02 VLS	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A
Tom Bean	Grayson	1	N	N		Ms.	Catherine	Robles	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Ms. Robles will check to see if the survey has been returned.	2/20/02 BKM	Y	Ms. Robles requested another copy of the survey.
Van Alstyne	Grayson	1	N	N		Mr.	David	Hall	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Mr. Hall says that the survey has been returned.	2/20/02 BKM		Mr. Hall has asked the City Administrator to complete the survey. He will check to see if this has been done. Mr. Hall said that Van Alstyne is growing quickly and does not have much money available to keep up with current growth. Van Alstyne has a lot of aging water pipe.

Table B-2
APAI IFR Survey Followup Log

Water User Group	County Name	APAI Survey (0=no, 1=yes)	Initially Returned Survey (Y/N)	First Followup Returned Survey (Y/N)	Second Followup Returned Survey (Y/N)	Contact Title (Mr/Mrs/Ms)	Contact First Name	Contact Last Name	Contact to Confirm Address, Etc.	First Telephone Followup Contact	Faxed Copy of Survey After First Telephone Followup	First Followup Comment	Second Telephone Followup Contact	Faxed Copy of Survey After Second Telephone Followup	Second Followup Comment
Whitesboro*	Grayson	1	N	N		Mr. Mr.	Don Alan	Zielke Barnes	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Left message for Mr. Zielke.	2/20/02 BKM		Left a message for Mr. Zielke. Mr. Zielke returned my call and said that he has forwarded the survey to Mr. Alan Barnes, the City Manager for Whitesboro. Left a message for Mr. Barnes.
Whitewright	Grayson	1	N	N		Mr.	Bill	Goodson	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS	Y	Mayor Goodson requested another copy of the survey.	2/20/02 BKM		Mr. Goodson said that he has not yet responded to the survey. He says that finances are "real tight."
County-Other	Grayson	1	N	N	GTUA	The Honorable	Horace	Groff	1/4/02 VLS	2/7/02 VLS		Left message for Judge Groff.	2/20/02 BKM		Left a message for Judge Groff. Judge Groff's secretary said that the Judge has forwarded the survey for Grayson County to Mr. Jerry Chapman at the Greater Texoma Utility Authority.
Greater Texoma Utility Authority	Grayson					Mr.	Jerry	Chapman					2/20/02 BKM		Freese & Nichols surveyed the GTUA, but because several water user groups have forwarded their surveys to Mr. Jerry Chapman at GTUA, I called Mr. Chapman to discuss them. He said that many of the smaller water user groups are not familiar with the water management strategies proposed for them and do not know where the capital cost numbers come from. In addition, he said that it is difficult for city personnel to forecast funding sources for the next 50 years.

Appendix C

Financing Mechanisms

Appendix C – Financing Mechanisms

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

1.0 Market Financing

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

2.0 Texas Water Development Board Programs

Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) programs are targeted towards political subdivisions and non-profit water supply corporations and districts. Three programs benefit *colonias* and state-designated economically distressed areas. Since Region C does not have any *colonias* or economically distressed counties, these programs would not be applicable. Other programs specific to municipalities include the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program

(CWSRF), Development Fund II Water and Wastewater Loan Program, State Participation Program (SPP), and the Water Infrastructure Fund.

Five TWDB programs that may provide indirect benefits to non-municipal users are the CWSRF, SPP, Agriculture Water Conservation Loans, the Rural Water Assistance Fund, and the Water Infrastructure Fund. The CWSRF and the SPP provide assistance for development of wastewater recycling and reuse projects. With the exception of livestock water use, the non-municipal water uses are well suited for wastewater reuse projects. In particular, the Region C Water Plan[1] recommended nine reuse strategies to supply water for steam electric power generation in eight counties.

Each of these TWDB programs is discussed below.

Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund

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

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

Applicants to the DWSRF program must submit an information form to the TWDB each year for inclusion in the TWDB's intended use plan for the year. The TNRCC prioritizes potential DWSRF projects and funding is distributed based on the priority rating and applicant's readiness to proceed. The interest rate is 1.2 percent below open market and the maximum repayment period is 20 years after completion of construction. The DWSRF program has a budget of approximately $606 million in 2002.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF) provides low-interest loans for planning, design, and construction of wastewater recycling and reuse facilities[2]. The applicant for assistance from the CWSRF program must be a political subdivision. Therefore, any reuse project to provide reclaimed water for non-municipal users must also benefit a political subdivision, and the political subdivision must plan, design, and construct the project.

Applicants to the CSWRF program must submit an information form to the TWDB each year for inclusion in the TWDB's intended use plan for the year. The TWDB identifies priority projects and requests funding applications for these projects. Depending on the source of funds, interest rates vary from 0.7 percent to 1.7 percent below market interest rates. The maximum repayment period is 20 years after completion of construction. The CWSRF program has a budget of approximately $400 million in 2002.

State Participation Program

Deferred interest loans from the TWDB's State Participation Program may be used for regional systems where the project sponsors are unable to assume debt for an optimally sized facility[3]. In return for state participation, the TWDB may acquire ownership interest in the project. The benefits of assistance from the State Participation Program include deferred payments until the customer base grows into the project capacity and no interest on the deferred payments. TWDB participation is limited to the maximum of the excess project capacity or 50 percent of the project. Remaining costs may be eligible for funding from other TWDB programs.

Applicants must be political subdivisions or water supply corporations that are sponsoring construction of a regional project, which may include new water supplies, reuse or transmission from a developed supply. In Region C, this program may be applicable to new reservoir projects, regional projects in Cooke, Grayson and Collin Counties and regional reuse projects. For non-municipal users, a political subdivision must take the lead. Applications are accepted on a first-come, first-served basis. An

application must consist of an engineering feasibility report and environmental information, as well as general, fiscal, and legal information.

The maximum repayment term for assistance from the State Participation Program is 34 years. The repayment schedule may be obtained from the TWDB. State Participation Program funding will vary depending on funds received from ongoing participation projects.

Texas Water Development Fund II

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

Interest rates for the loans will vary depending on the length of the loan and other factors. The maximum length of a loan is 50 years. System revenues and/or tax pledges are typically required to secure the loans.

Agriculture Water Conservation Loans

Under this program, the TWDB loans money to borrower and lender districts, such as soil and water conservation districts, irrigation districts and underground water conservation districts. In turn, these districts make loans to individual borrowers to purchase and install more efficient irrigation equipment on private property for agricultural water conservation purposes[4]. Eligible applicants include soil and water conservation districts, underground water conservation districts or districts authorized to supply water for irrigation. Although only these public entities may apply for funding under this program, the purpose is to encourage lending to individual borrowers. Therefore, non-municipal water users may indirectly benefit from this funding program.

Funds may be used for the following purposes: capital equipment or materials, labor, preparation costs and installation costs to improve water-use efficiency in existing irrigation systems; preparing irrigated land to be converted to dryland conditions;

preparing dryland for more efficient use of natural precipitation; brush control; and precipitation enhancement programs.

The interest on the loan to the district is tied to the TWDB's cost of funds. In February 2002, the TWDB interest rate for an agricultural loan was 2.16 percent. The interest rate on the district's loan to a borrower is up to 1 percent greater than the district's interest rate. Since 1995, the TWDB has loaned $37.1 million to 17 districts across the state.

Water Infrastructure Fund

Senate Bill 2, passed in 2001 during the 77th Session of the Texas Legislature, created a Water Infrastructure Fund and a Rural Water Assistance Fund. Using the Water Infrastructure Fund, the TWDB will provide funding at below-market interest rates for water management strategies recommended in the state or regional water plans. Only political subdivisions are eligible to apply. Therefore, to use funds from this program to implement a recommended water management strategy for non-municipal users, a political subdivision must lead the project.

Funds may be used for eligible projects and for planning and design costs, permitting costs, and other costs associated with state or federal regulatory activities with respect to a project[5]. An eligible project is "any undertaking or work, including planning and design activities and work to obtain regulatory authority, to conserve, mitigate, convey, and develop water resources of the state, including any undertaking or work done outside the state that the board determines will result in water being available for use in or for the benefit of the state.[5]"

The Water Infrastructure Fund is a new program and is not yet funded.

Rural Water Assistance Fund

Using the Rural Water Assistance Fund, the TWDB will provide low-interest loans for development of rural water supplies or for regionalization of rural water supplies. Eligible applicants are rural political subdivisions, defined as a "nonprofit water supply or sewer service corporation, district, or municipality with a service area of 10,000 or less in population or that otherwise qualifies for financing from a federal agency or a

county in which no urban area exceeds 50,000 in population.[6]" Non-municipal water users are not eligible for this program, but these users may be able to work with eligible rural political subdivisions to obtain funding for water supply infrastructure projects. Joint applications between a rural political subdivision and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Texas Department of Agriculture, or the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs are permitted.

Funds may be used for the following purposes: water or water-related projects, including the purchase of well fields, the purchase or lease of rights to produce groundwater, and interim financing of construction projects; to enable a rural political subdivision to obtain water supplied by a larger political subdivision or to finance the consolidation or regionalization of neighboring political subdivisions, or both; or as a source of revenue for the repayment of principal and interest on water financial assistance bonds issued by the board if the proceeds of the sale of these bonds will be deposited into the fund[6]. The term of the loan cannot exceed 120 percent of the average estimated useful life of the project.

The Rural Water Assistance Fund is a new program and has recently been funded with an initial $25 million.

3.0 U.S. Department of Agriculture Programs

The U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the Farm Ownership program (through its Farm Service Agency), the Rural Utilities Service, and the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program. Each of these is discussed below.

Farm Ownership Program

The Farm Ownership program provides direct loans or loan guarantees to be used for purchase of farmland, construction or repair of buildings or other facilities, development of farmland to promote soil and water conservation, or refinancing of debt. Eligible applicants must be U.S. citizens; must have sufficient education, training, or experience in managing or operating a farm or ranch; must be unable to get credit

elsewhere; must not have received debt forgiveness from the Farm Service Agency (with some exceptions); must not be delinquent on any federal debt; and must be the owner or tenant operator of a family farm after the loan closes[7].

The maximum loan guarantee amount is the lesser of 90 percent of the loan amount or $759,000. The maximum direct loan amount is $200,000. The maximum term of the loan is 40 years. The interest rate is negotiated with the lender and must not exceed the rate charged to the lender's average farm customer. Under the Interest Assistance program, the Farm Service Agency may subsidize 4 percent of the interest rate.

Rural Utilities Service Water and Waste Disposal Loans and Grants

The Rural Utilities Service Water and Environmental Programs division provides loans, grants, and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas or in cities of 10,000 people or less[8]. Eligible applicants are public bodies, non-profit organizations, and recognized Indian tribes. Non-municipal water users are not eligible for this program, but these users may be able to work with eligible public bodies, non-profit organizations, or recognized Indian tribes to obtain funding for water supply infrastructure projects.

Direct loans and grants have been set aside for communities along the U.S.-Mexico border designated as "*colonias*;" areas designated Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities and Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones; certain projects where at least 50 percent of the users of the facility/project are Native Americans; rural Alaskan villages; and water emergencies and disaster relief[8].

Loans and grants may be used to construct, repair, modify, expand, or otherwise improve water supply and distribution systems and waste collection and treatment systems, including storm drainage and solid waste disposal facilities; acquire needed land, water sources, and water rights; and pay costs such as legal and engineering fees when necessary to develop the facilities[8].

Grants may be made for up to 75 percent of eligible project costs. The maximum term of a loan is the lesser of 40 years or the useful life of the facilities being financed.

The interest rate may be a poverty rate of 4.5 percent, a market rate, or an intermediate rate, depending on the project.

In Fiscal Year 2001, the Rural Utilities Service Water and Waste Disposal program provided nationwide approximately $883 million in direct loans, $75 million in guaranteed loans, and $564 million in grants.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program, also known as the Small Watershed Program or the PL566 Program, is operated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). This program provides grants and technical assistance to local sponsoring organizations, state, and other public agencies to voluntarily plan and install watershed-based projects on private lands[9]. Eligible watershed projects include watershed protection; flood prevention; water quality improvements; soil erosion reduction; rural, municipal and industrial water supply; irrigation water management; sedimentation control; fish and wildlife habitat enhancement; and creation and restoration of wetlands and wetland functions[9]. Eligible applicants include state or local agencies, counties, municipalities, towns or townships, soil and water conservation districts, flood prevention/flood control districts, Indian tribes or tribal organizations, or other governmental subunits. Projects are limited to watersheds containing no more than 250,000 acres[10].

Although only governmental subunits may apply for funding, projects funded under this program are targeted at private land and can be used for rural and industrial water supply. Therefore, this program is indirectly applicable to non-municipal users.

Projects involving more than $5,000,000 of federal assistance or involving a single structure having a storage capacity of more than 2,500 acre-feet require approval from Congress[10]. Other plans are approved administratively. Typical projects entail $3.5 million to $5 million in federal assistance[10].

In Fiscal Year 2000, the funding available from the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program was an estimated $99.4 million nationwide.

4.0 Texas Department of Agriculture Programs

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

The Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Program and the Linked Deposit Program specifically mention use of funds for water supply infrastructure projects. The Rural Development Finance Program, the Loan Guaranty Program and the Young Farmer Loan Guarantee Program do not specifically mention water supply infrastructure projects, but the rules are very general, and this use of funds may be acceptable. At the very least, funding from these programs may allow non-municipal water users to shift funds from other uses to water supply infrastructure projects. Each of these programs is reviewed below.

Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Program

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

Funds from the Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Program may be used for public infrastructure to assist a business that commits to create and/or retain permanent jobs, primarily for low- and moderate-income persons. Funding may be used for the following public infrastructure improvements: water and sewer; road/street

improvements; natural gas lines; electric, telephone, & fiber optic lines; harbor/channel dredging; purchase of real estate related to infrastructure; drainage channels and ponds; pre-treatment facilities; traffic signals and signs; and railroad spurs[11].

Award amounts are directly related to the number of jobs created and to the matching funds available. In the regular program, the minimum award is $50,000, and the maximum award is $750,000. Up to an additional $750,000 may be awarded if the project creates a sufficient number of permanent jobs (the "jumbo" program). The award may not exceed 50 percent of the total project costs.

Linked Deposit Program

The TAFA Linked Deposit Program encourages private commercial lending at below market rates. The Linked Deposit Program is an interest buy down program and not a guaranteed loan program[12]. Eligible applicants are businesses that are in the business of[12]: processing and marketing agricultural crops in Texas; producing alternative crops in Texas; producing agricultural crops in Texas, the production of which has declined markedly because of natural disasters; producing agricultural crops in Texas using water conservation equipment; developing water conservation projects; or providing nonagricultural goods or services in a rural area.

Eligible water conservation equipment includes: underground pipe; in-line valves; pipe increasers/reducers; gate valves; fittings and bushings; flow meters and accessories; complete circular watering systems; drip irrigation systems complete with installation; and any other equipment which can be identified and verified as water conservation equipment for use within the state[12]. Eligible water conservation projects include: brush control projects, stock tank renovation or construction; dam renovation or construction; or any other project that can be identified as a water conservation project[12].

Maximum loan amounts range from $250,000 to $500,000, depending on the use. The interest rate is "determined on the date the loan is funded and based on matching the loan maturity date to the closest treasury bill/note maturity date or the end of state's fiscal biennium (August 31 of each odd numbered year)." [12]

Rural Development Finance Program

The TAFA Rural Development Finance Program provides loans and loan guarantees to municipalities, water supply corporations and non-agricultural businesses located in rural Texas. Eligible applicants must be located within Texas and must "provide significant benefits for rural areas, show evidence of creation or retention of employment, and prove evidence of reasonable equity in the project.[13]" Eligible political subdivisions include a non-metropolitan statistical area, unincorporated area, or city with a population under 20,000 that does not adjoin a city or group of cities with an aggregate population of 50,000 or more[14].

Funds may be used for purchase of land, improvements, equipment, water and wastewater systems, municipal infrastructure projects, and other projects that can be identified to improve or assist in the economic development of rural areas. Loan amounts range from $100,000 to an amount determined by the lender and the TAFA. The Authority Board approves the interest rate, and the terms of the loan are determined on a case-by-case basis. Projects financed with anticipation notes have a maximum maturation of 30 years from the issuance of the notes.

Two other TAFA programs are similar to this one: the Direct Loan Program and the Participation Purchase program. Information about these programs is available from the Texas Department of Agriculture.

Loan Guaranty Program

The TAFA Loan Guaranty Program provides "financial assistance through loan guarantees to agricultural businesses that are, or propose to be, engaged in innovative, diversified, or value-added production, processing, marketing, or exporting of an agricultural product or other agricultural-related rural economic development projects.[15]" Eligible applicants must be located within the state and must "provide significant benefits for Texas agricultural products, show evidence of creation or retention of employment, and prove evidence of reasonable equity in the project.[14]" Funds may be used for the purchase of real estate, improvements, equipment and working capital. Loan guarantee amounts range from $30,000 to $5 million. The typical interest rate for this program is

the Wall Street Journal Southwest Edition prime rate plus 2 percent. The maximum term of the loan is 20 years or the life of the assets being financed.

Young Farmer Loan Guarantee Program

The TAFA Young Farmer Loan Guarantee Program provides loan guarantees to applicants wishing to "establish or enhance their farm and/or ranch operation or establish an agricultural-related business.[16]" Applicants must be at least 18 years of age but less than 40 years of age. Funds may be used to "provide working capital for operating the farm and/or ranch including the lease of facilities and the purchase of machinery and equipment, or for any agriculture-related business purpose, including the purchase of real estate for the agricultural-related business, as identified in the plan.[15]" The maximum loan amount is $250,000. Interest rates are determined by the lender and approved by the TAFA. If eligible, the applicant and lender may apply for the Interest Reduction Program, which reimburses the applicant up to 3% of the fixed interest rate. The maximum loan term is 10 years or the useful life of the assets being financed.

5.0 U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration Public Works Program

Through its Economic Development Administration (EDA) Public Works Program, the U.S. Department of Commerce provides "direct grants, on a cost-share basis, for projects that will create and retain private-sector jobs and leverage public and private investment in distressed areas.[17]" Funds may be used for public works and development facilities to support industrial, commercial, and technology-based employment. In particular, water and sewer systems for industrial use are eligible for funding. Eligible applicants include units of state and local government, Indian tribes, economic development districts, public and private non-profit organizations, universities, and other institutions of higher learning.

Although non-municipal water users are not strictly eligible for funding, projects funded under this program are targeted at industrial and commercial development and can

be used for public works facilities to support this development. Therefore, this program is indirectly applicable to non-municipal users.

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

Public Works Program grants generally require a 50 percent match from applicant contributions, state and local grants and loans, general obligation bonds, and other public and private contributions[16].

6.0 U.S. Small Business Administration Programs

Among other programs, the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) offers the 7a Loan Guaranty Program and the Certified Development Company (504) Program. The 7a Loan Guaranty Program does not specifically mention financing for water supply infrastructure projects, but the rules are very general, and this use may be acceptable. At the very least, funding from the 7a Loan Guaranty Program may allow non-municipal water users to shift funds from other uses to water supply infrastructure projects.

Each of the SBA programs is reviewed below.

7a Loan Guaranty Program

The 7a Loan Guaranty Program offers loan guarantees to small businesses that are unable to secure financing on reasonable terms through normal lending channels[18]. The proceeds may be used for most business purposes, including purchase of real estate to house the business operations; construction, renovation or leasehold improvements; acquisition of furniture, fixtures, machinery, and equipment; purchase of inventory; and, working capital[17]. The 7a Loan Guarantee Program is available to small businesses that are independently owned and operated and are not dominant in their field. These include, but are not limited to, retail and service businesses with annual receipts of $3.5 million to

$13.5 million, construction businesses with annual receipts of $7 million to $17 million, agricultural businesses with annual receipts of $0.5 million to $3.5 million, wholesale businesses with no more than 100 employees, and manufacturers with 500 to 1,500 employees.

The maximum loan guarantee amount is $1 million, and the maximum loan to which the guarantee may be applied is $2 million. For loans of $150,000 or less, the maximum guarantee is 85 percent. For loans of more than $150,000, the maximum guarantee is 75 percent. The maximum loan term is 25 years for real estate and equipment and 7 years for working capital. Interest rates may be fixed or variable, and they depend on the size of the loan. For a loan of more than $50,000, the interest rate must not exceed the prime rate plus 2.25 percent if the loan maturity is less than 7 years and must not exceed the prime rate plus 2.75 percent if the loan maturity is 7 years or more.

Certified Development Company (504) Program

The Certified Development Company (CDC) Program offers businesses long-term, fixed-rate financing for major fixed assets, such as land and buildings[19]. A CDC is a non-profit corporation formed for the purpose of economic development. There are approximately 270 CDCs nationwide, each covering a specific geographic area. CDCs that serve portions of Region C include the Central Texas Certified Development Company, the Dallas Business Finance Corporation, the East Texas Regional Development Company, Inc., the Fort Worth Economic Development Corporation, the East Texas Certified Development Company, and the North Texas Certified Development Corporation[20].

Proceeds from loans may be used for the following purposes: purchasing land and improvements, including existing buildings; grading, street improvements, utilities, parking lots and landscaping; construction of new facilities, or modernizing, renovating or converting existing facilities; or purchasing long-term machinery and equipment[18]. Eligible businesses must have a tangible net worth of less than $6 million and an average net income of less than $2 million after taxes for the preceding two years. In general, the business must also create or retain one job for every $35,000 provided by the SBA.

A typical project includes "a loan secured with a senior lien from a private-sector lender covering up to 50 percent of the project cost, a loan secured with a junior lien from the CDC (backed by a 100 percent SBA-guaranteed debenture) covering up to 40 percent of the cost, and a contribution of at least 10 percent equity from the small business being helped.[18]" Loan maturities of 10 and 20 years are available. Interest rates are pegged to an increment above the current market rate for 5-year and 10-year U.S. Treasury issues.

7.0 Texas Department of Economic Development Programs

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

Texas Capital Access Fund

The Texas Capital Access Fund targets businesses and non-profit organizations that face barriers in accessing capital. The program establishes a reserve account at a lending institution to act as a credit enhancement. Eligible applicants include small businesses (100 or fewer employees), medium businesses (100 to 500 employees), or non-profit organizations. Eligible applicants must be domiciled in Texas or have at least 51 percent of its employees located in the state. Proceeds from this program may be used for "working capital or the purchase, construction, or lease of capital assets, including buildings and equipment used by the business.[21]" The lender determines loan terms. The state contribution to the reserve account may range from 100 percent to 200 percent of the combined contribution of the borrower and the lender, depending on the project.

Texas Industrial Revenue Bond Program

The Texas Industrial Revenue Bond Program provides tax-exempt bond financing for land and depreciable property for industrial and manufacturing projects. Cities, counties, and conservation and reclamation districts may form non-profit industrial development corporations or authorities to issue taxable and tax-exempt bonds for eligible projects in their jurisdictions[22].

Texas Enterprise Zone Program

The Texas Enterprise Zone Program encourages job creation and capital investment in areas of economic distress using state and local incentives. With the exception of Wise and Jack Counties, enterprise zones have been created in every county in Region C. Qualified businesses must be nominated for the program by a city or county that governs the enterprise zone. A qualified business must be active within an enterprise zone, and 25 percent of its new employees must live in the jurisdiction of the governing body or be economically disadvantaged[23]. State incentives may include refunds of state sales taxes or use taxes, franchise tax benefits, or franchise tax economic development credits. The Enterprise Zone program also requires that the governing body offer at least one local financial incentive[22].

8.0 Corps of Engineers Assistance

The Corps of Engineers has traditional been involved in large-scale flood damage reduction projects through the construction of reservoirs. In Region C, there are nine Corps-operated reservoirs. The Corps of Engineers offers federal financing opportunities through partnering and constructing projects with a federal purpose. Examples of such projects include new reservoir construction and wastewater reuse projects. The Corps can participate in multipurpose reservoir projects through their existing flood damage reduction, ecosystem restoration and water supply authorities. The cost sharing agreements for reservoir projects may vary with the local sponsor and ability to pay. Generally, under current policies the total non-federal interest should be a minimum of 35 percent of the project for flood control, 35 percent for the ecosystem restoration portion

of the project and 100 percent for water supply. Reservoir projects that are primarily for water supply would not benefit from Corps assistance.

Water supply through reuse could be sponsored with the Corps through the ecosystem restoration authority. The purpose of this authority is to improve ecosystem functions to produce environmental benefits. The proposed reuse projects in Region C that utilize constructed wetlands could potentially qualify under this authority. For ecosystem restoration projects, the federal contribution is 65 percent for that portion of the project.

9.0 Local Economic Development Incentives

More than 20 local economic development agencies in Region C offer incentives for businesses to locate in certain areas. Incentives may include tax abatements, electric rate discounts, economic development grants, sales tax rebates, permit/development fee waivers, and infrastructure cost participation. The level of the incentives is generally predicated on the number of jobs that the business will create, the average wage and the gross payroll generated, the amount of capital investment, and the new taxes generated by the project. Economic development incentives that are not specifically targeted toward water supply infrastructure projects may still allow a potential water user to shift other funds to water supply infrastructure projects.

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[1] Region C Water Plan, prepared for the Region C Water Planning Group by Freese and Nichols, Inc., Alan Plummer Associates, Inc., and Chiang, Patel & Yerby, Inc., Fort Worth, January 2001.

[2] "Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program," Texas Water Development Board, available online at http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/assistance/financial/fin_infrastructure/cwsrffund.htm, Austin, March 2002.

[3] "State Participation Program," Texas Water Development Board, available online at http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/assistance/financial/fin_infrastructure/StateParticipation.htm, Austin, March 2002.

[4] "Agricultural Water Conservation Loan Program," Texas Water Development Board, available online at http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/assistance/financial/fin_infrastructure/AgLoan.htm, Austin, March 2002.

[5] "Water Infrastructure Fund," Texas Administrative Code, Title 31, Chapter 382, available online at http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/publications/rules/Ch382_0102.pdf, March 2002.

[6] "Rural Water Assistance Fund," Texas Administrative Code, Title 31, Chapter 384, available online at http://www.twdb.state.tx.us/publications/rules/ch384_0102.pdf, March 2002.

[7] "Farm Loan Programs," Farm Service Agency, U.S. Department of Agriculture, available online at http://www.fsa.usda.gov/dafl/default.htm, Washington, D.C., March 2002.

[8] "Water and Waste Disposal Programs Fiscal Year 2001," Rural Utilities Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, available online at http://www.usda.gov/rus/water/docs/wwfact.pdf, Washington, D.C., March 2002.

[9] "NRCS PL566 Watersheds," Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, available online at http://www.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/pl566/pl566.html, Fort Worth, March 2002.

[10] Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection, Second Edition, Office of Water, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Publication EPA 841-B-99-003, Washington, D.C., December 1999. Available online at http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/wacademy/fund/wfund.pdf, March 2002.

[11] "Texas Capital Fund Infrastructure Development Program," Texas Department of Agriculture, available online at http://www.agr.state.tx.us/eco/rural_eco_devo/capital_fund/fin_infrastructure.htm, Austin, March 2002.

[12] "Linked Deposit Program," Texas Department of Agriculture, available online at http://www.agr.state.tx.us/eco/finance_ag_development/tafa/fin_linked.htm, Austin, March 2002.

[13] "Rural Development Finance Program," Texas Department of Agriculture, available online at http://www.agr.state.tx.us/eco/finance_ag_development/tafa/fin_rdfp.htm, Austin, March 2002.

[14] "Rural Development Finance Program, Municipal Financing Options" Texas Department of Agriculture, Fax received from Robert Kennedy (TAFA) to Simone Kiel (F&N), May 6, 2002.

[15] "Loan Guaranty Program," Texas Department of Agriculture, available online at http://www.agr.state.tx.us/eco/finance_ag_development/tafa/fin_loanguar.htm, Austin, March 2002.

[16] "Young Farmer Loan Guaranty Program," Texas Department of Agriculture, available online at http://www.agr.state.tx.us/eco/finance_ag_development/tafa/fin_yfarmer.htm, Austin, March 2002.

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[19] "Financing Your Business – Loan Programs – CDC/504," U.S. Small Business Administration, available online at http://www.sba.gov/financing/frcdc504.html, Washington, D.C., March 2002.

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[21] "Texas Capital Access Fund," Texas Department of Economic Development, available online at http://www.txed.state.tx.us/TexasCapitalAccess/, Austin, March 2002.

[22] "Industrial Revenue Bonds," Texas Department of Economic Development, available online at http://www.txed.state.tx.us/TexasIRBProgram/, Austin, March 2002.

[23] "Texas Enterprise Zone Program Application and Benefit Updates," Texas Department of Economic Development, Austin, January 2002. Available online at http://www.txed.state.tx.us/TexasEnterpriseZone/EZincentives.DOC, March 2002.

Appendix D

Correspondence

May 9, 2002

Mr. James M. Parks
North Texas Municipal Water District
P.O. Box 2408
Wylie, Texas 75098-2408

RE: Regional Water Planning Grant Contract Between the North Texas Municipal Water Dist. (NTMWD) and the Texas Water Development Board (Board), Contract No. 2002-483-430, Review of Draft Final Reports Entitled "North Texas Municipal Water District, Region C, Infrastructure Financing Survey Report"

Dear Mr. Parks:

Staff members of the Texas Water Development Board have completed a review of the draft report under TWDB Contract No. 2002-483-430. As stated in the above referenced contract, the NTMWD will consider incorporating comments from the EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATOR shown in Attachment 1 and other commentors on the draft final report into a final report. The NTMWD must include a copy of the EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATOR's comments in the final report.

The Board looks forward to receiving one (1) electronic copy, one (1) unbound single-sided camera-ready original, and nine (9) bound double-sided copies of the final report on this planning project.

Please contact Ms. Virginia Towles at (512) 475-2056 if you have any questions about this contract.

Sincerely,

William F. Mullican, III
Deputy Executive Administrator
Office of Planning

Cc: Virginia Towles, TWDB

P.O. Box 13231 • 1700 N. Congress Avenue • Austin, Texas 78711-3231
Telephone (512) 463-7847 • Fax (512) 475-2053
1-800-RELAYTX (for the hearing impaired)
URL Address: http://www.twdb.state.tx.us
E-Mail Address: info@twdb.state.tx.us
TNRIS - The Texas Information Gateway • www.tnris.state.tx.us
A Member of the Texas Geographic Information Council (TGIC)

ATTACHMENT 1
TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD
TWDB Contract No. 2002-483-430

REPORT COMMENTS

1. The first sentence of Section 3 of the Region C IFR states "Based on the survey responses, the water users in Region C cannot afford to pay for approximately one-third of the capital costs identified for water supply infrastructure." This statement appears to be in conflict with the data provided in Table 1 located on Page 3 of the body of the report. Please confirm the correctness of this information or consider revising the report text to elaborate on how the on-third estimate was obtained.

2. Please submit a copy of the notice of the April 29, 2002 meeting approving the report.

RESPONSE TO TWDB COMMENTS

1. The wording was modified to reflect that the water user groups in Region C could afford to pay for approximately two-thirds of the estimated capital improvements. This estimate is based on the amount the respondents said they could afford plus the additional amount with State participation.

2. A copy of the notice of the April 29, 2002 meeting follows this response. The notice was filed with the 16 county clerks, posted on the Texas Register Open Meetings site, sent to TWDB for posting, and posted at TRA Central.

REGION C WATER PLANNING GROUP

OPEN MEETING

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 2002 AT 1:30 P.M.
THE MEETING WILL BE HELD AT
CENTRAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
6500 W. SINGLETON BOULEVARD
GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS

AGENDA

I. ROLL CALL

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES - MARCH 4, 2002

III. PRESENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING REPORT

IV. RECEIVE PUBLIC COMMENT ON INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING REPORT

V. APPROVAL OF INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING REPORT

VI. REVIEW POPULATION PROJECTION INFORMATION FROM TEXAS WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

VII. REVIEW STATUS OF APPLICATION FOR NEXT ROUND OF PLANNING

VIII. DISCUSSION

a. Confirm Date of Next Meeting
b. Other Discussion
c. Acknowledgement of Guests/Comments

IX. ADJOURNMENT

SUBMITTED BY:_____
TERRACE STEWART
Chairman

DATE: April 22, 2002

POSTED BY: _____
DATE: _____
TIME: _____
LOCATION: _____