RECLANATION Managing Water in the West

Rural Water Supply Act of 2006

P.L. 109-451



U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation

Overview of Presentation

- Part I: Requirements of Rural Water Supply Act of 2006
 - Act deadlines
 - Action plan for meeting requirements
- Part II: Key Provisions of the Act
 - Eligibility
 - Definition of a rural water project
 - Prioritization of projects
- Part II: Current Status
 - Where are we now?

Presentation – Part I

Requirements of the Rural Water Supply Act of 2006

The Rural Water Supply Act of 2006 - Signed on December 22, 2006

- Title I Rural Water Program
- Title II Loan Guarantee Program



Summary of the Act

- The Act authorizes the establishment of a rural water supply program in the 17 Western States
- The program will provide assistance with appraisal investigations and feasibility studies for rural water projects
- The Act does NOT authorize the construction of rural water projects
- A "rural water supply project" must serve a community or communities each with a population of less than 50,000, including Indian tribes, dispersed home sites and rural areas, with domestic, industrial, municipal and residential water.

Title I - Requirements

- Authorizes the establishment of a Rural Water Program
- Requires the development of Programmatic Criteria
- Requires both Appraisal and Feasibility Criteria
- Requires a Rural Water Program Assessment to evaluate other agencies' rural water programs and the status of ongoing rural water projects

Title I - Deadlines

- Develop and Publish Criteria for Eligibility & Prioritizing Requests for Assistance
- Promulgate Criteria for Assessing Appraisal Investigations
- Promulgate Criteria for
 Assessing Feasibility Studies
- Rural Water Program
 Assessment

• By December 2007

- By December 2007
- By June 2008
- By December 2008

Rulemaking Required

- P.L. 109-451 requires that criteria be promulgated and published in the Federal Register
- This requires a rulemaking in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act

Interim Final Rule

- The rule will be drafted as an "Interim Final Rule"
- We anticipate publishing the Interim Final Rule in the Federal Register in February 2008
- An Interim Final Rule is effective upon publication
- Public review and comment will follow publication of the rule
- Rule will be re-published as "final" following public comment in August 2008

Presentation - Part II

Key Provisions of the Act

What is the Purpose of the Program?

- Section 103(a) of the Act authorizes Reclamation to create a rural water supply program in Reclamation States to:
 - Investigate opportunities to ensure safe and adequate rural water supply projects for domestic, municipal, and industrial use in small communities, Indian tribes and rural areas;
 - Provide assistance with appraisal and feasibility studies for rural water supply projects;
 - Recommend to Congress that authorization be provided for the construction of a rural water supply project; and
 - Oversee, as appropriate, the construction of rural water supply projects that are authorized by Congress.

What Assistance Will Be Available Under the Program?

- Once programmatic criteria are developed, an eligible non-Federal entity will be able to:
 - Request Reclamation to review and approve a completed appraisal or feasibility study, developed with or without assistance from Reclamation
 - Request a grant or cooperative agreement to conduct an appraisal or feasibility study, or
 - Request Reclamation to conduct an appraisal or feasibility study in cooperation with the non-Federal project entity

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Does the Act Authorize Construction of a Rural Water Project?

- No. The Act does not authorize the construction of a rural water project
- The Act authorizes Reclamation to provide assistance with appraisal and feasibility studies
- Once a feasibility study is completed, Reclamation must prepare a "feasibility report" making a recommendation to Congress on whether it should authorize the project for construction and on the appropriate non-Federal cost share for construction
- Congress must provide additional authority before a project can be constructed

What Types of Projects Will be Eligible for Assistance?

- An eligible "rural water supply project" is defined in the Act to include a project that:
 - Is designed to serve a community or group of communities of not more than 50,000 inhabitants (including tribes, dispersed home sites, or rural areas)
 - Serves rural areas with domestic, industrial, municipal and residential water, and
 - This can include noncommercial livestock watering and noncommercial irrigation of vegetation less than one acre
 - The Eligibility criteria will be included in the rule

How Will Requests for Assistance Under the Program be Prioritized?

- The Act states that projects must be prioritized in accordance with factors, such as whether:
 - The project applies a regional or watershed perspective
 - There is an urgent and compelling need for a project to improve water quality or address water supply needs
 - The project helps meet applicable legal requirements, and
 - The project is cost effective

What types of infrastructure can be included in a rural water project?

- A rural water project can include:
 - Pumps, pipes, wells and other diversions
 - Storage tanks and small impoundments
 - Water treatment facilities including desalination facilities
 - Equipment and management tools for water conservation, groundwater recovery, and water recycling, and

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Appurtenances

What Types of Projects are not Eligible for Assistance under the Act?

- A rural water project may NOT include:
 - Commercial irrigation, or
 - Construction of a major impoundment structure

Will Ongoing Rural Water Supply Projects have to Comply with the Act?

 No. Rural water projects authorized prior to the enactment of P.L. 109-451 are not subject to the requirements of the Act



Are there Cost Share Requirements?

- Yes. The cost share requirements for appraisal and feasibility studies are as follows:
 - Reclamation will pay for 100% of the cost of an appraisal study up to \$200,000. The non-Federal entity must provide a 50% cost share for any costs exceeding \$200,000
 - The non-Federal entity is responsible for 50% of the total cost of the feasibility study. In-kind contributions are allowed

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Does the Act Discuss Cost Share Requirements for Construction?

- Yes. Reclamation's feasibility report must state the appropriate non-Federal share of construction costs
- The non-Federal share must be:
 - At least 25% of the total construction costs
 - Determined based on an analysis of the capability to pay information included in the feasibility study
- Reclamation's feasibility report must also state:
 - What amount of grants, loan guarantees, or a combination of those, should make up the Federal cost share; and
 - A schedule identifying the portion of OM&R costs allocated to each non-Federal entity participating

Are Guaranteed Loans Available for Rural Water Projects?

• Yes. Guaranteed loans are available for the construction of a rural water project, once Congress has authorized construction.



Presentation – Part III

Current Status

Where Are We Now?

• Final rule in September 2008

Who Can I Contact for More Information on Reclamation's Rural Water Supply Program?

• Please Contact:

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