RCAP

U.S.-MEXICO BORDER NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND SUPPORT PROJECT: PHASE II ASSESSMENT REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past 25 years, significant progress has been made in addressing the water and wastewater needs in the colonias areas on the U.S. side of the U.S.-Mexico border. However, because of the varying definitions of "colonia" used by state and federal funding agencies, the multitude of jurisdictions in which colonias are located, and the ever-changing nature of the colonias themselves, few resources are available to measure the progress that has been made and determine the remaining needs in the colonias in all four border states. This report details the efforts undertaken by the Rural Community Assistance Partnership (RCAP), as part of a joint initiative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to document the state of water and wastewater availability in the colonias and make recommendations to address the remaining needs.

The RCAP team identified and compiled available existing information on the colonias into a geospatial database, then spoke with state and county officials, utilities serving colonias, engineers from the border region and colonia residents to fill in the information gaps and create as comprehensive of a database of colonia attributes as was practicable. The final geospatial database contains attributes for 2,177 colonias in 35 border counties. Of those surveyed, 604 are high-needs colonias with a combined population of 134,419. High-needs colonias are typically unserved or underserved with respect to drinking water, wastewater, or both. In many, residents face known health risks from the lack of adequate water or wastewater service.

This report discusses the barriers that have prevented or are preventing the high-needs colonias from getting the water and wastewater services they require and provides a county-by-county look at the specific challenges facing colonias in the various border counties. It also contains recommendations for addressing the remaining unmet needs in the colonias, including the need for a robust technical assistance program to build financial, managerial, and technical capacity at the local level in the colonias. It is intended to provide a snapshot in time of the water and wastewater conditions of the 2,177 surveyed colonias at the time of publication and serve as a resource for employees of federal and state agencies, county officials, non-profit organizations, and others who are working to improve the conditions and quality of life in the colonias. The opinions expressed are those of RCAP and are not the official views of any federal or state agency.

BACKGROUND

In 2013, USDA and EPA began a joint initiative to determine water and wastewater infrastructure needs in the colonias areas on the U.S. side of the U.S.-Mexico border.[1] This initiative is part of a pilot program to locate and assist the least served communities to develop and maintain appropriate water and waste disposal infrastructure facilities and services and consists of five phases.

In Phase I, EPA and USDA prepared an assessment report utilizing publicly available data for variables demonstrating infrastructure needs in border communities: the availability of existing water and waste infrastructure; the existence of federally-financed water and waste projects in the pipeline; and local environmental, economic, and public health conditions that serve to demonstrate infrastructure problems and needs.[2] The Phase I report was completed in December of 2013.

The purpose of Phase II of the initiative is to validate the findings of the Phase I report and complete a targeted, in-depth assessment and analysis of the water and wastewater needs of colonias in 35 target border counties. The assessment will identify appropriate infrastructure solutions, where needed, as well as potential partners for resolving those needs. The Phase II report will inform Phases III and IV: development and implementation of a technical assistance strategy targeting the highest-need colonias to assist them in addressing their unmet needs. The final phase will involve EPA and USDA evaluating the effectiveness of this approach in identifying and meeting the infrastructure needs of rural communities.

[1] The term "colonia" is defined differently by various federal agencies and by the states in which the colonias are located. The USDA defines "colonia" as 'any identifiable community designated in writing by the State or county in which it is located; determined to be a colonia on the basis of objective criteria including lack of potable water supply, lack of adequate sewage systems, and lack of decent, safe, and sanitary housing, inadequate roads and drainage; and existed and was generally recognized as a colonia before October 1, 1989' PART 1777— SECTION 306C WASTE WATER DISPOSAL LOANS AND GRANTS (62 FR 33473, June 19, 1997, as amended at 69 FR 65519, Nov. 15, 2004). For the purposes of this report, USDA's definition will be used throughout. For more information on the varying definitions, visit the Texas Secretary of State's website: http://www.sos.state.tx.us/border/colonias/what_colonia.shtml

[2] The full Phase I report is available at: http://www.rd.usda.gov/files/RD_RUS_Phase1ResearchRpt.pdf

RCAP

The Rural Community Assistance Partnership (RCAP) is a national network of nonprofit organizations working to ensure that rural and small communities throughout the U.S. have access to safe drinking water and sanitary wastewater disposal.

COMMUNITIES Unlimited

Communities Unlimited (CU), the Southern RCAP, serves seven southern states: Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Alabama. The mission of Communities Unlimited is to move rural and under-resourced communities in areas of persistent poverty to sustainable prosperity.

RCAC www.rcac.org

Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC), the Western RCAP, provides training, technical and financial resources and advocacy so rural communities can achieve their goals and visions. Headquartered in West Sacramento, California, RCAC's employees serve rural communities in the western U.S. and the Pacific Islands.

The Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies CAST University of Arkansas, Fayetteville U of A

The Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) is dedicated to research and applications in geospatial analysis and modeling, enterprise spatial databases, remote sensing, digital photogrammetry and geospatial interoperability.

In April of 2014, USDA Rural Utilities Service (RUS) initiated a competitive grant process through which it awarded the Rural Community Assistance Partnership (RCAP) a grant to conduct the Phase II assessment. RCAP is a nonprofit national network of six regional organizations that provide technical assistance and training to small, rural water and wastewater systems throughout the U.S. For more than 40 years, RCAP has helped communities build local leadership capacity; protect public health and the environment; maintain compliance with federal and state regulations; and develop, operate, and maintain sustainable water and waste systems. RCAP, in conjunction with two of the network partners, Communities Unlimited, Inc. (in Texas) and Rural Community Assistance Corporation (in New Mexico, Arizona and California), has extensive experience in the colonias assisting with water and waste infrastructure, affordable housing development, home improvement lending, and community and economic development activities.

For the design, construction, and maintenance of the geodatabase, RCAP partnered with the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) at the University of Arkansas. CAST focuses on research, education, and outreach related to geoinformatics and geomatics. Specific areas of research in these fields include GIS, geospatial analysis and modeling, high density surveying, enterprise spatial databases, remote sensing, digital photogrammetry, and geospatial data and model interoperability.

RCAP began the data collection process in July of 2014 and presents this report as an overview of the Phase II process, an analysis of the findings from the assessment, and recommendations for future phases of the initiative. The complete assessment consists of three components: this written narrative report, digital tables of colonias attributes, and a colonias geodatabase.

OBJECTIVES OF PHASE II COLONIAS INFRASTRUCTURE ASSESSMENT

The objectives of this Phase II assessment are:

a) To create searchable and sortable database of information on the colonias communities identified in the four-state U.S. border area in the Phase I Scoping Report, including such data as population, general demographics, existing water and waste disposal infrastructure, incidence rate of water borne infectious disease, assessment of access to indoor plumbing, etc.

b) To develop a colonias database, which includes geospatial information that allows for mapping.

c) To identify colonias communities that lack access to water and/or waste disposal infrastructure.

d) To identify those colonias communities and areas of greatest need and where investment will have highest economic and public health impact.

e) To estimate the capital investment needed in water and waste disposal infrastructure to provide adequate services to communities along the border—including types of facilities required and recommended approaches to providing those services.

f) To provide information on each community's capacity to apply for funding and to operate, maintain, and manage utilities.

g) To identify the areas, communities, or utilities where technical assistance is needed and for what purposes.

h) To identify and recommend approaches for outreach and technical assistance to communities in high needs areas.

i) To identify local institutions, entities, and community leaders that can serve as points of contact and partners in providing water and waste disposal services in colonia communities of greatest need.

METHODOLOGY

DATA COLLECTION

Data collection activities for Phase II focused primarily on gathering information on each of the 2,059 colonias in the 34 target counties identified by name in the Phase I Report. For each identified colonia, RCAP attempted to capture information on population, level of drinking water service (if any), level of waste water service (if any), known public health risks, infrastructure needs, and cost estimates for infrastructure requirements in high-needs colonias.

Information gathering began by obtaining copies of the Texas Attorney General's (TX-AG) colonias geospatial database and the University of New Mexico's Bureau of Business and Economic Research's (BBER) colonias geospatial database. The sources were combined with the data collected in Phase I, including the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) colonias geospatial data, to build a repository of known attributes for each individual colonia. The RCAP field staff assigned to this project then set about the considerable task of verifying the existing data, identifying information gaps, and devising a strategy to obtain the information not contained in any of the existing data sources. Through this initial analysis, RCAP identified 13 colonias named in the Phase I report that either don't exist, are the result of duplicate records, or cannot be found. These were excluded from our analysis and identified with a priority score of 99 (the priority ranking system is explained on page 7). RCAP also identified 131 colonias in the target counties that were not named in the Phase I report, but are included in our analysis.

To collect information on individual colonias, RCAP created a field data instrument which would enable the collection of all information necessary to prioritize colonias according to relative infrastructure needs as well as the need for technical assistance. A complete list of the fields collected for each individual colonia is included on page 99 of the appendices to this report.

The secondary focus of data collection involved gathering information about each of the existing water and wastewater utilities (the actual water and wastewater providers that are serving or could serve colonias) in each of the target counties. This process involved defining the service area of each utility, determining which colonias are served or could be served by each utility, identifying each utility's planned improvement or expansion projects, evaluating the capacity of each utility to provide current services and/or expand to serve additional colonias, and document the need for technical assistance—both general in nature and project-specific—at each utility.

To collect information on individual utilities, RCAP created a field data collection instrument to track the information necessary to determine which colonias each utility serves and which it could feasibly serve, document any planned improvement or expansion projects, and evaluate the utility's technical, managerial, and financial capacity to determine the need for technical assistance. A complete list of the fields collected on utilities can be found on page 101 of the appendices.

In addition to aggregating the geospatial data and meeting with utilities, the RCAP team engaged local, state, and tribal officials who have experience working in the colonias to obtain colonia-specific information. The RCAP team also met with engineering firms, non-profit organizations working in the target counties, and some colonia residents to fill in information gaps as needed.

CLARIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF COLONIAS BY NEED

To measure and evaluate the needs of each colonia, RCAP developed a priority ranking system based on indicators of infrastructure need. As the RCAP team collected data during the assessment, individual colonias were categorized according to the priority system shown in the table below. RCAP field staff assigned each colonia a priority score of one through five, with a score of one demonstrating the highest need and five indicating the lowest need. Where warranted, RCAP staff moved individual colonias up or down one priority level based on the field staff's observations of the conditions in a particular colonia or on information learned through discussions with local officials about the conditions in one or more colonia(s). As noted earlier, thirteen colonias named in the Phase I report either don't exist, were duplicate records, or cannot be found. They were excluded from our analysis and identified with a priority score of 99.[3]

TABLE 1: PRIORITY SCORE DEFINITIONS

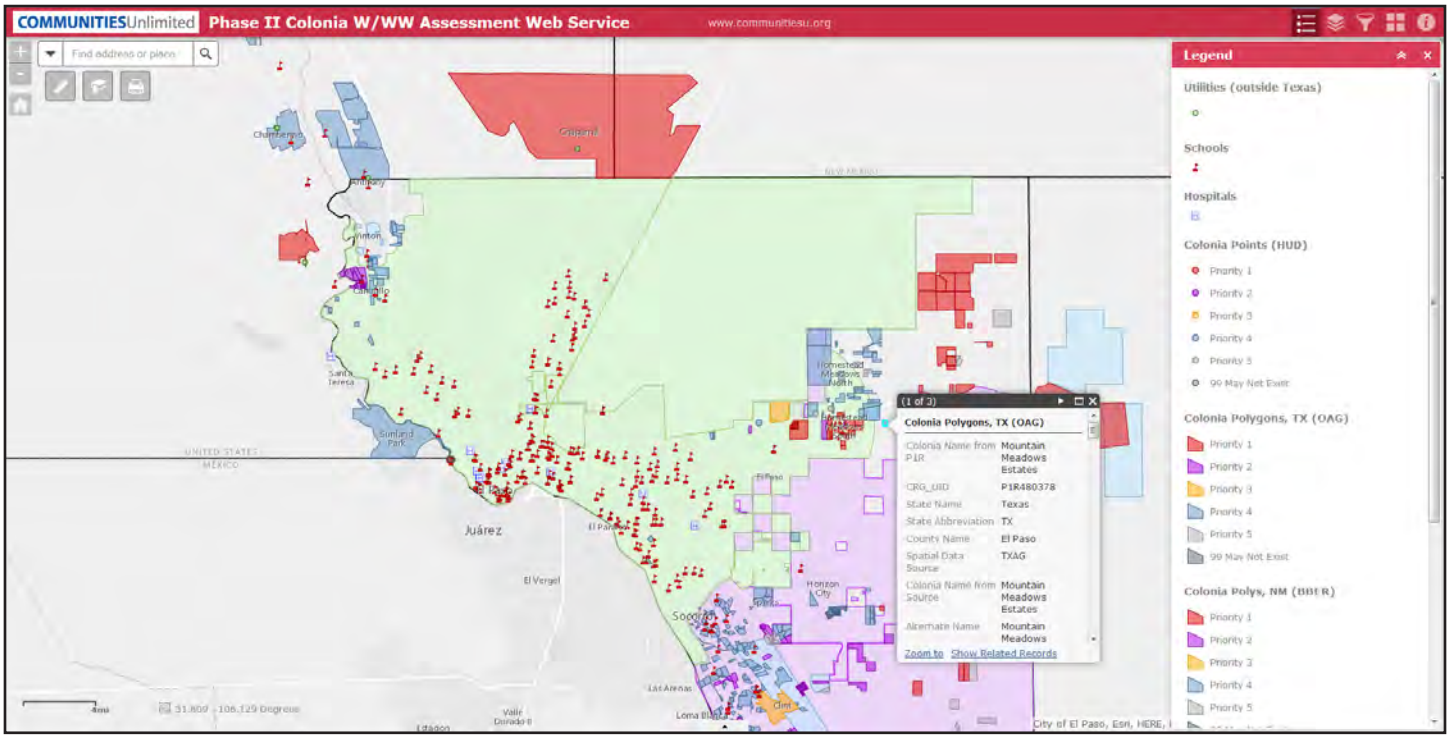
Highest to lowest order of need

PRIORITY 1	Communities NOT served by a public water and/or wastewater facility AND A health hazard is (or may) be present
PRIORITY 2	Colonia residents are NOT served by a public water system —no health hazard indicated OR Colonia residents are NOT served by a publicly owned wastewater disposal system, and existing onsite wastewater treatment system is not adequate—no health hazard indicated OR Colonia residents ARE served by publicly owned water and wastewater facilities but one or both are in serious violation of regulations
PRIORITY 3	Some residents are NOT served by a publicly owned water AND/OR Some residents do NOT have access to wastewater service AND Plans are in development and proceeding for financing new water or wastewater services to all areas affected or are currently under construction
PRIORITY 4	Residents ARE served by public water facilities AND Residents are NOT served by public wastewater service, BUT Individual onsite wastewater disposal systems appear to be adequate OR Residents ARE served by BOTH public water service and publicly owned wastewater facilities
PRIORITY 5	The identified colonia does not have any occupied residences, i.e. there are no inhabitants

[3] *The 13 colonias are: "Gila River Indian Community" (duplicate), "Cochise County, North West", "Unnamed 1" (Eddy County, NM), "Unnamed 1" (Hidalgo County, NM), "Unnamed 1" (Luna County, NM), "Unnamed 1" (Sierra County, NM), "La Donna," "Campestre," "La Traverna," "Leija," "Rock Quarry," "Zurita," and "Yuma County" (this was likely misnamed and refers to Yuma City, rather than the whole county).*

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE GEODATABASE

The colonias geodatabase developed for this project is a spatial database containing both map features and attribute data about those features. The geodatabase has been published in a way that makes it accessible as an online mapping tool and viewable specifically using ESRI ArcGIS Desktop software or cloud-based user account. The online mapping tool includes an interactive map of colonias within the target counties. The best known location of each colonia is displayed on the map, either as a polygon where information on boundaries was available or as a dot where boundary information was not available. The colonia dots and polygons are tied to an underlying table containing the attributes associated with each colonia. Additional data is included as ancillary data layers and base maps. Every layer, including the colonias, ancillary data, and base maps, can be activated or deactivated by the user.



To build the geodatabase, RCAP and CAST first assigned a unique identifier (UID) to each colonia listed in the Phase I report. This list of colonias was then matched (using the colonia name) to the primary spatial data obtained during the initial data collection stage of this project. The UID assigned to each colonia is tied to a table that contains the attributes pertaining to each colonia, including which utilities provide water and wastewater service (if any), or which utilities are near to the colonia if it is unserved. Each utility has its own UID that is tied to a separate table that contains attributes related to each utility. The colonia attributes table and utilities attributes tables are linked through relationship classes that enable a user to see the attributes of a utility serving a particular colonia if desired.

Tying existing demographic and proximity attributes to the colonias required developing a process to assign demographic information from the US Census and American Community Survey, and approximate distances from each colonia to essential facilities like fire stations, hospitals, and schools. Colonia boundaries did not align with US Census boundaries; therefore, this process involved reapportioning the available demographic data to the census block level, then apportioning the block level data to the colonia boundaries for inclusion in the geodatabase. Flow charts of the workflow are included on pages 108 and 109 of the appendices.

The final product is a geodatabase that consists of seven layers:

- Colonias Layer: The locations of the 2,177 colonias rated priority 1-5 according to our priority ranking system. Each dot or polygon is color-coded according to its priority score: red signifies priority 1, purple signifies priority 2, orange signifies priority 3, blue signifies priority 4, and gray signifies priority 5 colonias. Clicking on an individual colonia brings up a table of the attributes associated with that colonia.

- Utilities Layer: The locations of both water and wastewater utilities within the target counties that serve colonias or could serve colonias. Utilities are indicated on the map differently in different states. In Texas, utilities are indicated by Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN) service areas, utility district boundaries or municipal service areas. In New Mexico, Arizona and California, utility locations are marked by colored icons marked with "W" for a water utility, "WW" for a wastewater utility, or "C" for a combined water and wastewater utility. Clicking on an individual utility brings up a table of the attributes associated with that utility.
- Counties Layer: The target counties in each state are indicated on the map in outline form. Clicking on any county will bring up a table of attributes about the county, including whether the county has any zoning laws or ordinances that limit development in colonias.
- USDA RUS Layer: Water and wastewater projects that have been funded through RUS between 2003 and 2014 are indicated by large red circles. Clicking on a circle brings up a table of attributes that contains information about the funded project, including total funds obligated, date funds obligated, name of entity receiving funds, and type of improvement(s).
- Hospitals/Medical Centers Layer: Hospitals and medical facilities are indicated on the map by square white and blue icons labeled with an "H."
- Schools Layer: Schools within the target counties are indicated by small school icons.
- Colonias Demographic and Proximity Layer: For all of the colonias depicted on the map, a special demographic attributes and proximity attributes layer was developed. The attributes in this table were calculated using data from the US Census (using 2014 ESRI Business Analyst Desktop demographic data), the 2009-2013 American Community Survey (for poverty and "lack of plumbing" attributes), and other information about the colonia's proximity to essential community facilities.

DATA REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

After completing data collection, the RCAP team analyzed the aggregated data to validate its accuracy to the extent practicable, to identify trends at the county, state, and national levels, and to conduct analysis to inform this report and our recommendations for Phase III. To accomplish these objectives, the attributes tables for both the colonias and the utilities serving them were exported to Microsoft Excel and analyzed both visually and programmatically.

For validation purposes, the data was analyzed programmatically to ensure that the entry for each field was of the correct data type. For example, fields with yes/no questions will have, at most, four acceptable responses: "Y", "N", "U" (for unknown), and "P" (for partial). Fields representing dollar amounts will be integers, as opposed to text (e.g. "5000000" rather than "$5M"). Despite our best efforts, however, there are some fields that simply cannot be as precise as would be ideal. Population figures, for example, are not always readily available for many of the colonias. Where possible, the RCAP team paired Census tract-level data with the tracts contained in the polygons for the colonias. For those colonias where no polygon boundary information is available, the team made estimates based on a combination of available census data, the number of occupied lots, and available data from sources like the BBER and TXAG databases. As a result, the population figures are estimates based on the best available data, and are not necessarily perfectly precise.

The data validation process was further complicated by the fact that conditions in the colonias are constantly changing. The attributes tables are really just a snapshot in time of the ever-changing realities in the colonias. Every time a new project is funded, or another well runs dry, or heavy rains cause sewage surfacing, the underlying data may change. A couple of families moving into or out of a colonia with only 100 residents can have a substantial impact on the adequacy of service, the community's level of poverty, and a variety of other attributes for which the RCAP team collected data, thereby impacting the quality of the collected data.

Once data validation was complete for the snapshot in time captured by our attributes tables and field staff corrected any inaccuracies that were identified, the data was analyzed visually by RCAP staff with decades of experience providing assistance with water and wastewater services in rural communities—and in colonias in particular—to identify trends at the county, state, and national levels, including common barriers that prevent colonias from obtaining water and wastewater service and recurring needs that could be met through the provision of technical assistance. These trends are detailed in the state and county overview pages that follow in this report.

In performing data analysis for this report and to develop our recommendations for Phase III, the RCAP team used a number of definitions that helped to classify individual colonias based on the collected data. As used in this reports those terms are defined as follows:

POVERTY

High: >=20% of families living in poverty (as defined by Census) OR >=20% of individuals living in poverty.
Medium: >=10% of families living in poverty OR >=10% of individuals living in poverty.
Low: <10% of families living in poverty AND <10% of individuals living in poverty.
Not Available: Not enough demographic data available through Census or other means to make a determination.

DRINKING WATER

Served: Source water is adequate in both quantity and quality, and colonia is served by a public water system, private wells, or a combination of the two.

Underserved: Colonia is served by a public water system, private wells, or a combination of the two, but source water is inadequate either in quantity or in quality or both.

Unserved: The source of water for the colonia is unidentified or unknown, or the residents are known to haul water (unknown is assumed to be unserved).

WASTEWATER

Served: RCAP field staff determined wastewater service to be adequate, whether the colonia is served by a public sewer, private sewer, onsite septic systems, or a combination thereof.

Underserved: Colonia has infrastructure in place for public sewer, private sewer, permitted onsite septic systems, or a combination thereof, but RCAP field staff determined wastewater service to be inadequate.

Unserved: No permitted wastewater infrastructure has been identified or is known (unknown is assumed to be unserved).

HEALTH RISK

A public health risk has been identified. Health risk designation can be as a result of a utility being out of compliance with federal or state regulations due to excessive contaminants in the drinking water, a deficiency by a utility in production or distribution capacity, a utility wastewater discharge violation, use of privately-owned shallow wells drawing from potentially contaminated sources, evidence of colonia residents hauling water, the existence of illegal cesspools in the colonia, or evidence of wastewater surfacing from on-site disposal systems.

POPULATION

For each colonia, we obtained three population estimates: one from Census data, one RCAP staff estimate, and estimates of number of people served/unserved from existing data sources (TXAG and BBER). If at least two of the three are in agreement, that is the population value given. Where each gives a different figure, the largest value is compared to the number of occupied lots in the colonia. If the number is not unreasonable, it is the population given. If it is disproportionately large, the median value is given as the population for the colonia.

HIGH-NEEDS COLONIAS

Colonias assigned with a priority ranking of 1 or 2 are considered "high-needs."

FINDINGS

Considerable progress has been made in providing water and wastewater services to the colonias over the last 25 years. More than 99% of colonia residents have some level of drinking water service, and more than 90% have some level of wastewater service. Dozens of utilities in the target counties have expanded their service areas and taken on other construction projects in a concerted effort to serve the majority of the colonias. Decades of investment by state and federal agencies have greatly improved access to water and wastewater services. Thousands of hours of technical assistance have helped to develop local capacity to finance, construct, operate, and maintain necessary water and wastewater infrastructure. Local leaders in hundreds of colonias have spent countless hours building thriving communities for their families and neighbors. Yet, much work remains to be done.

In the course of our analysis, RCAP identified 130 priority 1 and 474 priority 2 colonias which are collectively the 604 high-needs colonias (see Table 2: Colonias by Priority). The combined population of the high-needs colonias is an estimated 134,419 residents (see Table 3). The majority of residents in the high-needs colonias are unserved or underserved when it comes to drinking water or wastewater services or both. Many drink untreated water from sources with unknown levels of contaminants or water from sources that are known to have contaminant levels that could pose a threat to human health. Others haul water by tank or any conveyance available. Our analysis identified 50 colonias with 3,137 combined residents that are served exclusively by hauled water. In other high-needs colonias there is a lack of permitted wastewater infrastructure. In most cases, the residents in those colonias are likely using unpermitted septic systems, but the lot sizes are frequently too small to support adequate septic systems, and illegal cesspools are not uncommon. Untreated or inadequately treated wastewater has the potential to contaminate shallow or improperly constructed water wells that are nearby. In five colonias, the RCAP team documented the continued use of outhouses for wastewater disposal.

TABLE 2: COLONIAS BY PRIORITY

NUMBER OF COLONIAS

	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 5	TOTAL
ARIZONA	2	27	25	45	5	104
Cochise	1	6	8	7	0	22
Gila	0	0	2	1	0	3
Graham	0	2	3	1	4	10
Greenlee	0	0	0	2	0	2
La Paz	0	0	1	2	0	3
Maricopa	0	0	0	2	0	2
Pima	0	6	3	7	0	16
Pinal	0	2	4	9	1	16
Santa Cruz	0	6	0	4	0	10
Yuma	1	5	4	10	0	20
CALIFORNIA	1	0	1	33	0	35
Imperial	0	0	1	15	0	16
Riverside	1	0	0	7	0	8
San Diego	0	0	0	11	0	11
NEW MEXICO	18	63	6	56	11	154
Catron	3	19	0	5	6	33
Doña Ana	4	10	0	23	0	37
Eddy	1	1	3	4	0	9
Grant	4	22	0	12	2	40
Hidalgo	6	1	0	3	0	10
Luna	0	4	0	3	2	9
Otero	0	6	3	5	1	15
Sierra	0	0	0	1	0	1
TEXAS	109	384	123	1,226	42	1,884
Cameron	10	38	28	97	3	176
El Paso	61	31	2	206	22	322
Hidalgo	1	200	68	643	11	923
Hudspeth	2	1	0	3	0	6
Jim Wells	0	4	0	0	0	4
Maverick	4	14	8	43	0	69
Pecos	0	0	0	12	0	12
Presidio	2	5	0	0	0	7
Starr	1	67	8	156	0	232
Val Verde	1	3	0	11	0	15
Webb	26	8	0	16	6	56
Willacy	0	0	0	16	0	16
Zapata	1	5	9	18	0	33
Zavala	0	8	0	5	0	13
TOTALS	130	474	155	1,360	58	2,177

TABLE 3: COLONIAS BY PRIORITY

POPULATION IN COLONIAS

	Priority 1 Population	Priority 2 Population	Priority 3 Population	Priority 4 Population	Priority 5 Population	TOTAL Population
ARIZONA	850	13,392	56,116	206,550	1,301	278,209
Cochise	600	4,115	8,656	8,893	0	22,264
Gila	0	0	4,070	300	0	4,370
Graham	0	206	3,319	280	1,301	5,106
Greenlee	0	0	0	4,131	0	4,131
La Paz	0	0	9,201	6,597	0	15,798
Maricopa	0	0	0	2,007	0	2,007
Pima	0	3,966	10,343	69,043	0	83,352
Pinal	0	252	4,299	43,552	0	48,103
Santa Cruz	0	2,100	0	22,849	0	24,949
Yuma	250	2,753	16,228	48,898	0	68,129
CALIFORNIA	8,400	0	3,413	34,456	0	46,269
Imperial	0	0	3,413	9,286	0	12,699
Riverside	8,400	0	0	21,439	0	29,839
San Diego	0	0	0	3,731	0	3,731
NEW MEXICO	26,660	17,927	8,964	103,751	106	157,408
Catron	1,015	1,306	0	998	0	3,319
Doña Ana	23,763	7,695	0	41,557	0	73,015
Eddy	350	1,000	6,567	2,457	0	10,374
Grant	867	3,473	0	25,304	29	29,673
Hidalgo	665	7	0	3,150	0	3,822
Luna	0	2,049	0	17,035	3	19,087
Otero	0	2,397	2,397	4,730	74	9,598
Sierra	0	0	0	8,520	0	8,520
TEXAS	13,191	53,999	22,078	268,502	254	358,024
Cameron	299	2,584	5,644	37,142	10	45,679
El Paso	8,667	8,025	1,587	56,595	74	74,948
Hidalgo	24	23,069	10,450	97,123	60	130,726
Hudspeth	250	700	0	831	0	1,781
Jim Wells	0	775	0	0	0	775
Maverick	139	5,099	595	16,805	0	22,638
Pecos	0	0	0	3,825	0	3,825
Presidio	102	373	0	0	0	475
Starr	54	9,958	958	21,560	0	32,530
Val Verde	666	618	0	4,662	0	5,946
Webb	2,951	1,918	0	11,030	110	16,009
Willacy	0	0	0	4,394	0	4,394
Zapata	39	505	2,844	10,633	0	14,021
Zavala	0	375	0	3,902	0	4,277
TOTALS	49,101	85,318	90,571	613,259	1,661	839,910

As is true for rural infrastructure funding in general in this country, most of the remaining needs are in the smallest, most geographically isolated colonias which lack economies of scale and are difficult and expensive to serve. Some of the high-needs colonias are near to existing utilities where service could be extended and some are clustered together in ways that may make a regional system a cost-effective solution. Others, however, are so inaccessible that it would be prohibitively expensive for an existing utility to serve them. In general, the high-needs colonias lack the institutional capacity to manage a project as large as building, maintaining, or operating a water or wastewater system. Serving the truly isolated high-needs colonias will require substantial long-term investments in capacity building through technical assistance and community organizing efforts and may require the creation of new public water or wastewater systems. For any solution—extending service from an existing utility, forming new regional utilities to serve multiple colonias or solutions specific to an individual colonia—community buy-in is an important consideration that should not be overlooked. After all, once the infrastructure is built and put into operation, it is up to the local community to take care of it. Due to the technical, managerial, and financial capacity constraints in the high-needs colonias, long-term success will not be possible without substantial on-site technical assistance and partnering with other local stakeholders who will continue the effort once the construction crews have left.

The breakdown of the rest of the colonias by priority level can be seen in Table 2. The table also breaks down the number of colonias in each priority level for the target counties. For information on how many people live in the colonias totaled by state, county, and priority score, see Table 3. Clearly, most of the colonias are priority 4, which generally means that they are served by both water and wastewater. It is important to note, though, that the existence of services only implies that it is sufficient for human consumption. It is not uncommon for the infrastructure to be too small to support economic development efforts or a large employer if the employer's facility requires substantial water or wastewater service. To address the full range of community development needs in the colonias would require a more robust approach to infrastructure development that takes into account potential commercial utility demands.

Further, the existence of water and wastewater infrastructure alone does not necessarily mean that the residents of the colonia are adequately served. As noted above many utility existing systems were designed and built only to meet basic domestic demands. Production, treatment, and distribution/collection capacities may not have taken into account any future growth or potential commercial demands. Existing on-site wastewater treatment systems may not be a permanent solution due to increased densities, small lots, flooding, or poorly constructed and maintained systems. The following charts (Tables 4-7) provide a breakdown by state and county of the number of colonias at each level of service and of the number of residents living in colonias at each level of service.

TABLE 4: DRINKING WATER SERVED
NUMBER OF COLONIAS

	Served	Under-served	Unserved	TOTAL
ARIZONA	55	44	5	104
Cochise	11	11	0	22
Gila	0	3	0	3
Graham	4	2	4	10
Greenlee	2	0	0	2
La Paz	3	0	0	3
Maricopa	2	0	0	2
Pima	11	5	0	16
Pinal	9	6	1	16
Santa Cruz	5	5	0	10
Yuma	8	12	0	20
CALIFORNIA	33	2	0	35
Imperial	16	0	0	16
Riverside	7	1	0	8
San Diego	10	1	0	11
NEW MEXICO	12	129	13	154
Catron	1	26	6	33
Doña Ana	8	29	0	37
Eddy	1	7	1	9
Grant	0	37	3	40
Hidalgo	0	10	0	10
Luna	1	6	2	9
Otero	1	13	1	15
Sierra	0	1	0	1
TEXAS	1,703	84	97	1,884
Cameron	158	14	4	176
El Paso	268	7	47	322
Hidalgo	897	15	11	923
Hudspeth	3	2	1	6
Jim Wells	0	4	0	4
Maverick	63	3	3	69
Pecos	12	0	0	12
Presidio	3	3	1	7
Starr	211	21	0	232
Val Verde	10	2	3	15
Webb	23	6	27	56
Willacy	16	0	0	16
Zapata	29	4	0	33
Zavala	10	3	0	13
TOTALS	1,803	259	115	2,177

TABLE 5: DRINKING WATER SERVED
POPULATION IN COLONIAS

	Served Population	Under-Served Population	Unserved Population	Total Population
ARIZONA	189,252	87,656	1,301	278,209
Cochise	9,814	12,450	0	22,264
Gila	0	4,370	0	4,370
Graham	3,099	706	1,301	5,106
Greenlee	4,131	0	0	4,131
La Paz	15,798	0	0	15,798
Maricopa	2,007	0	0	2,007
Pima	58,339	25,013	0	83,352
Pinal	41,055	7,048	0	48,103
Santa Cruz	23,149	1,800	0	24,949
Yuma	31,860	36,269	0	68,129
CALIFORNIA	36,544	9,725	0	46,269
Imperial	12,699	0	0	12,699
Riverside	21,439	8,400	0	29,839
San Diego	2,406	1,325	0	3,731
NEW MEXICO	12,292	144,585	531	157,408
Catron	45	3,274	0	3,319
Doña Ana	8,961	64,054	0	73,015
Eddy	1,000	9,024	350	10,374
Grant	0	29,569	104	29,673
Hidalgo	0	3,822	0	3,822
Luna	1,196	17,888	3	19,087
Otero	1,090	8,434	74	9,598
Sierra	0	8,520	0	8,520
TEXAS	332,645	21,077	4,302	358,024
Cameron	45,121	530	28	45,679
El Paso	70,143	3,825	980	74,948
Hidalgo	129,897	769	60	130,726
Hudspeth	831	730	220	1,781
Jim Wells	0	775	0	775
Maverick	19,263	3,262	113	22,638
Pecos	3,825	0	0	3,825
Presidio	298	159	18	475
Starr	28,321	4,209	0	32,530
Val Verde	4,030	696	1,220	5,946
Webb	8,968	5,378	1,663	16,009
Willacy	4,394	0	0	4,394
Zapata	13,381	640	0	14,021
Zavala	4,173	104	0	4,277
TOTALS	570,733	263,043	6,134	839,910

TABLE 6: WASTEWATER SERVED
NUMBER OF COLONIAS

	Served	Under-served	Unserved	TOTAL
ARIZONA	51	45	8	104
Cochise	8	13	1	22
Gila	1	2	0	3
Graham	2	4	4	10
Greenlee	0	2	0	2
La Paz	3	0	0	3
Maricopa	1	0	1	2
Pima	11	5	0	16
Pinal	10	5	1	16
Santa Cruz	4	5	1	10
Yuma	11	9	0	20
CALIFORNIA	28	7	0	35
Imperial	15	1	0	16
Riverside	2	6	0	8
San Diego	11	0	0	11
NEW MEXICO	72	54	28	154
Catron	19	4	10	33
Doña Ana	15	17	5	37
Eddy	2	4	3	9
Grant	25	13	2	40
Hidalgo	5	3	2	10
Luna	3	4	2	9
Otero	3	8	4	15
Sierra	0	1	0	1
TEXAS	1,025	268	591	1,884
Cameron	51	22	103	176
El Paso	173	74	75	322
Hidalgo	526	71	326	923
Hudspeth	4	2	0	6
Jim Wells	0	4	0	4
Maverick	39	10	20	69
Pecos	12	0	0	12
Presidio	5	2	0	7
Starr	147	52	33	232
Val Verde	10	2	3	15
Webb	30	13	13	56
Willacy	8	0	8	16
Zapata	17	8	8	33
Zavala	3	8	2	13
TOTALS	1,176	374	627	2,177

TABLE 7: WASTEWATER SERVED
POPULATION IN COLONIAS

	Served Population	Under-Served Population	Unserved Population	Total Population
ARIZONA	226,268	49,547	2,394	278,209
Cochise	3,890	17,866	508	22,264
Gila	300	4,070	0	4,370
Graham	2,581	1,224	1,301	5,106
Greenlee	0	4,131	0	4,131
La Paz	15,798	0	0	15,798
Maricopa	1,922	0	85	2,007
Pima	72,686	10,666	0	83,352
Pinal	44,129	3,974	0	48,103
Santa Cruz	22,849	1,600	500	24,949
Yuma	62,113	6,016	0	68,129
CALIFORNIA	16,480	29,789	0	46,269
Imperial	12,579	120	0	12,699
Riverside	170	29,669	0	29,839
San Diego	3,731	0	0	3,731
NEW MEXICO	34,256	110,080	13,072	157,408
Catron	1,306	1,123	890	3,319
Doña Ana	21,065	47,057	4,893	73,015
Eddy	2,329	1,319	6,726	10,374
Grant	7,991	21,653	29	29,673
Hidalgo	544	3,011	267	3,822
Luna	613	18,471	3	19,087
Otero	408	8,926	264	9,598
Sierra	0	8,520	0	8,520
TEXAS	251,835	35,071	71,118	358,024
Cameron	30,538	1,287	13,854	45,679
El Paso	54,333	11,623	8,992	74,948
Hidalgo	88,425	8,606	33,695	130,726
Hudspeth	1,531	250	0	1,781
Jim Wells	0	775	0	775
Maverick	17,100	3,270	2,268	22,638
Pecos	3,825	0	0	3,825
Presidio	400	75	0	475
Starr	21,232	5,456	5,842	32,530
Val Verde	3,582	1,191	1,173	5,946
Webb	14,124	1,576	309	16,009
Willacy	4,242	0	152	4,394
Zapata	8,769	587	4,665	14,021
Zavala	3,734	375	168	4,277
TOTALS	528,839	224,487	86,584	839,910

COMMON BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Through the course of our data collection activities, including on-site interviews, the RCAP team documented a variety of existing and potential barriers to obtaining service. This is not an exhaustive list, but is illustrative of the most common barriers that continue to make it difficult for colonias to obtain adequate water and wastewater service.

UNWILLINGNESS OR INABILITY OF EXISTING UTILITIES TO PROVIDE SERVICE

Some utilities will not consider providing services to new customers or unserved areas because they fear that new debt service and/or necessary capital improvements to the physical plant will lead to substantial rate increases for their existing customers. In these cases, completing rate studies that will evaluate different financing and rate alternatives for financing capital improvements can be very helpful. Educating utility managers and decision-makers on the available alternatives is crucial in making important judgments regarding improvement projects.

In other cases, utilities may simply not be able to physically provide or extend services to unserved communities. Other prevalent and often complicated barriers preventing utilities from extending services to unserved areas include:

- No legal authority to serve the area.
- Inability to obtain water rights to serve new areas.
- Maximum capacities for source water, storage, transmission, and distribution may have already been reached.
- Affordable water purchase agreements cannot be negotiated.
- Utilities may already have serious water or wastewater compliance issues with state/federal regulators.
- Other legal and/or jurisdictional problems prevent the utility from providing new services.

When economically feasible projects will not or cannot be undertaken by existing utility providers, forming a new entity for providing services may be the only potential course of action.

PLANNING GRANTS

Prior to extending services into unserved or underserved colonias, planning activities and preliminary engineering studies must be completed. As many of the priority colonias identified in this report are small or isolated, high poverty settlements it is necessary to conduct studies to determine if providing services is economically feasible. A preliminary engineering report can provide accurate and current information on the cost of providing these services. While USDA Rural Development has a program that meets this need, Special Evaluation Assistance for Rural Communities and Households (SEARCH), additional funding would need to be directed to this area to meet the potential demand for numerous such studies over the four state area.

TABLE 8: TWENTY-FIVE COLONIAS WITH GREATEST NEED BASED ON LEVEL OF SERVICE AND HEALTH RISKS

Each colonia was given a score out of 50 possible points. Up to ten points were assigned to each of five categories: priority score, level of drinking water service, level of wastewater service, public health (known drinking water risk or Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) violation), and known environmental risks (known wastewater risk or Clean Water Act (CWA) violation). Additional points were awarded for colonias where residents haul water and/or use outhouses. As a tie-breaker, colonias with the same score were ranked by population, largest to smallest.

COLONIA NAME	STATE	COUNTY
Village East	Texas	Webb
Tierra Buena #2	Texas	Webb
East Clint Estates	Texas	El Paso
Las Pilas Subd. #2	Texas	Webb
Las Pilas Subd. #1	Texas	Webb
Hillside Acres #1	Texas	Webb
Hillside Acres #2	Texas	Webb
East Gate Acres	Texas	Webb
Loma Linda Estates	Texas	Hudspeth
Hueco Mountain Estates #7	Texas	El Paso
Laura E. Mundy 237	Texas	El Paso
La Coma	Texas	Webb
Cochran Mobile Park	Texas	El Paso
Buena Suerte Estates	Texas	El Paso
Los Veteranos 83 Subd.	Texas	Webb
Butterfield City #4	Texas	El Paso
Hueco Mountain Estates #3	Texas	El Paso
Hueco Mountain Estates #4	Texas	El Paso
Hueco Mountain Estates #5	Texas	El Paso
Hueco Mountain Estates #6	Texas	El Paso
Hueco Mountain Estates #8	Texas	El Paso
Butterfield City #3	Texas	El Paso
Arrowhead Estates	Texas	El Paso
Paredes Partition	Texas	Cameron
Las Pampas	Texas	Presidio

FUNDING FOR UTILITY HOOKUPS

Even if utilities are able to finance projects to extend water mains or sewer collection lines into the colonias, there is still difficulty in getting residents to hook up to the lines. The cost of hooking up to existing systems is prohibitively high for many low-income colonias residents. These costs can include water service lines into the house, deposits and/or membership fees (the latter for non-profit water supply corporations), capital recovery fees, and even the necessity of adding on or making improvements to kitchens and bathrooms. Most state and federal funding sources do not cover these expenses and those programs that do are under-funded, in high demand, and typically require involvement from a knowledgeable technical assistance provider.

PLATTING AND EASEMENTS

Not all of the colonias are part of approved subdivision plats nor are there dedicated utility easements within all of the colonias. Going back into colonias to meet platting or other subdivision requirements and obtain needed easements is a costly and time consuming activity but one that is required prior to extending utility services under current state and local regulations. In addition, nearly all utility water and sewer service policies require the applicant to provide proof of ownership. Eliminating this barrier begins with platting the unserved colonia to establish boundaries, easements and ownership of the lots located within its footprint. Securing and recording a deed is critical to the success of planning the water and sewer service extensions. Some colonias residents are still purchasing their properties under the contract for deed process where there is no recognized ownership interest until the contract is fully paid. Technical assistance may be required to identify sources of funding assistance specific to these needs. This may be accomplished by identifying a stakeholder, such as a county or municipality, that is willing to sponsor a funding application or by providing support for and enlisting the services of non-profit organizations that can work with colonias residents and local authorities to remedy these particular development obstacles.

CERTIFICATED AREAS AND ANNEXATION

Over the last thirty years, most of the colonias have been incorporated into the certificated area of utilities or have been annexed by nearby municipalities. However, many of the high-needs colonias prioritized in this report have not been included in these areas. An obstacle therefore is present since utilities will be required to extend their certificated areas or municipalities must be willing to either annex these colonias or provide services within their extra-territorial jurisdictions. Annexation is often unpopular with colonias residents. Further, municipalities are typically required by state and local regulations to provide full municipal services within annexed areas within proscribed time periods. Oftentimes these services are not provided on a timely basis and the requirement to provide such services can dissuade potential annexations from proceeding. Municipalities must consider whether the addition of an increased tax base by annexation mitigates the costs to be incurred to complete the annexation and then provide municipal services. In Texas, if a municipality provides services outside its boundaries then the state has rate jurisdiction over those customers, an unwelcome incursion into what is considered a local matter. Municipalities must also consider whether the colonia is currently within the certificated area of another utility, even if no service is being provided by that other utility. Federally indebted rural water entities have protection from competition under Title 7, United States Code, Section 1926 (b).[4]

[4] *"Curtailment or limitation of service prohibited. The service provided or made available through any such association shall not be curtailed or limited by inclusion of the area served by such association within the boundaries of any municipal corporation or other public body, or by the granting of any private franchise for similar service within such area during the term of such loan; nor shall the happening of any such event be the basis of requiring such association to secure any franchise, license, or permit as a condition to continuing to serve the area served by the association at the time of the occurrence of such event."*

TABLE 9: TEN LARGEST HIGH-NEEDS COLONIAS
BY POPULATION

COLONIA NAME	STATE	COUNTY	POPULATION
Chaparral	New Mexico	Doña Ana	18,000
Unincorporated Riverside County	California	Riverside	8,400
San Ysidro	New Mexico	Doña Ana	3,960
Tornillo	Texas	El Paso	2,841
Pirtleville	Arizona	Cochise	1,550
Chula Vista 1-5	Texas	Maverick	1,329
Hurley, Town of	New Mexico	Grant	1,250
Old Picacho	New Mexico	Doña Ana	1,200
West Fabens	Texas	El Paso	1,200
Rockhound	New Mexico	Luna	1,196

This provision was intended to protect federally indebted systems to ensure that the federal debt would be repaid and to promote the development of rural water systems to make these services economically available to rural residents. While USDA Rural Development encourages that service issues be resolved through cooperative agreements, disputes may arise causing another potentially burdensome issue in providing services to colonias and their residences. In uncertificated areas, where many of the priority colonias are located, a utility would likely be required to obtain an extension of their service area. This process can be a time-consuming and challenging undertaking for a small utility.

LOCAL CAPACITY

While the concept of "capacity" can refer to a variety of development issues depending on the context of its use, for the purposes of this report, capacity refers to either (1) the ability of the colonia or community and its residents to undertake the process of providing water and wastewater services or (2) the ability of existing water utilities to extend or improve services such that colonias residents are able to receive these services in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

In colonias without any type of infrastructure, capacity has a very profound meaning: the ability to have access to safe drinking water or not. Many of the communities identified as a priority 1 and 2 do not have local capacity. Within the colonia, residents do not possess the technical, financial, and managerial capacity to plan for utility services, to obtain funding for their development, or to operate any type of infrastructure system once constructed. Even if the infrastructure is built, who is going to operate it? Collaboration with other communities or utilities often is not feasible due to the distance between communities. Many have no legal entity or any type of governance structure in place that could function as the fiscal agent for a project to be developed. Most counties along the border either do not have the authority and/or the inclination to provide utility services to these unincorporated areas.

For the larger utilities, both municipal and non-profit, capacity is usually not an issue. They are professionally managed and frequently have engineers, highly certified operators, and accountants on staff. However, capacity challenges are present in small communities served by existing utilities. These small utilities are typically governed by volunteer boards or councils and employ little more than an operator and an administrative staff. In this case, they are unable to plan for major improvements to serve colonias, are often financially challenged due to a low customer base, may be unaware of financing opportunities, and frequently find it difficult to operate more sophisticated treatment plants. Without dedicated technical assistance and training programs, these small systems will not be able to undertake the various activities necessary to bring first time services to colonias residents.

WATER RIGHTS AND WHOLESALE WATER CONTRACTS

Another issue that can complicate progress and meeting the Letter of Conditions (LOC) under RUS funded projects is water rights. Water rights in prior appropriation

states,[5] which includes all four border states, can significantly impact the time frame and the budget of a project. Both the availability of water rights and reporting requirements can affect project budgets and timeframes. In cases where small utilities have had water rights allocated but have failed to report to the state agencies as required, getting the utility back into compliance with the reporting requirements can take years. Determining existing water rights allocation and water rights status can be a lengthy process and it can impact the project timeframe as well as overall project cost. This situation is more common in small utilities without adequate staffing where meeting reporting requirements and reporting deadlines are often missed or overlooked. In some cases the water rights have been forfeited by the rights-holder due to the requirement that it be put to beneficial use. Often the utilities are unaware of this requirement until a project is under development, and it can significantly delay the project.

In cases where water rights are not owned by the entity, the acquisition of them can also be a barrier to advancing projects. Water rights are difficult to identify, obtain and fund. Costs for water rights, purchased or leased, can substantially increase the project cost. In addition to the cost, the amount of time required to determine the classification and priority of the water rights can be another barrier. States with fully functioning water accounting systems have all their water rights allocated but most have not been adjudicated. For projects involving water rights, the preferred status is to have adjudicated water rights. Adjudicating water rights is a long and costly process.

While water rights determine the ability of an entity to appropriate the use of raw water, in many cases small utilities purchase treated water for their customers from another utility, which requires the negotiation of a wholesale water purchase contract. In these cases funding agencies typically demand that a wholesale purchase contract be concluded prior to closing and those contracts must extend over the life of the loan. Accurately predicting future demand on the system and accounting for it in operating budgets is a challenge for small utilities who are locking themselves into long-term contracts to purchase specific quantities of water. Restrictions or unknowns regarding the future availability of firm water rights or continuing wholesale contracts can restrict plans for growth and future extensions into unserved colonias areas.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING AVAILABILITY

One concern that indirectly impacts the colonias is the lack of affordable housing in place in the target counties. Many colonia residents work in nearby cities and face long commutes to and from their jobs. The lack of affordable housing in the communities in which they work is a barrier to many low-income colonias residents who would move to live closer to work if they could afford to do so. Most of the cities in the target counties have adequate water and wastewater service, so increasing their stock of affordable housing and allowing colonias residents to relocate there would likely decrease the number of people living without access to safe drinking water and sanitary wastewater services.

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[5]*Under the prior appropriation doctrine, available water is allocated on a first-come, first-served basis to anyone who puts the water to beneficial use, regardless of whether they own land adjacent to the body of water.*

STATE AND COUNTY SUMMARIES

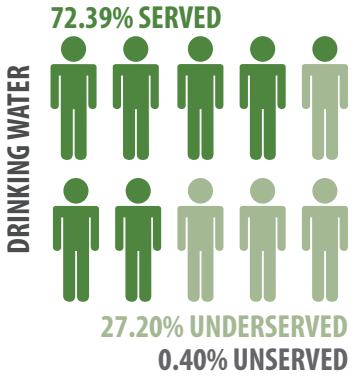
The following pages contain detailed overviews of the conditions in the colonias in each of the four border states, as well as in each of the target counties. County- and state-specific barriers, successes, and technical assistance needs are highlighted, along with priority rankings for each colonia. As with all of the information contained in the report, the data provide a snapshot in time of the conditions that exist in the colonias at the time of publication and are subject to change.

ARIZONA

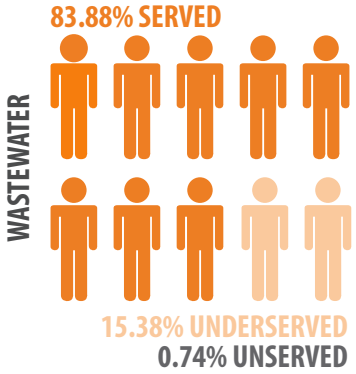
STATE SUMMARY

Many of the colonias in Arizona are intentionally remote, with fiercely independent residents who wish to keep themselves isolated and secluded. Many are "wildcat" subdivisions in which parcels of land were split into a few (typically 3-5) lots and developed without following the state's subdivision regulations and were subsequently sold to unsuspecting buyers. The subdivisions were frequently built without water or wastewater systems in place and are so remote that private wells and on-site wastewater treatment are the only realistic options for service. Unlike colonias in the other border states, many of Arizona's are incorporated cities and towns which often have substantially more managerial capacity than do homestead communities typical in other border states. Cities and unincorporated areas in Arizona that otherwise meet the definition of colonia can apply to the state Department of Housing to be certified as a colonia.

Typically, Arizona's colonias do have adequate access to drinking water through private wells and are using septic systems and/or cesspools for wastewater disposal. The geology of the area makes well drilling difficult and requires deep wells to maintain adequate quantities of water. Many of Arizona's colonias have been impacted by the extended recent drought, which places additional strain on groundwater resources. Elevated levels of naturally occurring fluoride, arsenic and uranium affect drinking water quality and can be expensive to remove.



Onsite wastewater systems in Arizona's colonias include both cesspools and septic systems. Most of the cesspools are in communities in the Copper Corridor area of the state. Cesspools are no longer allowed in the state, so if they fail and the property owners are unable to install an onsite septic system, the homes are no longer habitable. Of those colonias served by septic systems, most were built in the early 40s and 50s, so the septic systems in many cases failed years ago and often have structures built on top of them. In many of the state's colonias, the septic systems were never permitted; therefore, the operating conditions are unknown.



Each figure represents about 32,220 residents

Though there are no colonia-specific funding programs available in the state, there are many programs for which a colonia may qualify for assistance with financing water and wastewater infrastructure projects. They include: Community Development and Revitalization Program (Arizona Dept. of Housing), State Revolving Fund (Water Infrastructure Finance Authority of Arizona), Rural Economic Development Grants (Arizona Commerce Authority), Small Community Environmental Compliance Assistance (Arizona Dept. of Environmental Quality), and the Children's Environmental Health Program (ADEQ). However, the ability of colonias to access them is limited because there is often no legal entity to function as a fiscal agent unless the county takes on that responsibility. The funding agencies coordinate activities through the state's Rural Water Infrastructure Committee to help address needs in rural parts of the state, which includes the colonias.

	PRIORITY 1	PRIORITY 2	PRIORITY 3	PRIORITY 4	PRIORITY 5	TOTAL
ARIZONA	**2**	**27**	**25**	**45**	**5**	**104**
Cochise County	1	6	8	7	0	22
Gila County	0	0	2	1	0	3
Graham County	0	2	3	1	4	10
Greenlee County	0	0	0	2	0	2
La Paz County	0	0	1	2	0	3
Maricopa County	0	0	0	2	0	2
Pima County	0	6	3	7	0	16
Pinal County	0	2	4	9	1	16
Santa Cruz County	0	6	0	4	0	10
Yuma County	1	5	4	10	0	20

COCHISE COUNTY
ARIZONA

22
COLONIAS

22,264
COLONIA RESIDENTS

OVERVIEW

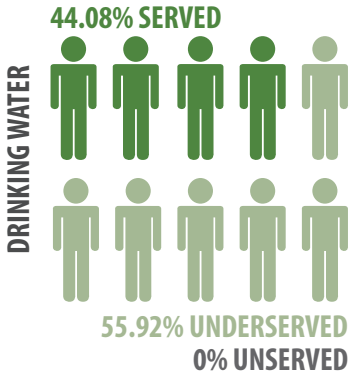
Cochise County is comprised largely of mining towns, a military base, tribal land, and vast amounts of federal- and state-owned land. Mining and agriculture are major economic drivers, both of which can impact water availability and water quality. The colonias in the county generally have water and wastewater service available, though it is not always adequate to meet the residents' needs. More than one-third of the county's colonias currently have a project underway to improve water or wastewater services, as indicated by their Priority 3 designation. After reviewing publicly available information, the RCAP team spoke with the county office, engineers from the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, and officials from the utilities serving colonias to obtain information on the county's colonias for this assessment.

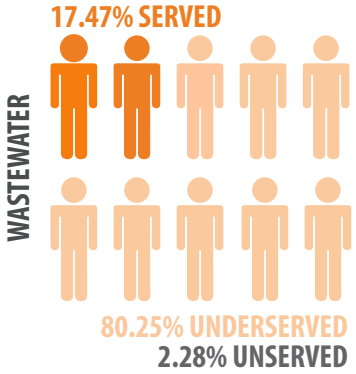
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Many parts of the county have high levels of fluoride, arsenic, and lead in the groundwater. Population in the county is sparse, and the large distances between towns makes regional utilities prohibitively expensive. Drought conditions pose continued threats to both the quantity and quality of water.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance is needed to support the county's strategic plan to address the impacts of arsenic in groundwater and to educate local officials about the requirements for available sources of funding for infrastructure development. Technical assistance providers should also continue to provide information about needs of the colonias to the Rural Water Infrastructure Committee.



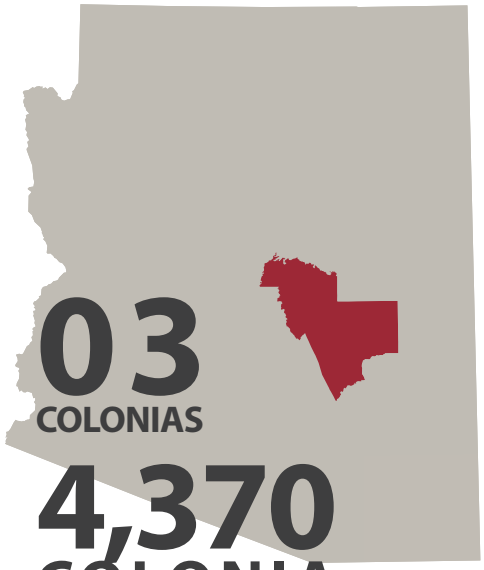


Each figure represents about 2,260 residents

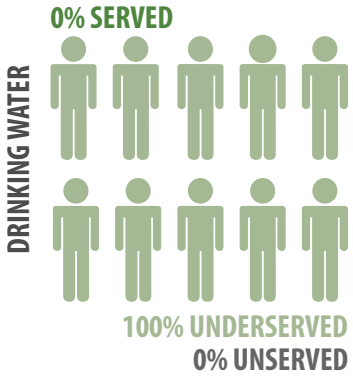
COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Winchester Heights	600	1
Naco	307	2
Palominas	213	2
Pirtleville	1,550	2
San Simon	300	2
Sierra Vista Estates	825	2
Whetstone	920	2
Bowie	376	3
Douglas Original Townsite - Census Tract 9	508	3
Pomerene Domestic Water	1,005	3
St David	2,020	3

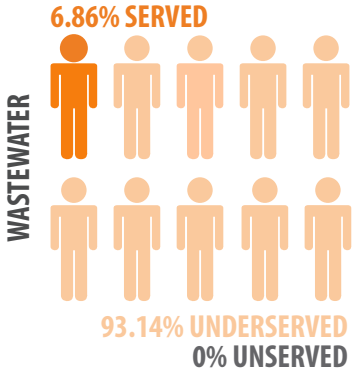
COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Sulger Subdivision	316	3
Sulphur Springs Valley	25	3
Tombstone	649	3
Willcox	3,757	3
Bakerville Neighborhood	179	4
Benson, City of	6,306	4
Fry Townsite	400	4
Lower Huachuca City	1,950	4
Patrick Dr. Valley View Neighborhood	0	4
Prickly Pear Cactus Neighborhood	8	4
Tintown Neighborhood	50	4

GILA COUNTY
ARIZONA



4,370
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 437 residents

OVERVIEW

Gila County contains the Tonto Apache Reservation and parts of the Fort Apache and San Carlos Reservations. There are six small towns in the county, along with a large number of unincorporated rural communities. Because the towns are older, many are still using cesspools. Two of the three colonias in the county receive their water from the City of Globe, and all three are served by on-site wastewater, though Tri-City Regional Sanitary District does have some failing cesspools that may pose a public health risk. After reviewing publicly available information, the RCAP team spoke with the county office, engineers from the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, and officials from the utilities serving colonias to obtain information on the county's colonias for this assessment.

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

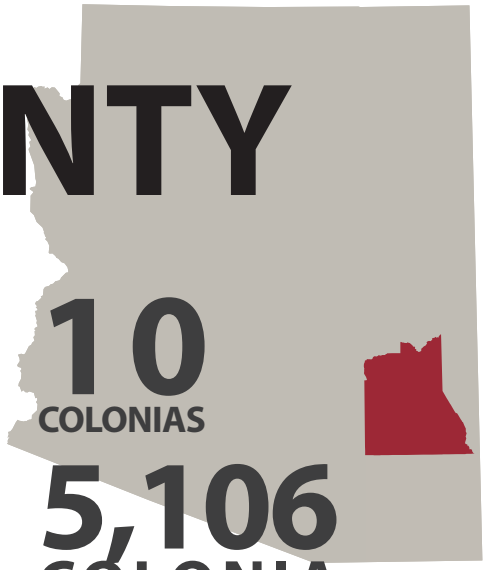
Some portions of the county land is federal, state and tribal land which is protected from development. The population of many parts of the county fluctuates seasonally, which places strain on the water and wastewater systems during busy months and leaves unused capacity during the off-season.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Project-specific assistance is needed to address persistent problems with failing septic systems and cesspools. Additional efforts are needed to educate local officials about the requirements for available sources of funding for needed improvements. Technical assistance providers should also continue to provide information about needs of the colonias to the Rural Water Infrastructure Committee.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Hayden, Town of	870	3
Tri-City Regional Sanitary District	3,200	3
Canyon Domestic Water ID	300	4

GRAHAM COUNTY
ARIZONA



OVERVIEW

Four out of the ten colonias in Graham County are basically empty, except for a few buildings. Three others have recently undergone upgrades or currently have a project underway. The remaining needs are predominantly in the two smallest, in terms of population, colonias, where the cost per connection of any infrastructure project is likely to be the highest. After reviewing publicly available information, the RCAP team spoke with the county office, engineers from the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, and officials from the utilities serving colonias to obtain information on the county's colonias for this assessment.

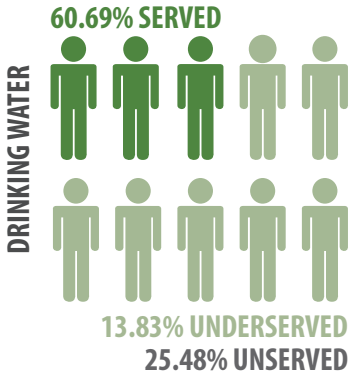
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

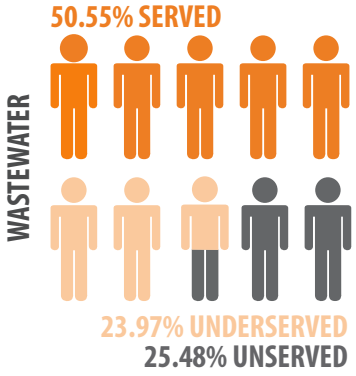
The sparseness of the population makes building large water and wastewater systems prohibitively expensive. Fluoride and arsenic are naturally occurring in groundwater in many parts of the county, which requires costly treatment processes to remove.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance is needed to support the county's efforts to develop a strategic plan to meet its water and wastewater infrastructure needs. Additional assistance to help utilities protect groundwater would have substantial public health benefits. Finally, training and assistance to help replace aging on-site wastewater systems will help prevent contamination of groundwater from leaky septic systems and cesspools.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Bryce/Eden	194	2
Klondike	12	2
Pima	2,387	3
San Jose	506	3
Solomon	426	3
Fort Thomas	280	4
Artesia	318	5
Bonita/Fort Grant	981	5
Lonestar	1	5
Sanchez	1	5





Each figure represents about 511 residents

GREENLEE COUNTY
ARIZONA

02
COLONIAS

4,131
COLONIA RESIDENTS

OVERVIEW

Greenlee County is the least populous in Arizona. 77% of the land in the county is owned by the federal government, 15% by the state, and only 8% is privately owned. The Greenlee County Planning Department is the regulatory authority for all land use and development related activities which occur on private property within the unincorporated areas of the county. Both of the colonias in the county have adequate drinking water service and have wastewater service available. After reviewing publicly available information, the RCAP team spoke with the county office, and engineers from the Border Environment Cooperation Commission to obtain information on the county's colonias for this assessment.

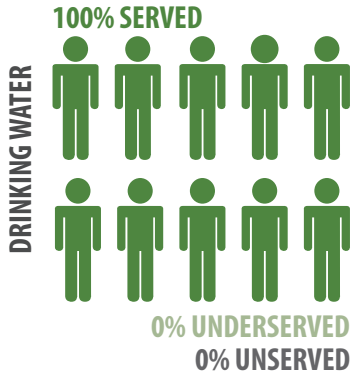
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

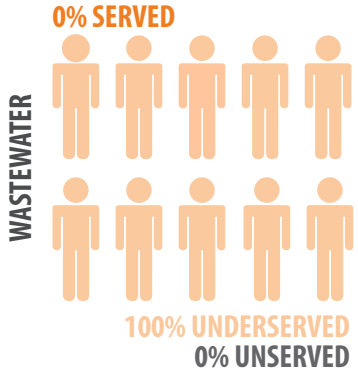
Fluoride is naturally occurring in many areas in the county. Persistent drought conditions have negatively impact both the quantity and quality of water in the county, and could pose a threat to the two colonias in the future.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance with addressing the current drought issues is the most pressing need in the county. Future needs will likely include project-specific assistance with planning and managing facilities development projects.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Clifton	3,783	4
Duncan	348	4





Each figure represents about 413 residents

LA PAZ COUNTY
ARIZONA

OVERVIEW

La Paz County is the second-least populous county in Arizona. The Colorado River Indian Reservation occupies a large portion of the county. The colonias in the county are generally well-served. After reviewing publicly available information, the RCAP team spoke with the county office, and engineers from the Border Environment Cooperation Commission to obtain information on the county's colonias for this assessment.

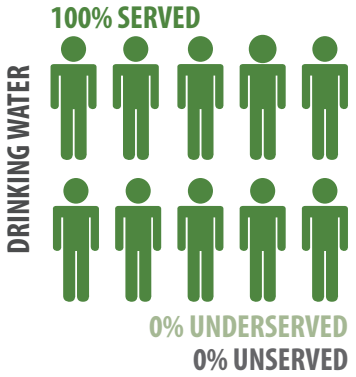
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

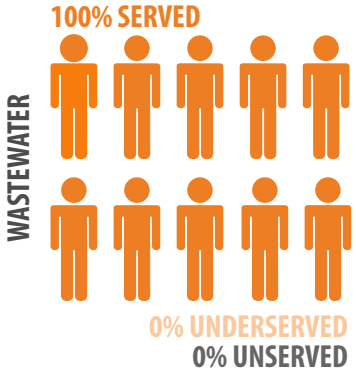
The population in much of the county fluctuates seasonally, which places strain on the water and wastewater systems during busy months and leaves unused capacity during the off-season. Less than 10% of the land is privately owned, which can create jurisdictional issues for major infrastructure projects.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

No current need for technical assistance has been identified, but project specific assistance may be of value in the future, particularly in working with the county on its strategic plan. Participation in a Native American Water Master Association may prove beneficial for tribal operators.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Colorado River Indian Tribe	9,201	3
Parker, Town of	3,073	4
Quartzsite, Town of	3,524	4





Each figure represents about 1,580 residents

MARICOPA COUNTY
ARIZONA

2,007
COLONIA RESIDENTS

OVERVIEW

Maricopa County is home to Phoenix, and is the most populous in the state. Both of the colonias in the county are served by public water systems and rely on on-site septic systems for wastewater service. After reviewing publicly available information, the RCAP team spoke with the county office and engineers from the Border Environment Cooperation Commission to obtain information on the county's colonias for this assessment.

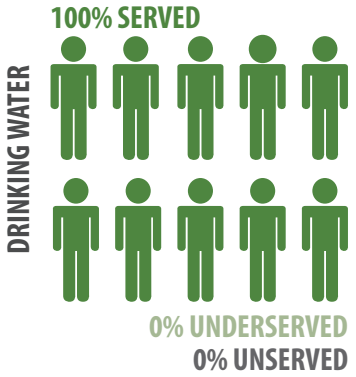
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

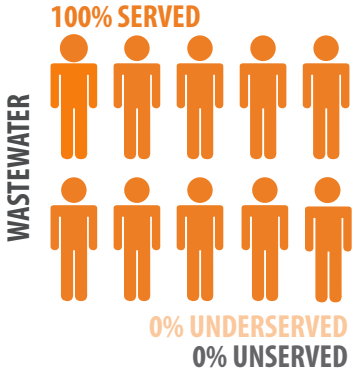
No barriers were identified because the water and wastewater needs of the designated colonias were met.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

No current need for technical assistance has been identified but project specific assistance may be of value in the future.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Gila Bend, Town of	1,922	4
Hopeville, Community of	85	4





Each figure represents about 201 residents

PIMA COUNTY
ARIZONA

OVERVIEW

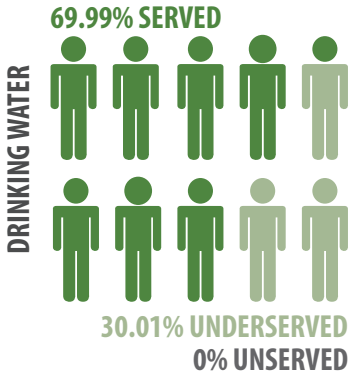
Pima County is home to the Tohono O'odham Reservation, numerous National Parks, Monuments, and Wildlife Refuges, and the city of Tucson. The county's Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for regulating water and wastewater systems. In general, the colonias in Pima County are served by public water systems, though most rely on on-site septic systems for wastewater treatment, which in some instances are aging and failing. After reviewing publicly available information, the RCAP team spoke with the Tohono O'odham Tribal Environmental Department, the county office, and engineers from the Border Environment Cooperation Commission to obtain information on the county's colonias for this assessment.

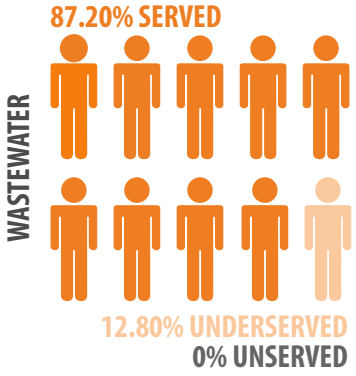
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

The patchwork of lands owned by the federal, state, and tribal governments can create jurisdictional issues for infrastructure projects. Persistent drought conditions threaten water quantity and water quality, especially for those colonias that are served by private wells. Affordability is a concern in some of the colonias in the county.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Training and classes for private well owners will have a big impact in alleviating health risks in those colonias still served by private wells. Participation in a Native American Water Master Association may prove beneficial for tribal operators.



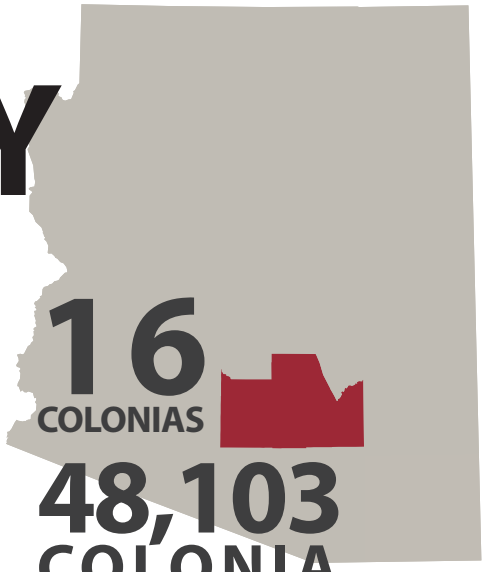


Each figure represents about 8,335 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Elephant Head, Community of	612	2
Littletown, Community of	896	2
Rancho Del Conejo	1,050	2
Red Hill Water Service	1,050	2
Rillito, Community of	100	2
Sierrita Mountain Water Co-op.	258	2
Marana Domestic Water ID	1,385	3
Old Nogales Highway	3,685	3

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Three Points, Community of	5,273	3
Ajo, Community of	3,705	4
Avra Water Co-op Service Area	7,650	4
Marana, Town of	7,773	4
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	3,315	4
Sahuarita, Town of	16,200	4
Tohono O'Odham Nation	30,000	4
Why Community	400	4

PINAL COUNTY
ARIZONA



OVERVIEW

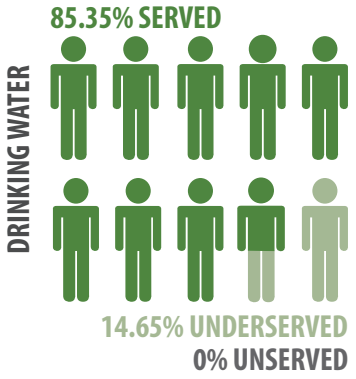
Pinal County is large and has significant resources to assist with infrastructure needs. The area consists of small towns with groundwater issues caused by mining operations in the county. Aging cesspools and septic systems are common. The colonias in the county are generally well served for drinking water and typically have either sewer service or adequate on-site septic systems. After reviewing publicly available information, the RCAP team spoke with the Tribal Environmental Departments for the tribes in the county, the county office, and engineers from the Border Environment Cooperation Commission to obtain information on the county's colonias for this assessment.

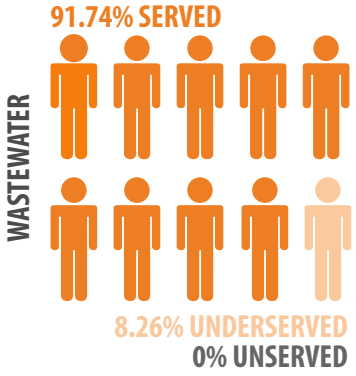
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

There are jurisdictional issues caused by the large amounts of federally, tribally, and state owned land in the county. The area is known as the "Copper Corridor" for its prolific mining operations, which can impact groundwater quality. Affordability concerns have hampered efforts to serve the high-needs colonias in the county. Distance between communities and proximity to larger towns with adequate services creates barriers.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Training on available funding options and assistance in building local capacity to access sources of funding is the needed. Participation in a Native American Water Master Association may prove beneficial for tribal operators.





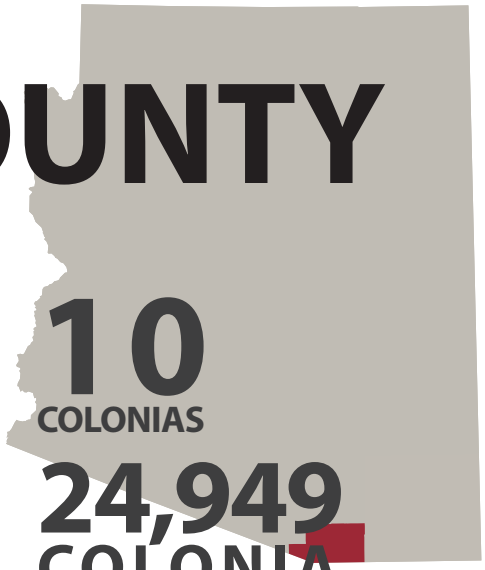
Each figure represents about 4,810 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Antelope Peak Domestic Water	112	2
Maricopa Mountain DWID	140	2
Desert Vista Sanitary District	320	3
Kearny, Town of	2,250	3
Saddleback Vista Subdivision	129	3
Thunderbird Farms DWID	1,600	3
Ak-Chin Indian Community	770	4
Coolidge, City of	11,887	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Eloy, City of	10,375	4
Gila River Indian Community	11,257	4
Maricopa, Community of	1,200	4
San Manuel	4,375	4
Seven Ranches	75	4
Superior, Town of	3,254	4
Villa Grande Domestic Water ID	359	4
Palo Verde Mountain	0	5

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

ARIZONA



OVERVIEW

The City of Nogales provides both water and wastewater service to most of the colonias in the county. The other colonias typically rely on unpermitted septic systems for wastewater and private wells for drinking water. After reviewing publicly available information, the RCAP team spoke with the county office, engineers from the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, and officials from the utilities serving colonias to obtain information on the county's colonias for this assessment,

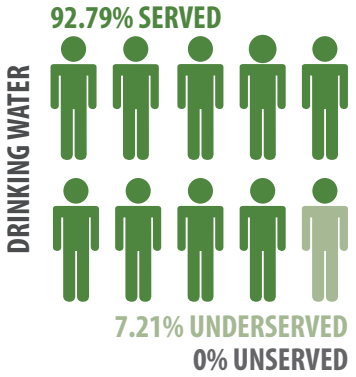
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

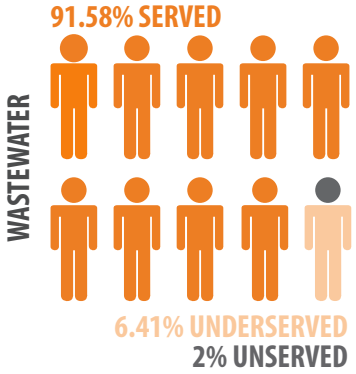
There are jurisdictional issues due to the large percentage of publicly owned lands. Affordability is a major concern, especially in the colonias outside of Nogales. Persistent drought conditions impact both the quality and quantity of water.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Training on available funding options and assistance in building local capacity to access sources of funding is the highest need in the county's colonias. Preparing and planning to mitigate drought impacts is another are where assistance would provide significant benefit.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Carmen	569	2
Chula Vista	500	2
Elgin	288	2
Firestone Gardens	50	2
Pete Kitchen	300	2
Tumacacori	393	2
Nogales - East Quadrant	7,333	4
Nogales - West Quadrant	7,333	4
Nogalitos Neighborhood	7,333	4
Patagonia	850	4





Each figure represents about 2,295 residents

YUMA COUNTY
ARIZONA

OVERVIEW

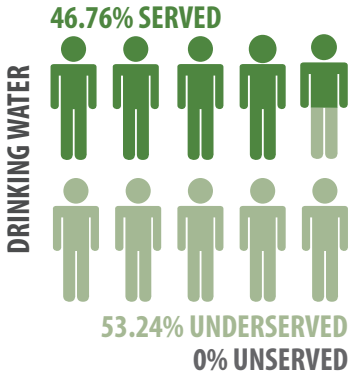
The county has vast resources and has worked hard to improve colonia areas through regionalization and funding. Most colonias in the county are served with public water systems, though a few still use private wells. About half are served by public sewer systems, and the rest rely on septic systems and/or cesspools. After reviewing publicly available information, the RCAP team spoke with the county office, engineers from the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, and officials from the utilities serving colonias to obtain information on the county's colonias for this assessment.

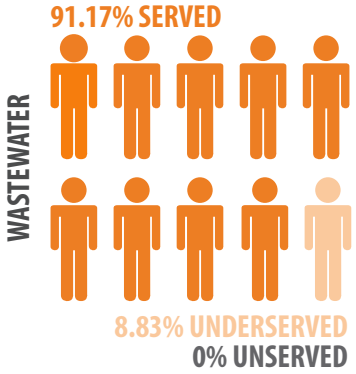
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

In many areas salt brines are now discharging to the land surface through improperly sealed abandoned boreholes, and the local water quality has been impacted. The largely agricultural economy of the county requires a lot of water, so obtaining sufficient quantities of water is always a challenge. Recent drought conditions exacerbate the challenges. In addition to aging septic systems and leaky cesspools, the county has had challenges with households avoiding septic pumping by disposing of wastewater into the canals that supply water for drinking and for agriculture.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Colonias in county require technical assistance to access sources of funding that are available. Preparing and planning to mitigate drought impacts is another high need, as is assistance with emergency response planning.





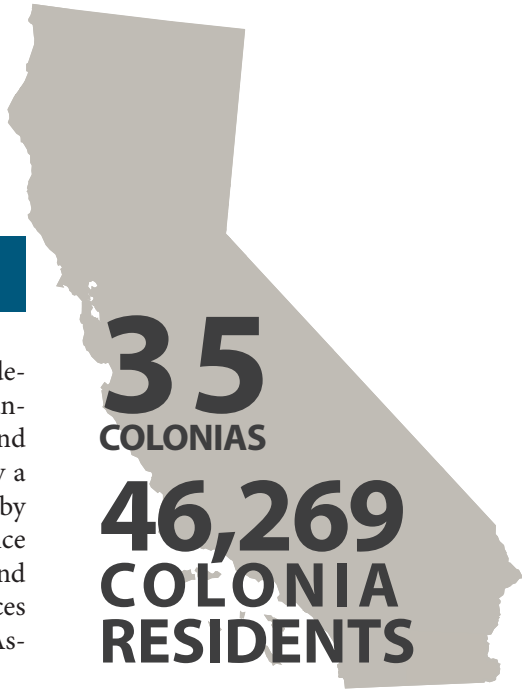
Each figure represents about 6,813 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Wall Lane	250	1
Drysdale	500	2
Gadsden	953	2
Padre Ranchitos	300	2
Smith Way - Somerton	0	2
Tacna	1,000	2
Dateland	1,000	3
Del Sur Subdivision	500	3
El Prado Estates	500	3
Somerton	14,228	3
Antelope Acres & Antelope Heights	250	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Avenue B & C Neighborhood	5,000	4
Cocopah Native American Reservation	1,025	4
Donovan Estates	1,000	4
Orange Grove Mobile Manor	800	4
Rancho Mesa Verde	500	4
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian	9357	4
San Luis, City of	27,800	4
Speese Addition	284	4
Wellton - Historic Townsite	2,882	4

CALIFORNIA

STATE SUMMARY

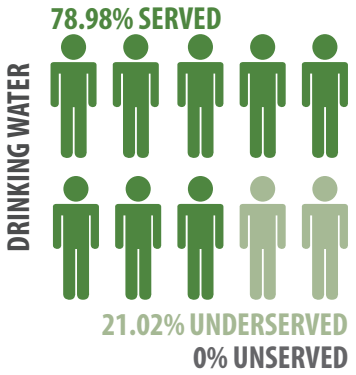


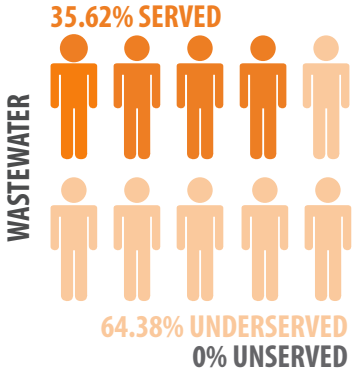
About 80% of the colonias in California consist of outlying rural communities or small developments adjacent to slightly larger incorporated areas. In Riverside and Imperial Counties, the colonias are generally connected to larger utilities in the area for both water and wastewater service. In San Diego County, water service for the colonias is overseen by a division of the County of San Diego. Roughly 20% are tribal colonias typically operated by small tribal water utilities on tribal land. These tribal colonias receive operator assistance and infrastructure funding from federal agencies such as EPA, Indian Health Services, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and can obtain additional training and share best practices with one another as part of the Southern California Native American Water Masters Association.

The one colonia in California which received a designation of Priority 1 is named "Unincorporated Riverside County" and represents a unique situation. As is detailed on the summary page for Riverside County, the colonia consists of roughly 200 mobile home parks that were built for farmworkers and lack adequate water, wastewater, electricity, and roads. Addressing the substandard conditions of the mobile home parks in Riverside County, whether designated as colonias or not, is the most pressing need in the target counties in California.

Recent drought conditions in the state have exacerbated problems with naturally-occurring arsenic in groundwater sources, which is an expensive health risk to remediate. Point-of-use treatment and other cost-effective strategies for arsenic removal may be the only affordable option for many colonias and mobile home parks. To ensure that children of school age in the colonias and mobile home parks have access to arsenic-free water, RCAC, the Western RCAP, is participating in the California Endowment's Agua4All campaign, which aims to add water bottle filling stations that deliver clean, treated drinking water to the cafeterias of schools in the Eastern Coachella Valley.

Though there are no colonia-specific funding programs available in the state, there are many programs for which a colonia may qualify for assistance with financing water and wastewater infrastructure projects. They include: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (application must be public body created under state law), Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, California Community Development Block Grant (county must submit on behalf of colonia), and Integrated Regional Water Management Programs (colonias may be able to get funds from their local IRWMPs). Recently passed Proposition 1 authorized $260 million for drinking water projects in disadvantaged communities and $260 million of wastewater treatment in small communities, which means additional resources may be available at present.

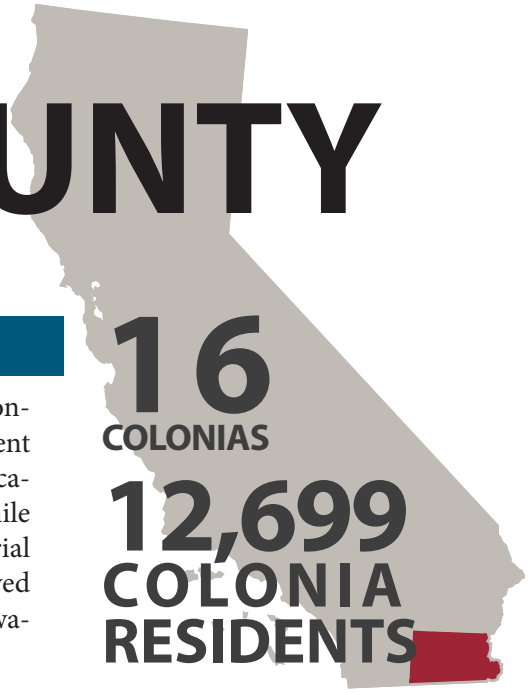




Each figure represents about 4,630 residents

	PRIORITY 1	PRIORITY 2	PRIORITY 3	PRIORITY 4	PRIORITY 5	TOTAL
CALIFORNIA	**1**	**0**	**1**	**33**	**0**	**35**
Imperial County	0	0	1	15	0	16
Riverside County	1	0	0	7	0	8
San Diego County	0	0	0	11	0	11

IMPERIAL COUNTY
CALIFORNIA



OVERVIEW

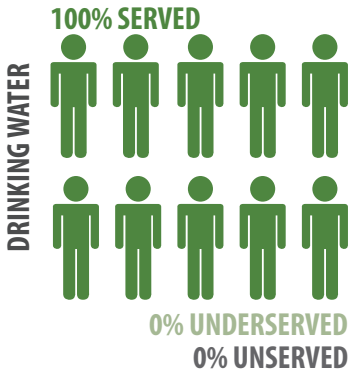
In 2013, the Imperial County Office of Community and Economic Development conducted a field survey of all colonias in the county using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. They identified housing, transportation, safety, education, and utility needs in each colonia, as well as water and wastewater needs. While many needs were found in the other areas studied, very few of the colonias in Imperial County are lacking in water and wastewater services. They are currently being served by larger water utility districts and generally have adequate septic systems or wastewater services provided by larger utilities.

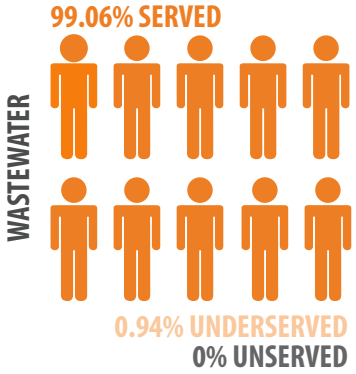
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

No barriers were identified because the water and wastewater needs of the designated colonias were met. However, the level of existing services may not be sufficient to support sustainable economic development.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

No current need for technical assistance has been identified, but project specific assistance may be of value in the future.

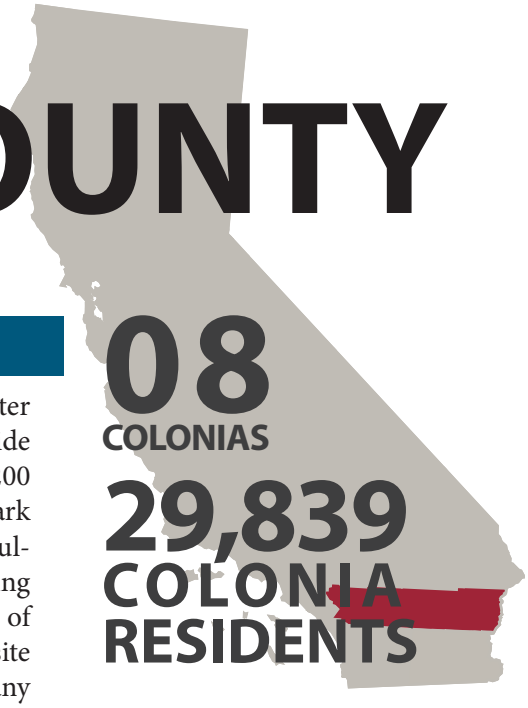




Each figure represents about 1,270 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Quechan Tribe	3,413	3
Bombay Beach	295	4
Brawley County Water District	120	4
C.N. Perry	60	4
El Dorado	200	4
Heber	4,275	4
Imperial East	100	4
Imperial South	100	4
Kloke Tract	40	4
Niland	1,006	4
Ocotillo	266	4
Palo Verde	171	4
Poe	107	4
Salton Sea Beach	422	4
Seeley	1,730	4
Winterhaven	394	4

RIVERSIDE COUNTY
CALIFORNIA



OVERVIEW

Most of the officially designated colonias in Riverside County have adequate water and wastewater services. However, the colonia known as 'Unincorporated Riverside County', represents a significant area of the County and contains approximately 200 Polanco Parks. The term 'Polanco Park' refers to a specific type of mobile home park designated by state legislature in an attempt to provide low-cost housing for agriculture workers. These communities are not connected to public water systems, meaning that the residents are likely drinking groundwater which is high in arsenic. None of the Polanco Parks are connected to public sewer systems, and in most cases, the on-site septic systems are unpermitted, poorly designed, and inadequate. Additionally, many of the Polanco Parks still have dirt roads and substandard electrical service.

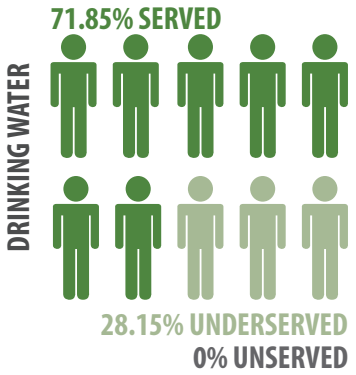
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

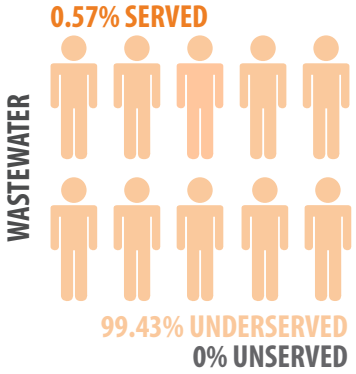
There are many mobile-home parks/communities that are not able to receive funding targeted for colonias due to their non-designation as colonias. However, these areas desperately need water system and wastewater system infrastructure improvements.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The primary focus of technical assistance in Riverside County should be to build local capacity to apply for and obtain funding for necessary infrastructure upgrades. Long-term, onsite assistance is needed to build community trust, identify local stakeholders, and garner public support for the upgrades. Without community buy-in, there is little chance of success. Further assistance is needed to prepare and train community leaders to manage the construction, operation, and maintenance of the water and wastewater systems in a sustainable way. Finally, project-specific assistance will be needed to address the unique challenges facing the various Polanco Parks.

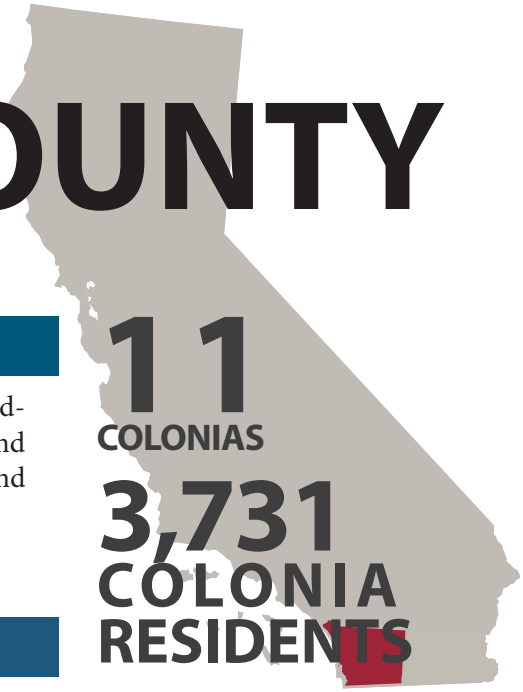
COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Unincorporated Riverside County	8,400	1
Coachella Valley	3,000	4
Mecca	8,577	4
Oasis	5,000	4
Ripley	692	4
Santa Rosa Band of Cahulla Indians	70	4
Thermal	4,000	4
Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indian Tribe	100	4





Each figure represents about 2,980 residents

SAN DIEGO COUNTY
CALIFORNIA



OVERVIEW

In San Diego County, small rural utilities are managed at the county level, including non-tribal colonias, and therefore, these communities have adequate water and wastewater services. The tribal colonias in the county also have adequate water and wastewater services.

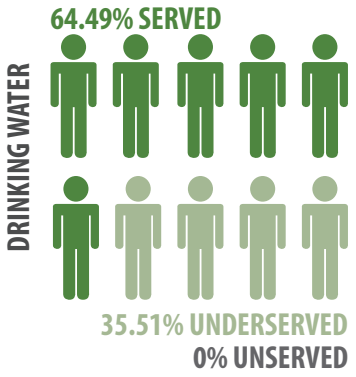
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

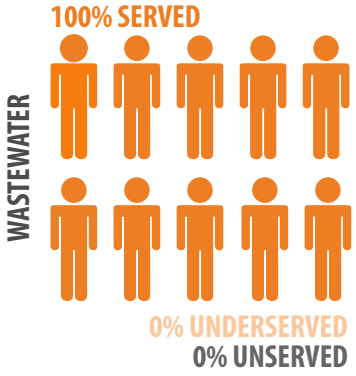
No barriers were identified because the water and wastewater needs of the designated colonias were met. However, the level of existing services may not be sufficient to support sustainable economic development

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

No current need for technical assistance has been identified but project specific assistance may be of value in the future.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Campo	458	4
Campo Kumeyaay Nation	165	4
Guatay	100	4
Jacumba	230	4
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	473	4
La Posta Band of Missian Indians	70	4
Lake Morena	420	4
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians	60	4
San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians	1,325	4
Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians	370	4
Tecate	60	4





Each figure represents about 370 residents

NEW MEXICO

STATE SUMMARY

Over the past 25 years, conditions in New Mexico's colonias have greatly improved in the counties where county government has been involved in the planning and development of water and wastewater infrastructure projects. The counties have been able to secure funds, mostly grants, to develop water and wastewater infrastructure projects and have been so successful in some cases that living conditions have improved to the point where they no longer meet the definition of "colonia." In other places, however, conditions are the same as they were in 1989.

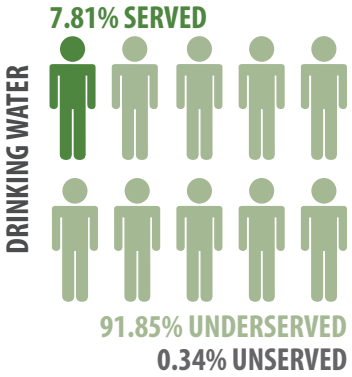
In the areas where little improvement has been made, private wells are the primary source of drinking water. In most cases, the conditions of the wells are unknown and some are located in close proximity to septic systems and/or discharge fields, which poses a public health risk. Many of these communities have been impacted recently by the extended drought. With a dropping water table, residents must deepen their wells or haul water from nearby sources. In addition to quantity issues, water quality is impacted by high levels of naturally-occurring fluoride, arsenic, and uranium, which is made worse by the persistent drought conditions.

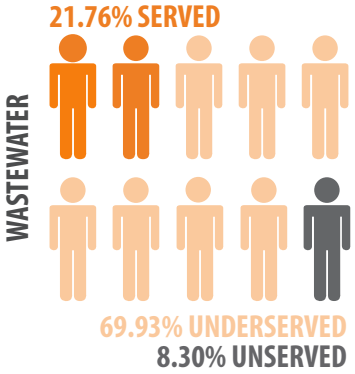
Most of New Mexico's colonias are served by onsite wastewater systems. Many of the septic systems in the colonias are unpermitted, so their condition is unknown. This is particularly true in the very remote areas of the eight counties where cesspools and open discharge are common practices. There is a public health risk in areas where the water table is shallow and there are large concentrations of unpermitted septic systems, which may contaminate groundwater sources.

Of note, in some cases the colonias, particularly the remote, unincorporated ones, are not part of any entity's records. Many of the counties therefore have not included the colonias in their planning and there is little information available about the demographics and infrastructure needs in the colonias. New Mexico has a number of state-level funding sources for colonias to finance infrastructure improvements, including: Rural Infrastructure Program (New Mexico Environment Dept.), Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (New Mexico Finance Authority), Clean Water State Revolving Fund (NMFA), Water Trust Board Fund (NMFA), Public Project Revolving Fund (NMFA), Local Government Planning Fund (NMFA), Colonias Infrastructure Fund (NMFA), and Community Development Block Grants (New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration). However, the ability of colonias to access them is limited because there is often no legal entity to function as a fiscal agent unless the county takes on that responsibility.

154
COLONIAS

157,408
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 15,741 residents

	PRIORITY 1	PRIORITY 2	PRIORITY 3	PRIORITY 4	PRIORITY 5	TOTAL
NEW MEXICO	**18**	**63**	**6**	**56**	**11**	**154**
Catron County	3	19	0	5	6	33
Doña Ana County	4	10	0	23	0	37
Eddy County	1	1	3	4	0	9
Grant County	4	22	0	12	2	40
Hidalgo County	6	1	0	3	0	10
Luna County	0	4	0	3	2	9
Otero County	0	6	3	5	1	15
Sierra County	0	0	0	1	0	1

CATRON COUNTY
NEW MEXICO

33
COLONIAS

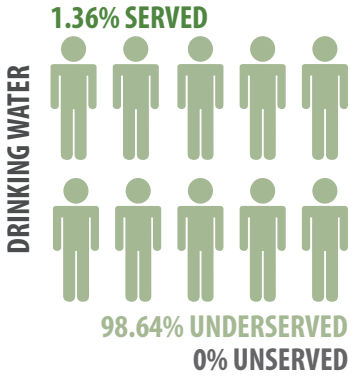
3,319
COLONIA RESIDENTS

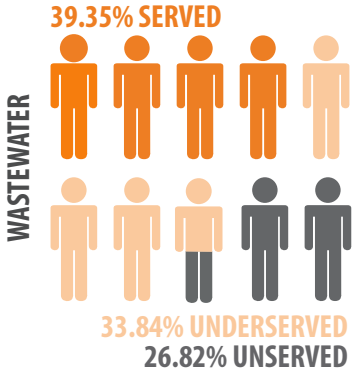
OVERVIEW

Catron County is the third least populated and the largest, geographically, county in the state of New Mexico. Catron County is home to a population of fewer than 4,000 residents in nearly 7,000 square miles. Due to the vastness of this county, communities are widely spread out. In 1998, the county commission voted to recognize 33 communities as colonias. The communities are scattered throughout this county with a small concentration around the Village of Reserve which is also the county seat. In order to learn about the water and wastewater infrastructure needs affecting the communities in this county RCAP worked with the county staff.

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

There are many barriers to service for colonia residents in this county but the main barrier is the lack of governing structures that would lead communities towards the development of infrastructure projects. Most of the communities are spread over vast areas, making infrastructure projects very expensive. Currently, with the exception of a few communities served by public water systems, most in the county are served by private wells, poorly constructed septic systems, and in some cases cesspools. There is very limited technical, financial, and managerial capacity within these communities to support infrastructure growth. There is very little information regarding the quality of the drinking water but during the assessment process, residents expressed concerns regarding the water levels dropping. Wells in this area are deeper than most other places in the state, in some cases exceeding 1,000 feet, making it expensive to pump water and sometimes the production is very limited. Natural occurring contaminants such as arsenic and uranium have been detected in water systems where data is available. In some cases, community residents haul their water from unregulated sources, unaware of the quality.





Each figure represents about 332 residents

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance is necessary to develop community capacity to assist in the development of infrastructure projects that would improve the residents' current living conditions. Assistance is also needed to procure professional engineering services, help to form legal structures, and to manage and operate their utility systems, which would also help these communities grow economic development opportunities leading to long term sustainability.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Escudilla Bonita	231	1
Glenwood	597	1
Rancho Grande	187	1
Alma	80	2
Apache Creek	200	2
Beaverhead	15	2
Cruzville	76	2

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Datil	50	2
Five Bar Ranch	75	2
Horse Peek Ranch	150	2
Horse Springs	90	2
Lost Cabin	14	2
Lower Frisco	60	2
Luna	121	2

CATRON COUNTY

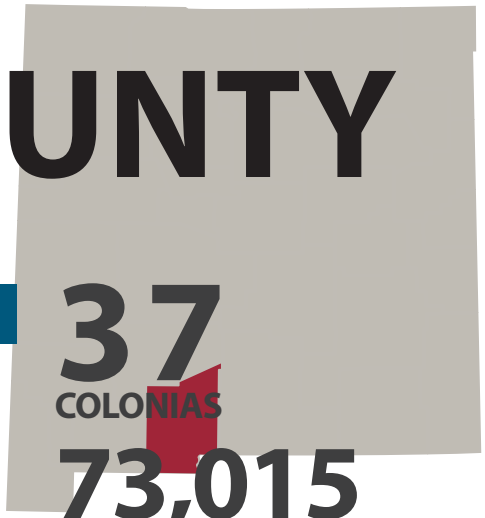
NEW MEXICO, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Middle Frisco	88	2
Mogollon	15	2
Old Thomas Place	6	2
Pie Town	32	2
Pleasanton	90	2
The Homestead	75	2
The Last Frontier	24	2
Willow Creek	45	2
Aragon	45	4
Pueblo Largo	3	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Quemado	250	4
Quemado Lake Estates	100	4
Reserve	600	4
Apache Park	0	5
El Caso Ranch	0	5
Omega	0	5
TeePee Ranch	0	5
The Rivers	0	5
Top of the World	0	5

DOÑA ANA COUNTY

NEW MEXICO



OVERVIEW

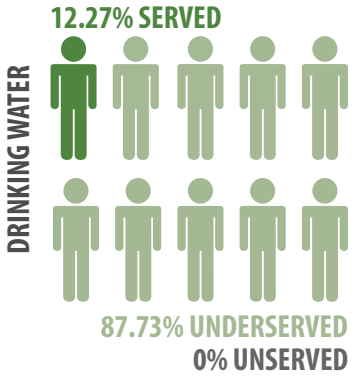
The county is the second most populated county in the state. Since the early 1990s, Doña Ana County Commission has designated 37 communities as colonias. There is a large concentration of colonias along the New Mexico-Texas state line. Fewer than 10% of the colonias within the county boundaries are incorporated. The majority have either a Mutual Domestic Water Consumer Associations (MDWCA) or other forms of public water system structures which also serve as the only form of local government. RCAP staff worked, individually, with these entities to learn about their water and wastewater infrastructure needs. From 2000 to 2010, Doña Ana County reported a population growth of 19.7% with 27.8% of the population living in poverty.

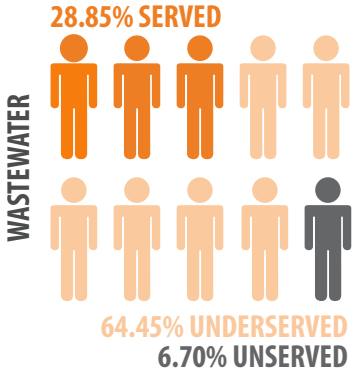
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Most of the colonias in Doña Ana County have the managerial capacity to operate and manage infrastructure projects. It is one of the few counties in the state that has been able to secure millions of dollars worth of funding from USDA and EPA over the years to improve its infrastructure, mostly drinking water. The communities in this county, in most cases, are well organized and well managed. Some of the entities have no debt capacity, and require development of their financial capacity.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Financial technical assistance should continue to be provided. Focus should be made on developing the capacity to minimize reliance on grant funds whenever possible.





Each figure represents about 7,302 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Chaparral	18,000	1
Fairacres	861	1
La Union	942	1
San Ysidro	3,960	1
Butterfield Park	1,059	2
Cattleland Subdivision	565	2
El Milagro	165	2
Fort Selden	1,082	2
Garfield	417	2
Hill	620	2
Old Picacho	1,200	2
Rodey	310	2
Salem	1,135	2
San Miguel	1,142	2
Anthony	7,904	4
Berino	2,500	4
Brazito	485	4
Chamberino	620	4
Del Cerro	1,269	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Dona Ana	500	4
Joy Drive Subdivision	651	4
La Mesa	980	4
Las Palmeras	917	4
Leasburg	903	4
Mesquite	4,153	4
Montana Vista	1,514	4
Moongate	2,351	4
Mountain View	236	4
Organ	409	4
Placitas	329	4

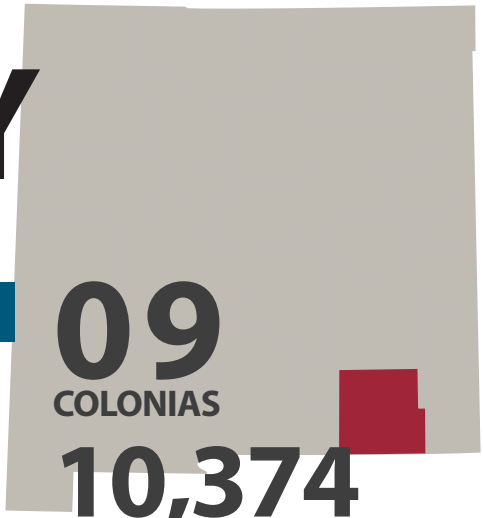
DOÑA ANA COUNTY

NEW MEXICO, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Radium Springs	158	4
Rincon	550	4
San Pablo	570	4
Sunland Park	12,565	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Tortugas	938	4
Vado	610	4
Winterhaven	445	4

EDDY COUNTY
NEW MEXICO



09
COLONIAS

10,374
COLONIA RESIDENTS

OVERVIEW

Eddy County has a population of over 55,000 permanent residents. During the 2010 census Eddy County reported a poverty level of 17.1%. The county's main industry, oil and gas, has been growing in recent years creating additional demand on existing water and wastewater infrastructure and employing considerable numbers of transient workers. Most of the colonias have been impacted by the increase in demand for water and wastewater services. In cases where the communities cannot support the demand, a significant increase in illegal water and wastewater connections has been reported. As part of information gathering process for this project, RCAP spoke to the county staff and community residents to determine the needs of the communities. Based on the information gathered, it was determined that the existing water and wastewater infrastructure, where it exists, is fairly new and in good condition. However, there are some colonias that are lacking basic water and wastewater infrastructure.

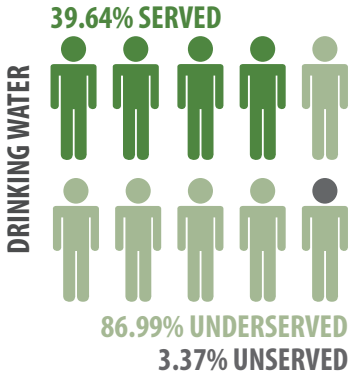
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

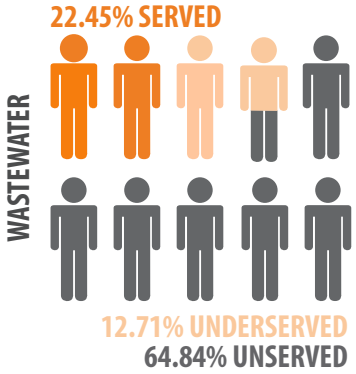
Existing infrastructure in the colonias is in good condition. However, the county does not have a land use plan or any other type of zoning plan that could prevent the proliferation of illegal squatting and colonia like type conditions. Most existing colonias have the capacity to address their infrastructure needs and the wherewithal to develop and manage projects. In the areas where capacity doesn't exist, nearby utilities are stepping in.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance is need to help secure funding, hire consultants, work with entities to manage the projects in cases where the colonias don't have the capacity, and assist the entities to become sustainable.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Standpipe Rd area	350	1
Malaga MDWCA	1,000	2
Livingston, Wheeler and Howard Rds	400	3
Otis MDWCA	5,800	3
Spenser Addition	367	3
Happy Valley Water Coop	526	4
Morningside	500	4
Village of Hope	102	4
Village of Loving	1,329	4





Each figure represents about 1,037 residents

GRANT COUNTY
NEW MEXICO

40
COLONIAS

29,673
COLONIA RESIDENTS

OVERVIEW

Grant County holds the most colonias. With 40 colonias, this county has one of the greatest infrastructure needs identified in Phase 2. Many of the colonia communities are relatively large in population, but lack basic water and/or wastewater infrastructure services. One of the main industries in the county is mining. The mining industry owns a substantial amount of land and water rights. Some public water systems in the area are concerned about the impact of mining activity on drinking water. Another area of concern is the high concentration of septic systems and private wells in some of the colonias. The extended drought has affected several areas and entire communities have gone without water in the last few years.

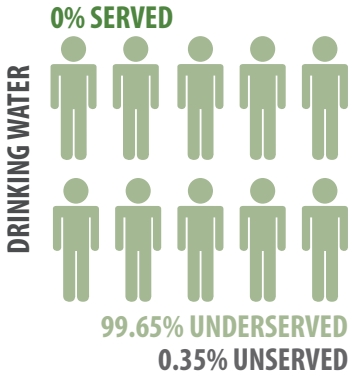
Most of the information used to compile this county report was obtained from the Southwest Council of Government, the New Mexico Environment Department, the Grant County Planning Department and the individual communities.

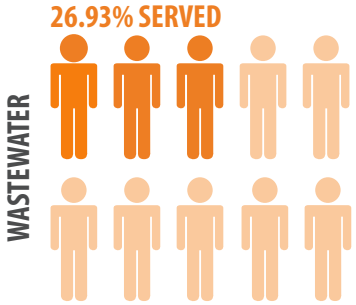
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

The lack of organized structures that could function as fiscal agents to apply and receive funds is one of the main reasons these communities continue to struggle. The areas where infrastructure is needed are substantial in size and the topography is mountainous, making infrastructure projects costly and, in some cases, not financially feasible for some of these poverty stricken communities.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance is needed to establish organized entities to be the fiscal agents for the projects. Additionally, assistance is needed to help the communities build the capacity to operate and maintain the infrastructure projects that are developed.





Each figure represents about 2,967 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Cliff	293	1
Gila	314	1
Hanover	185	1
Santa Rita	75	1
Bear Mountain	27	2
Buckhorn	200	2
Dwyer	67	2
Faywood	102	2
Fierro	16	2
Gila Hot Springs	22	2
Hatchita	58	2
Hurley, Town of	1,250	2
Lake Roberts	79	2
Mangas	30	2
Mimbres	667	2

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Mule Creek	20	2
Redrock	45	2
Riverside	37	2
Rosedale	310	2
San Juan	91	2
San Lorenzo	98	2
Sherman	90	2
Trout Valley	25	2
Turnerville	46	2
White Signal	181	2
Whitewater	12	2

GRANT COUNTY

NEW MEXICO, continued

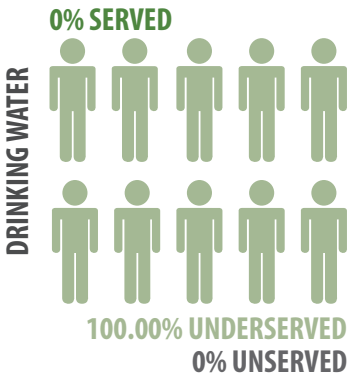
COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Arenas Valley	1,522	4
Bayard	2,591	4
Cottage San	426	4
Indian Hills	273	4
Little Walnut	113	4
Mockingbird Hill	461	4
North Hurley	328	4

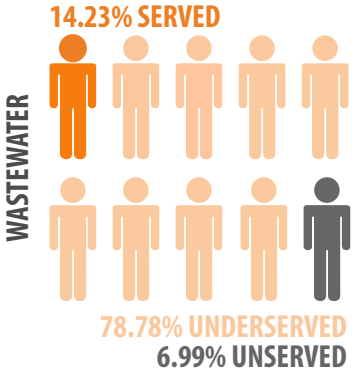
COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Pinos Altos	198	4
Santa Clara	2,694	4
Silver City	15,745	4
Tyrone	863	4
Vanadium	90	4
Carlisle	13	5
Separ	16	5

HIDALGO COUNTY
NEW MEXICO

10
COLONIAS

3,822
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 382 residents

OVERVIEW

With a diminishing population of 4,798, spreading over 3,446 square miles, Hidalgo County is rural in nature. Distances between communities are significant and water quality issues afflict most of them. Most of the public water systems within the county have fluoride levels in excess federal regulations. Uranium and arsenic also affect some of the water systems. All of the contaminants are naturally occurring, and, in some cases, are over the legal limit. However, there is no data available on the water quality for private wells, which are suspected to be the same quality as the public water systems. With the exception of the City of Lordsburg, all other entities are on septic systems or cesspools. Many of the septic systems are unpermitted and do not meet construction standards.

RCAP worked with the Southwest Council of Governments to gather information and tour the entire county. Local community leaders and community residents were also interviewed in an effort to learn about their community infrastructure needs.

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Due to low population and remoteness, in many cases the cost of providing treated drinking water will be excessive. In some cases, there are as many as 30 miles between colonias and towns, which makes partnering to share services difficult. Except for the City of Lordsburg and the Village of Virden, colonias in this county are lacking legal entities or governing structures that could apply for/receive funds to advance infrastructure projects. While the county could assume that role, traditionally they have not. The capital outlay cost and the operating cost for treatment systems is a concern for the residents of these communities, but so is their health and the health implications of long term exposure to these contaminants.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance is needed to organize legal entities and form public water utilities. Additional help is needed to hire professional services, secure funding, work with the communities to develop and manage their water and wastewater projects, and develop the capacity of the utility to become sustainable and to stay in compliance.

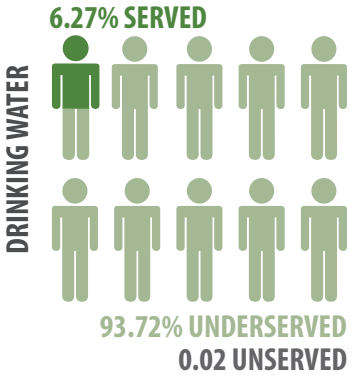
COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Animas	140	1
Cotton City	127	1
El Sol	34	1
Glen Acres	237	1
McCants	32	1

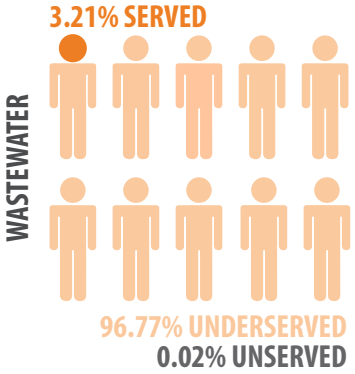
COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Windmill	95	1
Shady Grove	7	2
Lordsburg, City of	2,927	4
Rodeo	77	4
Virden, Village of	146	4

LUNA COUNTY
NEW MEXICO

09
COLONIAS

19,087
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 1,909 residents

OVERVIEW

Luna County is home to just over 25,000 residents, many of whom live in colonias. In 2012, the poverty rate in Luna was reported at 33.4%. The 2010 Census reported that 59% of the county's population lives in the City of Deming, which is a metropolitan statistical area and the remaining 41% live in the rural areas of the county. The majority of the colonias are in close proximity to the City of Deming. However, most of them do not have city services.

With the exception of the City of Deming, the Village of Columbus, and Pecan Park, the county's colonias do not have any form of legally recognized structure. Therefore, the county has functioned as the fiscal agent in the last few years. The county has, through public process, prioritized the infrastructure needs and applied for funding. The challenge has been that most funding sources have a loan component and the county does not have the ability to absorb the debt. As grant funds run out, so does the county's ability to secure funds to improve infrastructure for these areas.

For the purpose of this project, RCAP worked with the county's engineer, the Council of Governments, and the New Mexico Environment Department to gather information regarding the infrastructure needs as well as the priorities.

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

The lack of local capacity in the colonia communities is one of the main barriers. In cases where the County, City or the Council of Governments can serve as the fiscal agent a colonia project, the need to assume a loan can create an impediment for the improvement of infrastructure projects. The absence of organized entities to develop, manage, and operate infrastructure projects is an issue that needs to be resolved for these communities to improve their living conditions.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance is need to help the county develop the capacity to operate utilities in colonia designated areas as a regional entity. Additional assistance is needed to help the City of Deming annex the areas in need of water and wastewater services or work with the communities themselves to develop the capacity needed to address their infrastructure needs.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Catfish Cove	22	2
Keeler Farm	320	2
Rockhound	1,196	2
Sunshine	511	2
City of Deming	14,855	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Columbus, Village of	2,100	4
Pecan Park	80	4
Bell School	3	5
Franklin Farms	0	5

OTERO COUNTY
NEW MEXICO

OVERVIEW

Otero County has a population of over 60,000 residents and is the third largest county, geographically, in the state. The City of Alamogordo is the only metropolitan area and the county seat. Seventy percent of the county's population lives in the City of Alamogordo and the rest in the rural parts of the county, many of which are designated colonias. Most of the colonias in this county have a community water system, but very few have wastewater systems. Some of the colonias in this county have historically relied on surface water as their source of drinking water, and, over the years, they have seen those sources dry up. Other communities have a single source of groundwater which is also vulnerable to the extended drought. In other cases, communities have no public services.

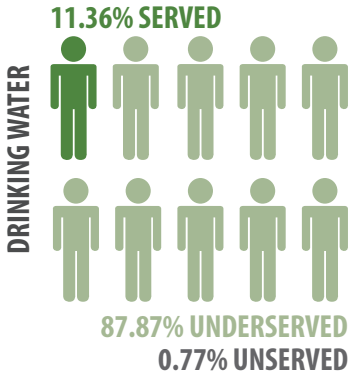
RCAP worked with the individual communities to learn about their needs and with Otero County staff to learn about the county's priorities.

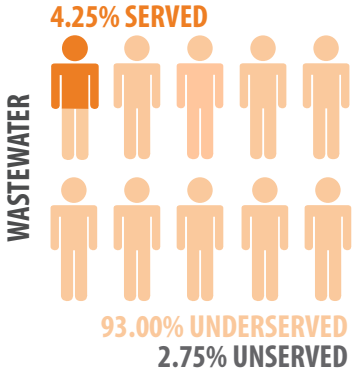
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

The communities in this county, in most cases, have the capacity to develop, manage and operate infrastructure projects and are proactive in doing it. Some of the entities are challenged in being able to access public funds due to the excessive funding and regulatory requirements.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

No current need for technical assistance has been identified, but project specific assistance may be of value in the future.





Each figure represents about 960 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Bent	119	2
Boles Acres	780	2
Dog Canyon	28	2
High Rolls	300	2
Mayhill	80	2
Twin Forks	1,090	2
La Luz	2,237	3
Orogrande	60	3
Pinon	100	3
Cloudcroft	1,475	4
Dungan	30	4
Timberon	350	4
Tularosa	2,840	4
Weed	35	4
Sacramento	74	5

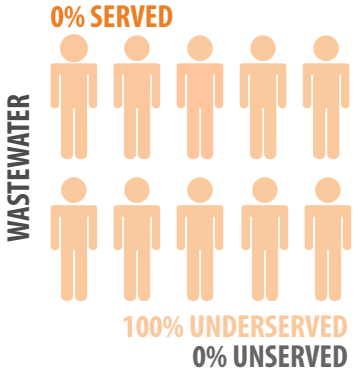
SIERRA COUNTY
NEW MEXICO

OVERVIEW

Sierra County is home to just over 11,000 residents but has only 1 colonia, City of Truth or Consequences. In 2014, Truth or Consequence received funding from USDA to improve and upgrade its wastewater infrastructure system, which dates back to the 1970's. The city is also in the process of securing funding to improve its water system. Since 2013, RCAP has been working with the city's staff on the development of the infrastructure projects and has a close working relationship with the city decision makers and staff.

01
COLONIAS

8,520
COLONIA RESIDENTS



Each figure represents about 2,260 residents

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

The only colonia listed in this county is has no barriers to access funds to provide services to its residents at present.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

No current need for technical assistance has been identified, but project specific assistance may be of value in the future.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Truth or Consequences	8,520	4

TEXAS

STATE SUMMARY

The RCAP team reviewed all of the colonias in 13 Texas counties targeted by USDA/EPA in the Phase I study, in addition to several colonias in Jim Wells County that were added due to active referrals from a county commissioner, and existing communities within that county which currently need project financing. Outside of the target counties, there are other counties with designated colonias within the 150 mile border region in Texas that are eligible for USDA 306(c) colonia funding, that have water and wastewater needs, and are recommended for future study.

The 1,254 mile Texas-Mexico border region is geographically expansive and diverse, ranging from the coastal plain of the Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV) region to the Chihuahua desert and mountains of the Big Bend and El Paso regions. Local colonia conditions are also complex and diverse, varying from outlying rural communities or small developments that surround metropolitan areas such as El Paso or the cities in the Lower Rio Grande Valley to extremely remote communities in some of the more sparsely populated western counties.

The utilities that provide or can potentially provide service to colonias range from major municipal providers (e.g., El Paso, Laredo, McAllen Brownsville or Harlingen), to large non-profit water supply corporations (WSC) in the LRGV (e.g., Military Highway, North Alamo, or East Rio Hondo) to much smaller municipalities or WSCs utilities typically constrained by limited staff and resources.

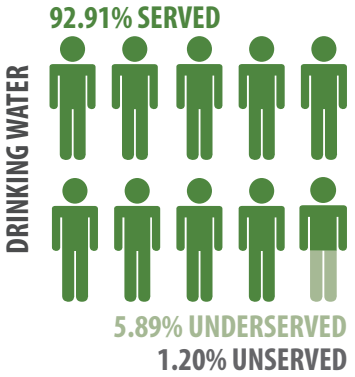
In Texas, the major funding sources for colonia water and wastewater infrastructure include: USDA Rural Development Colonia Funding, HUD CDBG funds administered by the Texas Department of Agriculture for colonia planning, construction or household connections, Texas Water Development Board state funds through the Economically Distressed Areas Program, and other sources of financial assistance through the EPA Border Environment Infrastructure Funds, North American Development Bank, and Border Environment Cooperation Commission.

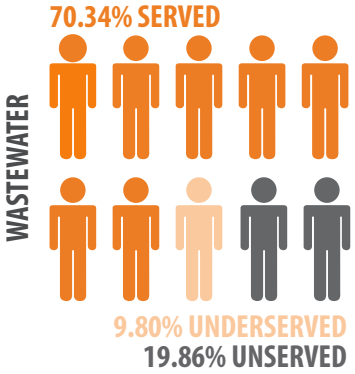
Prior to 2007 tracking the needs in the colonias and providing funding for infrastructure improvements was the responsibility of the Texas Water Development Board with the assis-

	PRIORITY 1	PRIORITY 2	PRIORITY 3	PRIORITY 4	PRIORITY 5	TOTAL
TEXAS	**109**	**384**	**123**	**1,226**	**42**	**1,884**
Cameron County	10	38	28	97	3	176
El Paso County	61	31	2	206	22	322
Hidalgo County	1	200	68	643	11	923
Hudspeth County	2	1	0	3	0	6
Jim Wells County	0	4	0	0	0	4
Maverick County	4	14	8	43	0	69
Pecos County	0	0	0	12	0	12
Presidio County	2	5	0	0	0	7
Starr County	1	67	8	156	0	232
Val Verde County	1	3	0	11	0	15
Webb County	26	8	0	16	6	56
Willacy County	0	0	0	16	0	16
Zapata County	1	5	9	18	0	33
Zavala County	0	8	0	5	0	13

1,884
COLONIAS

358,024
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 35,800 residents

TEXAS

STATE SUMMARY, continued

tance of other state agencies, including the Office of the Attorney General that created and maintained a comprehensive database on the colonias. Currently, the coordination of colonias activities has been delegated by the state legislature to the Texas Office of Secretary of State's Director of Colonia Initiatives who chairs the Colonia Interagency Infrastructure Work Group. This group meets quarterly to discuss and coordinate program services, and jointly fund projects across state and federal agencies. Colonia infrastructure funding discussed may include: water, sewer, drainage, road paving, housing, and flood control. Agencies that participate with a focus on water and sewer infrastructure include federal partners like USDA-RD, EPA, North American Development Bank and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, along with state partners like the Office of the Secretary of State, Department of Agriculture, Water Development Board, Commission on Environmental Quality, and the Colonia Initiatives Ombudspersons for Cameron, El Paso, Hidalgo, Nueces, Starr, and Webb Counties. These ombudspersons serve in their respective counties to actively seek resolution of water and sewer infrastructure issues in the colonias and greatly assisted this Phase II assessment. Other state agencies that may participate in the interagency workgroup and further participate in the quadrennial report to the Texas Legislature on "Tracking the Progress of State Funded Projects to Benefit Colonias" include the Office of the Attorney General, Department of Health and Human Services Commission, Department of State Health Services, Department of Housing and Community Affairs, Department of Transportation, and Texas A&M University's Colonia Program.

In general, most of the colonias water and wastewater needs in the state have been met over the past 20-25 years, but not all. Many of those areas with remaining needs are the most difficult to reach: isolated pockets of households, low numbers of residents with very low incomes, and a high cost per household to be served, or with other barriers to potential service. Completing a water or wastewater project in one area sometimes makes it more feasible to serve other previously unfeasible to serve colonias. Completing a first time drinking water project usually provides for a new focus on the need for wastewater management as well.

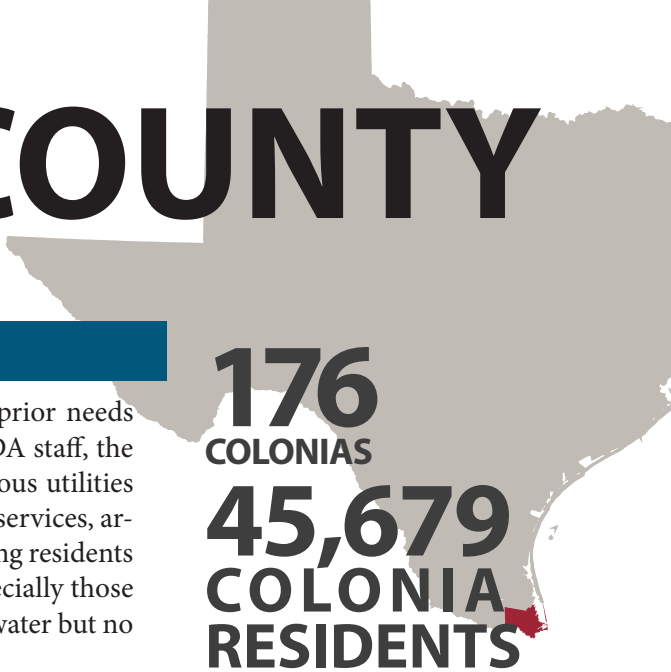
The most acute health concerns for drinking water are the communities in which residents are hauling water from a neighbor's private well, a nearby utility or town or sometimes a water take point provided by a county or other water supplier. While just a few communities were observed in Cameron or Hidalgo County with residents hauling water, some of the more sparsely populated counties with remote colonias such as Webb, El Paso, Hudspeth, and Presidio Counties had a significantly greater number of residents hauling water. Other health concerns include improperly constructed private wells in some colonias and a few public water systems serving colonias that are addressing water quality concerns such as excess arsenic or radionuclides.

The biggest concerns for wastewater include a few colonias where residents still use outhouses or pit privies. More commonly, colonias have either cesspools or septic tanks inadequately constructed or installed for lot size or soil conditions. County governments, under the state's Model Subdivision Rules and Onsite Sewage Facility Permitting and Inspection, provide good oversight of new systems, but many remote or older installations are questionable and there are concerns about public health and safety. In some parts of the LRGV, problems can arise from septic tanks on very small lots with unsuitable soil types and more regular rainfall. These areas remain saturated following rainfall events, which can lead to surfacing sewage. In most colonias, adequately sited and installed septic tanks provide adequate sewage service. Several colonias in Pecos County have used CDBG funds to fully replace almost all septic tanks for their residents.

Most of the larger public water providers serving populations in excess of 10,000 appear willing to serve currently unserved colonias but not at the expense of their current customer base. Clarity regarding the ability of the providers to access colonias funding programs would help both the providers and the funding agencies. Typically, staff for smaller utilities are consumed with the daily management and operations of the system. Both large and small utilities would likely benefit from project-specific technical assistance to extend service to the colonias.

Over the past few decades scores of Texas colonias have benefitted from federal, state and local investment of hundreds of millions of dollars for infrastructure improvements. There are a number of the colonias that were properly defined as colonias 15 - 25 years ago that have long since received adequate water and wastewater services. Despite requests from various sectors, the State of Texas has not created a mechanism to remove colonias from colonias designation lists. Some may still qualify as colonias due to either other road, housing, or drainage concerns, but in cases where conditions warrant, RCAP believes there should be a mechanism to un-designate colonias.

CAMERON COUNTY
TEXAS



OVERVIEW

RCAP Staff reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing efforts. Staff then met with USDA staff, the Texas SOS Colonia Ombudsperson, and with the management of numerous utilities and political subdivisions in Cameron County to discuss extent of current services, areas of greatest need, potential projects, and existing cost estimates for serving residents in areas with remaining needs. Many colonias have water and sewer, especially those within or near to the service areas of the larger utilities, while others have water but no sewer. There are some without potable water and public sewer.

176
COLONIAS

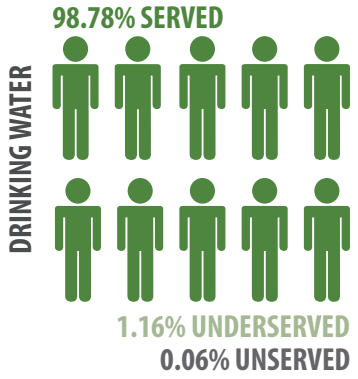
45,679
COLONIA RESIDENTS

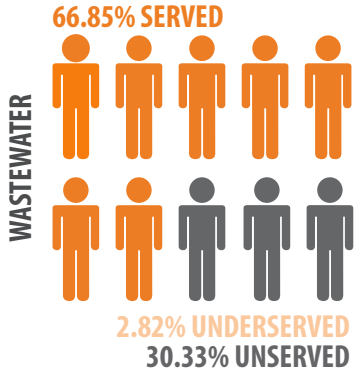
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Distance is a barrier in Cameron County with some residents living in small colonias far from water/sewer services, making a traditional project extremely expensive. In addition, there are too few connections for a stand-alone system and the groundwater is of questionable quality. In some cases, the nearest public utility may not have the capacity to serve the colonia and will need financial assistance to expand their plant and extend distribution/collection lines. Finally, some colonias are hesitant to agree to water or sewer service for fear of being compelled to be annexed to a city.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The county and existing service providers need assistance in considering alternative wastewater collection and treatment approaches or regionalized approaches to service delivery. Technical assistance is needed utility service providers to obtain funding for those colonias projects that are financially feasible. Financial, managerial, and technical support to water utilities is needed to maintain and extend services to the county's unserved and underserved colonias.





Each figure represents about 4,570 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Nogal St.	31	1
Paredes Partition	18	1
Santa Rosa #12	49	1
Santa Rosa #14	24	1
Santa Rosa #5	23	1
Santa Rosa #6	18	1
Santa Rosa #9	61	1
Santa Rosa Annex	14	1
Santa Rosa No. 13	28	1
South Ratliff Street	33	1
Alfredo Garza	61	2

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Angel Haven	14	2
Arroyo City Subdivision	102	2
Arroyo Gardens #2	7	2
Arroyo Gardens #4	12	2
Bonnaville Terrace	78	2
Channel Lots	21	2
Coulson	14	2
Del Mar Heights	129	2
East Fresnos	10	2
Expressway 83/77	68	2
Galpin	13	2

CAMERON COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Glenwood Acres	177	2
Gotwin Rd	5	2
Graham	96	2
Green Valley Farms	698	2
Gumesindo Galvan	4	2
Juan Gonzales	40	2
Laguna Escondida	7	2
Laguna Escondida Heights #2	82	2
Leisure Time Mobile Home Park	34	2
Leonar B. De Villarreal	8	2
Los Cuates	104	2
Lourdes Street	139	2
Norma Linda Road	6	2
North 30 Subdivision (Hoa	27	2
Orason Acres	31	2
Rangerville Center	18	2
Ratamosa	150	2
Santa Elena	150	2
Schwartz	15	2
South Fork Subdivision	9	2
Stardust	22	2
Tierra Bonita	94	2
Tierra Bonita #2	30	2
Tierra Bonita #3	22	2
Vicente Sandoval	5	2
XX Farms	82	2
21 Subdivision	18	3
Alto Real	75	3
B. R. Subdivision	10	3
Bixby	60	3
Boca Chica & Medford	3	3
Central Estates	111	3
Colonia Saenz	51	3
Coronado	132	3
De Anda Subd.	36	3
Dockberry Estates	75	3
FM 802-511	63	3
Harris Tract	146	3
Houston Road East	6	3
La Paloma	449	3
Las Flores	68	3
Laureles	760	3
Palmera Heights	377	3

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Paredes Estates	77	3
Praxedis Saldivar	214	3
Rangerville	39	3
Rice Tracts	1,435	3
Saldivar	184	3
Solis	210	3
Solis Road	13	3
Stewart	612	3
Travis & Vermillion	109	3
Travis Road	136	3
Villa del Sol	175	3
Alabama/Arkansas	533	4
Arroyo Alto	330	4
Arroyo Colorado Estates	1,013	4
Arroyo Gardens #1	98	4
Aurora Longoria	20	4
Barrington Heights	190	4
Barrios	68	4
Bautista	70	4
Betty Acres	64	4
Bishop	92	4
Bluetown	226	4
Bullis Addition	90	4
Cameron Park	7,583	4
Carricitos-Landrum	252	4
Casa Del Rey	649	4
Chula Vista	330	4
Cielito Lindo	133	4
Colonia Iglesia Antigua	83	4
Combes	2,592	4
Dakota Mobile Home Park	95	4
East Cantu Country Estates	20	4
East Cantu Road	48	4
East Stenger Street	54	4
Eggers	92	4
El Calabozo	10	4
El Camino Angosto	109	4
El Nogal	12	4
El Venadito	18	4
Encantada	35	4
Esparza Subd. #1	56	4
Esparza Subd. #2	204	4
Esquina	229	4

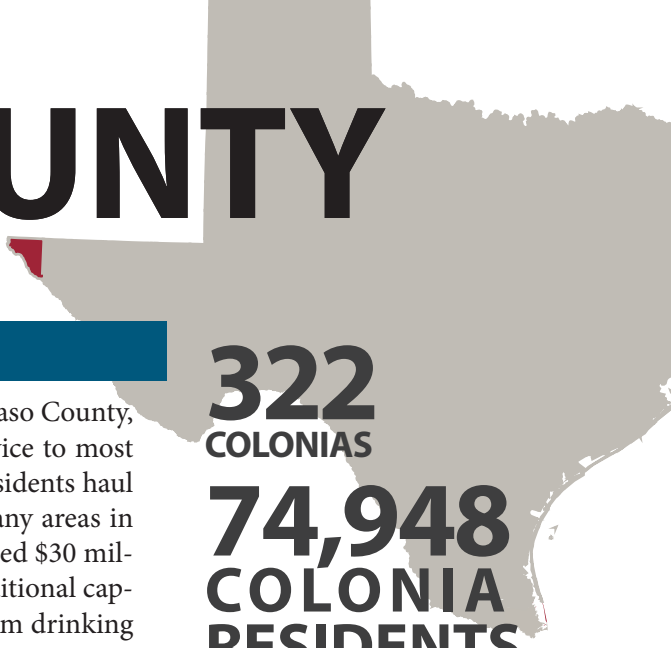
CAMERON COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Fred Adams	46	4
Gonzales	3	4
Grande Acres	139	4
Hacienda Gardens	269	4
Illinois Heights	27	4
Indian Lake	1,380	4
Ismael Montalvo Subd. #1	7	4
Ismael Montalvo Subd. #2	25	4
Jaime Lake	15	4
Jones Addition	75	4
Juarez	609	4
Kellers Corner	25	4
L&I	4	4
La Coma	78	4
La Feria Gardens	357	4
La Kinina	14	4
Lago	228	4
Lantana Acres	7	4
Las Palmas	1,334	4
Las Rusias	13	4
Las Yescas	167	4
Lasana	92	4
Lasana West	109	4
Leal	15	4
Longoria Townsite	86	4
Lopez	8	4
Los Cuates (south)	168	4
Los Indios	547	4
Los Nogales Estates	31	4
Los Ranchitos	451	4
Lozano	376	4
Nancy	48	4
North La Feria Village	137	4
O'Canas Family	12	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Olmito	2,016	4
Palacios Estates	7	4
Palmer	102	4
Pennsylvania Avenue	29	4
Primera	3,618	4
Rabb Road	3	4
Ranchito	779	4
Rancho Grande	20	4
Rangerville Estates	20	4
Reid Hope King	349	4
Robles Ranch	6	4
Rutherford-Harding Addition	3,158	4
San Pedro	837	4
San Vicente Estates	48	4
Santa Maria	806	4
Shoemaker Acres	52	4
Sierra Alto Mobile Home	3	4
South Point	56	4
Stardust South	57	4
Tatum Addition	9	4
Unknown (Oklahoma Avenue)	172	4
Valle Escondido	194	4
Valle Hermosa	115	4
Valle Verde	184	4
Villa Cavazos	63	4
Villa Nueva	1,282	4
Villa Pancho	370	4
West Addition	85	4
Windsong Village	241	4
Yost Road	116	4
Yznaga #1	45	4
Arroyo City Annex Subdivisio	1	5
Cisneros Estates	6	5
Yznaga #2	3	5

EL PASO COUNTY
TEXAS



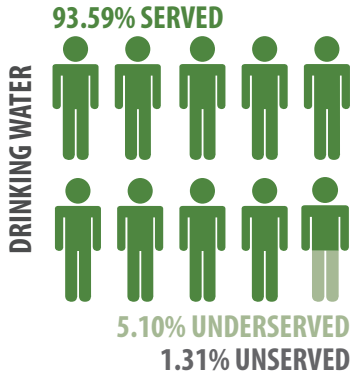
OVERVIEW

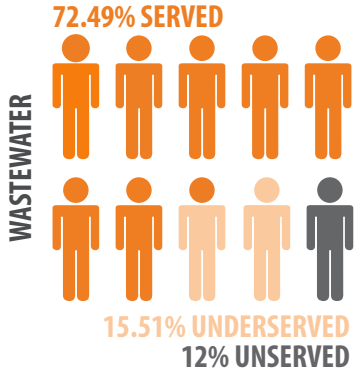
Extensive past infrastructure projects through El Paso Water Utilities, El Paso County, and the Lower Valley Water District have extended water and sewer service to most of the county's colonias. However, there are still several colonias where residents haul water or are using inadequate private groundwater sources, as well as many areas in need of wastewater service expansion like the Montana Vista area's proposed $30 million wastewater project. The Tornillo Water Improvement District has additional capital and service extension needs, including the need to remove arsenic from drinking water sources.

To obtain information on El Paso County's colonias, the RCAP team reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing. Team members then met with the USDA RD Area Director, Texas SOS Colonia Ombudsperson, and with the management of seven utilities in El Paso County to discuss the extent of current services, identify areas of greatest need, identify potential projects, and obtain any existing cost estimates for serving residents in high-needs colonias.

322
COLONIAS

74,948
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 7,495 residents

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Remoteness/isolation of high-needs colonias is a barrier to service as it greatly increases project cost. In addition, the population of high-needs colonias is small, resulting in high costs per connection. Obtaining adequate funding for large, regional projects such as Montana Vista is difficult. Some existing service providers that could feasibly extend service to high-needs colonias may not be aware of their eligibility for colonias or other rural-focused funding programs. Groundwater quality and quantity are often insufficient to meet drinking water needs for those colonias distant from existing serviceproviders.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Large existing service providers need assistance in evaluating their options for extending services to nearby colonias on a project by project basis. Small utilities require assistance with long-term capital planning, project development, and funding applications. Existing suppliers need assistance in extending certificated areas in order to serve new areas. Coordinatation and support is required for interlocal agreements and other efforts to identify regional solutions that are cost effective. In addition, training is needed to improve the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of local leaders to manage, maintain, and operate facilities once they are built.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Arrowhead Estates	2,841	1
Buena Suerte Estates	960	1
Butterfield City #1	819	1
Butterfield City #2	318	1
Butterfield City #3	240	1

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Butterfield City #4	228	1
Camel Back Estates	210	1
Cattlemans North Ranchos	186	1
Cindy Estates	183	1
Cochran Mobile Park	183	1

EL PASO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Cowlitz Estates	180	1
Dakota Estates	159	1
Dawn Estates	150	1
Deerfield Industrial Park	150	1
Deerfield Park	138	1
Deerfield Park #2	135	1
Deerfield Park #3	129	1
Desert Vista	111	1
East Clint Estates	111	1
Eisenberg Estates	102	1
Frisco Estates	66	1
Geneva Estates	57	1
Hill Crest Estates	54	1
Homestead Homes	60	1
Homestead Meadows South #4	45	1
Homestead Meadows South #5	42	1
Homestead Meadows South #6	42	1
Hueco Mountain Estates #1	45	1
Hueco Mountain Estates #2	42	1
Hueco Mountain Estates #3	39	1
Hueco Mountain Estates #4	39	1
Hueco Mountain Estates #5	36	1
Hueco Mountain Estates #6	36	1
Hueco Mountain Estates #7	33	1
Hueco Mountain Estates #8	30	1
Hueco Valley Subd.	30	1
Jason Estates	30	1
Kenna Estates	33	1
Knotts Acres	30	1
Las Casitas #1	27	1
Las Casitas #2	27	1
Las Casitas #3	27	1
Las Quintas	24	1
Las Quintas #2	21	1
Meadows South	21	1
Mesa View Estates	24	1
Mesquite Meadows Estates	21	1
Montana Vista Estates	15	1
Monte Carlo	15	1
Rainbow Gardens	15	1
Satiacum Estates	12	1
Southwest Estates	12	1
Southwest Estates #2A	12	1

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Southwest Estates #3	12	1
Tillicum Estates	12	1
Tornillo	9	1
Vizcaino Estates	9	1
Wilco	9	1
Hillcrest Center	9	1
Laura E. Mundy 237	9	1
Wiloughby	3	1
Ascension Park Estates	1,200	2
College Park Addition	1,017	2
Colonia Del Paso	750	2
Connington Subd.	570	2
Dairyland	535	2
El Paso Hills #3	405	2
El Paso Hills #4	366	2
Flor Del Rio	348	2
Morning Glory Manor	336	2
Panorama Village #1	246	2
Panorama Village #2	240	2
Panorama Village #4	213	2
Ponderosa Mobile Home Subd.	185	2
Rosa Azul	180	2
Sanchez	165	2
Schuman Estates	165	2
Sunshine Acres	159	2
Turf Estates #1	159	2
Vista Del Este	156	2
Vista Larga	147	2
Warren Allen Road	78	2
A Cobos Quadrilla	72	2
Angle Park	66	2
Ashley Nicole Road	52	2
Desert Glen	51	2
El Conquistador	45	2
Lourdes Estates	44	2
Sylvia & Olguin Ct	27	2
Upper Valley Survey #17	24	2
West Fabens	12	2
Sanchez & Cabelo	12	2
Clint Townsite	990	3
Square Dance	597	3
Acacia Grove	7	4
Adelante Estates	17	4

EL PASO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Adobe	48	4
Agua Dulce	1,249	4
Agua Dulce #2	431	4
Agua Dulce #3	363	4
Agua Dulce #4	430	4
Agua Dulce #5	208	4
Alameda Estates	922	4
Aldama Estates	266	4
Algodon	103	4
Aljo Estates	546	4
Alvarez	15	4
Angie Subd.	125	4
Athena West	220	4
B & D Estates	35	4
Bagge Estates	531	4
Bauman Estates	158	4
Bauman Estates #2	465	4
Bauman Estates #3	17	4
Bejar Estates	98	4
Belen Plaza	271	4
Bosque Bonito #1	392	4
Bosque Bonito #2	444	4
Bovee Road	18	4
Brinkmann	168	4
Buford View Estates	17	4
Burbridge Acres	455	4
Burnett Ranchettes	47	4
Calcutta Subd.	38	4
Camino Barrial	24	4
Campo Bello Estates	216	4
Canutillo Industrial Park	266	4
Canutillo Townsite	2,347	4
Cielo Azul #1	244	4
Cielo Azul #2	169	4
Colonia De Las Azaleas	257	4
Colonia De Las Azaleas #2	770	4
Colonia De Las Azaleas #3	148	4
Colonia De Las Dalias	220	4
Colonia De Las Dalias #2	961	4
Colonia del Rio #1	206	4
Colonia del Rio #2	61	4
Colonia del Rio #3	142	4
Cotton Valley Estates	221	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Country Green Addition	1,241	4
Cuna Del Valle	463	4
Delip Subd.	1,518	4
Desert Meadows Estates	173	4
Desert Meadows Estates #2	34	4
Desert Oasis	300	4
Dindinger Road	249	4
East Wind Estates	70	4
El Campestre	621	4
El Gran Valle	566	4
El Gran Valle #2	298	4
El Paso Hills #1	540	4
El Paso Hills #2	444	4
El Paso Hills #5	346	4
El Paso Hills #6	337	4
El Paso Hills #7	251	4
Ellen Park	385	4
Eubanks #3	77	4
Fern Village #1	61	4
Flamingo Addition	279	4
Frank	65	4
Frank-Anita Estates	146	4
Friedman Estates #1	778	4
Friedman Estates #2	851	4
Gloria Elena	70	4
Glorieta Addition	96	4
Gonzalez Subd.	87	4
Green Acres Subd.	96	4
Grijalva Gardens	813	4
Gurdev	976	4
Hacienda Real	42	4
Haciendas Del Valle #1	194	4
Haciendas Del Valle #2	648	4
Haciendas Norte	947	4
Hermosa Vista Addition	208	4
Hillcrest Manor	168	4
Homestead Meadows	230	4
Homestead North Estates	162	4
Horizon Industrial Park #1	1	4
Hovland Estates	6	4
Hovland Estates #2	39	4
John-Michael Estates	48	4
La Fuente	157	4

EL PASO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
La Jolla	585	4
La Junta Addition	293	4
La Union Estates	44	4
Lake Way Estates #1	363	4
Lake Way Estates #2	273	4
Lake Way Estates #3	273	4
Las Aves	163	4
Las Milpas #2	12	4
Las Milpas Addition	13	4
Las Palmas	222	4
Las Palmas #2	71	4
Las Pampas #1	360	4
Las Pampas #2	111	4
Las Pampas #3	45	4
Las Pampas #4	45	4
Lewis Subd.	32	4
Lomaview North Estates	168	4
Lordsville Subd.	103	4
Lynn Park Replat	900	4
Madrilena	63	4
Mary Lou Park	585	4
May Estates	54	4
Mayfair Subd.	57	4
Mayfair Subd. #2	54	4
Mayfair Subd. #3	31	4
Mayfair Subd. #4	55	4
Mayfair Subd. #5	355	4
McAdoo Acres	329	4
McCracken Estates	232	4
Melton Place Addition	54	4
Merida	37	4
Mesa Verde	123	4
Mission Trail Estates	2,287	4
Mobile Haven Estates	160	4
Montana East	26	4
Montana Land Estates	93	4
Montana Land Estates #2	142	4
Montana View Subdivision	124	4
Monterosales Subd.	455	4
Moon Addition	314	4
Moon Addition #2	122	4
Moon Addition #3	273	4
Moon Addition #4	88	4
Mountain Meadows Estates	201	4
Mountain Sun Estates	78	4
North Loop Acres	244	4
Nuway Addition	166	4
Paso Del Rey	25	4
Paso Del Rey #2	36	4
Paso Del Rey #3	6	4
Paso View	190	4
Paso View #2	87	4
Paso View West	46	4
Plaza Bernal	304	4
Pleasant Valley	443	4
Polkinghorn Addition	98	4
Poole Subd.	466	4
Prado Verde Addition #1	81	4
Quail Mesa	9	4
R.W. Jones Subd.	125	4
Rancho Miraval Estates	195	4
Rio Grande Estates	3	4
Rio Pasado Estates	108	4
Rio Rancho Estates	168	4
Rio Vista Addition	194	4
Roseville Subd.	570	4
San Agustin	228	4
San Paulo	131	4
San Ysidro	412	4
Sand Dune Estates	163	4
Santa Martina	231	4
Serene Acres	24	4
Sierra Meadows	15	4
Socorro Mission #1	261	4
Socorro Village Addition	146	4
Spanish Trail Addition	569	4
Sparks Addition	54	4
Sparks Addition #2	1,916	4
Sparks Addition #3	934	4
Sparks Addition #4	766	4
Sundown Estates	3	4
Sunhaven Farms	176	4
Sunshine	25	4
Sylvia Andrea	184	4
Tiffany Estates	36	4
Valle Real	168	4
Valle Villa Addition	307	4
Valle Villa Addition #2	35	4

EL PASO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Villa Espana	287	4
Villalobos Estates	332	4
Vinedo Acres	575	4
Vinson Subd.	28	4
Vista De Lomas #1	120	4
Vista De Lomas #2	27	4
Westway #1	1,140	4
Westway #2	159	4
Westway #3	1,172	4
Westway #4	545	4
Westway #6	561	4
Westway #7	10	4
Wilbourn Addition	34	4
Wildhorse Valley	84	4
Wilton Acres	34	4
Wiseman Estates	244	4
Yucca Foothills	18	4
Anahi ct	33	4
Colonia Revolucion	240	4
Greenbrair	21	4
Horizon View 17	0	4
Horizon View 18	0	4
Horizon View 20	0	4
Horizon View 21	0	4
Horizon View 22	0	4
Meadow West	42	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Sapote Road	12	4
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo	282	4
Borrego	87	4
San Miguel Road	255	4
Bueno Terrace Estates	0	5
Cattlemans North Ranchos #3	0	5
Cliff View Estates	0	5
E & L	0	5
El Paso Hills #8	3	5
Faith Acres	6	5
Hueco Mountain Estates #9	0	5
Indian Hills	0	5
Jurassic Commercial Park	1	5
Lake Valley Estates #1	0	5
Meadows North Estates	0	5
North Fabens Estates	0	5
Panorama Village #3	3	5
Panorama Village #5	2	5
Ranch Country Estates	0	5
Ranchos De El Dorado	8	5
Southwest Estates #2	17	5
Vinton Acres #1	0	5
Vista Acres	1	5
Vista Larga #2	0	5
Vista Montana	32	5
Western Heritage Estates	1	5

HIDALGO COUNTY
TEXAS

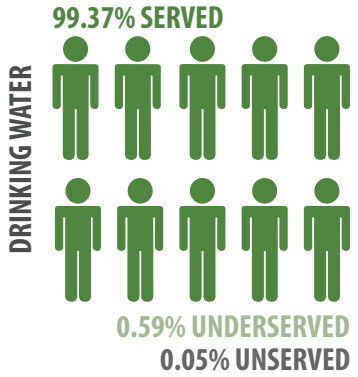
OVERVIEW

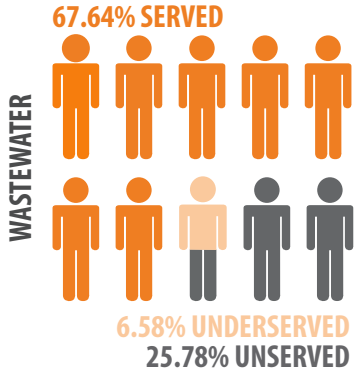
Hidalgo County has by far the greatest number of designated colonias of any county on the border. Extensive past infrastructure projects have extended water and sewer service to most of the county's colonias. In general, most colonias in Hidalgo County have secured potable water service, but rural areas more distant from the cities often lack wastewater collection and have inadequate onsite sewage facilities or septic systems, especially colonias with smaller lots or colonias in areas without adequate drainage.

To obtain information on Hidalgo County's colonias, the RCAP team reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing. Team members then met with the USDA RD Area Director, Texas SOS Colonia Ombudsperson, and with the management of twenty utilities in Hidalgo County to discuss the extent of current services, identify areas of greatest need, identify potential projects, and obtain any existing cost estimates for serving residents in high-needs colonias.

923
COLONIAS

130,726
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 13,073 residents

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Remoteness/isolation of high-needs colonias is a barrier as it greatly increases project costs. The population of high-needs colonias are small, resulting in high costs per connection. Obtaining adequate funding for large, regional projects is difficult. In addition, large existing service providers that could feasibly extend service to high-needs colonias may not be aware of their eligibility for colonias or other rural-focused funding programs. Lot sizes for many of the colonias are too small to allow for adequate onsite septic services.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Large existing service providers need assistance in evaluating their options for extending services to nearby colonias on a project by project basis. Small utilities require assistance with long-term capital planning, project development, and funding applications. Coordinatation and support is needed for interlocal agreements and other efforts to identify regional solutions that are cost effective. Training is needed to improve the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of local leaders to manage, maintain, and operate facilities once they are built.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Garzas de Capisallo	24	1
107 West Subd.	666	2
11 North/Victoria Rd-FM 493	549	2
13 1/2 North/FM 493	545	2
17 1/2 North/6 West	488	2
Acevedo #3	485	2
Acevedo Subd. #4	483	2
Acosta Subd.	441	2

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Acre Tract	437	2
ALBERTA SUBD	428	2
Alta Vista Subd.	414	2
Americana Grove #2	382	2
Amigo Park	347	2
Anna Lisa Subd.	340	2
Arco Iris #2	297	2
Bar #3	293	2

HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Bar #7	289	2
Barbosa - Lopez #2	279	2
Barbosa-Lopez Subd. #1	275	2
Basham #14	269	2
Basham #15	257	2
Basham #18	248	2
Basham #9	246	2
Bernal Heights #1	240	2
Bernal Heights #2	239	2
Bernal Subd.	239	2
Bertha Acres	230	2
Bogert Subdivision	230	2
Bougainvillea	225	2
Boyd Monger Subd.	221	2
Brandon Lake Subd.	216	2
C.A. Conner & Co. Inc. Subd.	216	2
Calma Estates	216	2
Calma Estates Subd. #2	212	2
Calma Estates Subd. #3	212	2
Cana de Azucar Subd.	210	2
Cantu Subd.	185	2
Capisallo Heights	185	2
CASAS DEL VALLE	182	2
Celso Subd.	180	2
Chacon Estates #1	169	2
Chapa	169	2
Chapa #5	169	2
CHAPA 2 (SL9)	167	2
Chapa South	162	2
Chapa Subd. #3	162	2
Cinco Hermanas	162	2
Citrus City Lake #1	158	2
Citrus Lake Estates	158	2
Citrus Ranchitos Subd.	158	2
CJRS Subd. A	157	2
Colonia del Noreste	154	2
COLONIA ESPERANZA #2	153	2
COLONIA ESPERANZA #3	153	2
Colonia Lucero Del Norte	153	2
Country Acres #1	153	2
Country Colony Subd.	152	2
Country Corner Estates	149	2
Country Estates West Add. A	149	2
Curl Tex	147	2

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Del Norte Subd.	144	2
Devan Estates	140	2
Dimas #1	140	2
Dimas #2	140	2
El Flaco Chiquito Subd.	136	2
El Mesquite Subd.	135	2
El Paraiso Subd.	135	2
El Sol	124	2
Eldora Subd.	120	2
Engleman Estates	120	2
Enrique Bazan Subd.	117	2
Ezequiel Acevedo Jr. Subd. #2	113	2
Fleamarket R.O.W. Subd.	108	2
FM 1925/Floral Rd	106	2
Garza Subd. #1	104	2
Garza Subd. #2	103	2
George Lookingbill #1	99	2
George Lookingbill #2	99	2
Glenshire Estates	99	2
Goodwin Heights #1	98	2
Granada Estates	96	2
Green Valley Development Subd.	95	2
Harmel Subd.	95	2
Hi-Land	95	2
Hoehn Drive Subd.	95	2
Inspiration Point Subd.	90	2
J. R. Subd. #1	90	2
J. R. Subd. #2	90	2
Kountry Hill Estates	90	2
L & P Subd.	90	2
L & R Garza	89	2
La Blanca Estates	87	2
LA FLOR EST	86	2
LA FLOR GARD	86	2
La Homa Road Subd.	83	2
La Homa Terrace Phase II	82	2
La Loma Alta Subd.	81	2
La Mesa Subd.	81	2
La Paloma Site	77	2
La Pampa Subd.	77	2
Loma Linda Heights Subd.	72	2
Los Ebanos Estates	72	2
Los Ebanos Subd.	72	2
Los Ebanos Subd. #2	72	2

HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Los Padres Subd.	72	2
Los Terrazos Subd.	72	2
Loya Subd.	72	2
Mary Ann	70	2
Mata Subd. #2	68	2
Matt Subd.	65	2
Max Subd.	63	2
McColl Estates	63	2
McKee #1	63	2
Meadow Lands	63	2
Mid-Valley Estates	61	2
Midway Village Subd.	60	2
Minnesota Rd/I Rd	59	2
Monte Alban Subd.	58	2
Monte Cristo Subd.	57	2
Montemayor Subivision	54	2
Morningside Estates	54	2
Morningside South	54	2
Munoz Estates	54	2
Newkirk Subd.	54	2
Nick Garza Subd.	52	2
North Alamo Terrace	50	2
North Alamo Village	50	2
North Capisallo	50	2
North McColl Subd.	49	2
Northside Village Subd. #2	46	2
Nothside Village #1	45	2
Oak Subd.	45	2
Olivarez #10	45	2
Olivarez #2	42	2
Olivarez 15	41	2
Olivarez 18	41	2
Palm Drive North #2	41	2
Palmeras Subd.	41	2
Plantation Oaks North Subd.	41	2
Pralle Subd.	39	2
Puerta Blanca Subd.	36	2
R.L.D.S. Subd.	36	2
Rabbit Patch Subd. #1	36	2
Ramirez Estates	36	2
Ramirez Subd.	36	2
Ramirez Subd. #2	36	2
Ramirez Subd. #3	35	2
Ramirez Subd. #4	35	2

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Ramon Leal Subd.	33	2
Rancho Escondido	32	2
Rankin Subd.	32	2
Reina Del Sol Mobile Home Esta	32	2
Resub Plat of Jimenez Subd	32	2
Ricky Subd.	32	2
Ridge Road	32	2
Royal Palms Estates	32	2
San Carlos Acres	31	2
San Carlos Farms Subd.	30	2
SH 88/15 North/4 West	29	2
Shary	29	2
Shary Country Acres	28	2
Sno-Bird Estates	28	2
Sno-Bird Estates #2	27	2
Southern Breeze Subd.	27	2
Southside Village	27	2
Stewart Palms Subd.	27	2
Stewart Place Community	27	2
Stewart South Subd.	27	2
Storylane Subd.	27	2
Sun Valley Estates	27	2
Sunny Haven Estates	26	2
Sylvia Subd.	25	2
Ten Acres Subd.	25	2
Tierra Bonita #1	25	2
Tierra Bonita #2	24	2
Tierra Buena #1	24	2
Tierra Estates #2	24	2
Tierra Estates Subd.	23	2
Tri-City Subd. #1	23	2
Tri-City Subd. #2	22	2
Tropical Farms Subd.	20	2
Twin Roads Subd.	19	2
Umberto Garcia Jr. Subd.	18	2
Upper Sharyland Subd.	18	2
Valle Hermoso Estates	16	2
Valley Rancheros Subd.	16	2
Valley Star Acres	15	2
Walston Farms	14	2
Ware Colony	14	2
Ware Country Subd.	14	2
Ware Country Subd. #2	14	2
Ware del Norte Subd.	12	2

HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Ware Estates	12	2
Ware Oaks	10	2
Ware Shadows	10	2
Ware West Subd.	9	2
Wes-mer Subd.	9	2
West Haven Subd.	8	2
Western Estates #1	7	2
Whitewing Subd.	7	2
Zambrows	5	2
Akin Development Subd.	50	3
Alamo Orchards	36	3
Alberta Acres	59	3
Alysonders Estates	99	3
Barney Groves Subd.	32	3
Basham #19	90	3
Breyfogle Park Subd. #1	41	3
Corina's Corner	27	3
Country Living Estates	157	3
Country Living Estates #2	36	3
Cuatro Vientos Subd.	131	3
Ebony Hollow Subd. #1	113	3
El Charro #2	329	3
El Charro Subd.	316	3
El Seco Subd.	120	3
Evangeline Gardens	108	3
Expressway Acres	42	3
Garza Estates	41	3
Glasscock North Subd.	44	3
Havana Lomas #1	13	3
Havana Lomas #2	15	3
Havana Lomas #3	24	3
Havana Lomas #4	90	3
Havana Lomas #5	117	3
Havana Subd.	105	3
Hilda Subd.	378	3
Hill-Top Subd.	5	3
Inspiration	54	3
Isaac's Subd.	189	3
J & O Subd.	152	3
L. J. #1	176	3
La Camellia Subd.	72	3
La Camellia Subd. A	131	3
La Paloma #1	325	3
Lakeside Subd.	45	3

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Lanfranco	57	3
Maier Subd.	17	3
Marla Subd.	44	3
Merrill Subd.	59	3
Mesquite Acres	153	3
Milyca Subd.	64	3
Mission West Estates	164	3
Moore Road Subd.	176	3
Moorefield Grove Estates	72	3
Muniz Subd.	672	3
Olivarez #4	72	3
Palma Alta	36	3
Palmview Paradise	104	3
Park Lane Subd.	110	3
Perezville	169	3
Puesta Del Sol	594	3
R. Ruiz Subd.	13	3
Seminary Estates	126	3
Siez Tract	40	3
South Minnesota Road Subd.	135	3
South Minnesota Road Subd. #2	72	3
South Minnesota Road Subd. #3	115	3
South Palm Gardens Estates #1	81	3
South Palm Gardens Estates #2	81	3
SUNRISE	1,294	3
Sunrise Estates #2	248	3
Sunrise Hill	599	3
Tierra Linda	948	3
Tierra Maria Subd.	198	3
Tommy Knocker	7	3
Tower Road Estates	50	3
Trenton Terrace	68	3
Westview Heights	50	3
13 North/2 West	39	4
15 1/2 North/FM 491	99	4
281 Estates	19	4
9 North/East FM 493	30	4
A&E Ramirez Subd.	61	4
A&E Ramirez Subd. #2	69	4
Abram North Subd.	355	4
Acacia	17	4
Adam Lee Subd.	6	4
Adkins Subd.	34	4
Agua Dulce	353	4

HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Ala Blanca Norte #1	214	4
Ala Blanca Norte #2	146	4
Ala Blanca Norte #3	102	4
Ala Blanca Norte #4	25	4
Ala Blanca Subd. #1	32	4
Ala Blanca Subd. #2	88	4
Ala Blanca Subd. #3	124	4
Ala Blanca Subd. #4	151	4
Alamo Rose R.V. Resort	115	4
Alberta Estates #2	95	4
Albino Rodriguez Estates	45	4
Aldamas Subdivision 1 & 2	172	4
Alex Cavazos Subd.	108	4
Alma Subd.	25	4
Aloha Village Subd.	497	4
Altamira West #2	31	4
Alturas de Azahares	45	4
Alvacan Subd.	104	4
Alverez (sdn)	157	4
Amber Land Subd.	59	4
Americana	200	4
Americana Grove Subd.	117	4
Amigo Park #3	71	4
Amigo Park Subd. #1	140	4
Anaqua Addition	36	4
Angela	253	4
Arco Iris Subd.	171	4
Arguello	86	4
Arguello #2	63	4
Ariel Hinojosa Subd.	122	4
Ariel Hinojosa Subd. #3	14	4
Armstrong's Alton Subd.	161	4
Arriaga Subd.	14	4
Arroyo Park	58	4
Ash County	42	4
Austin Gardens	59	4
Avocado Park	385	4
Azteca Acres	201	4
B & P Bridge (Toluca Ranch)	29	4
Babb RC Mobile Home	75	4
Balli #2	207	4
Balli Estates	437	4
Balli Subd. #1	104	4
Bar #2	88	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Bar #4	419	4
Bar #5	510	4
Bar Subd. #6	302	4
Barrios #2	14	4
Basham #1	63	4
Basham #10	176	4
Basham #11	77	4
Basham #12	144	4
Basham #13	77	4
Basham #16	113	4
Basham #2	50	4
Basham #3	70	4
Basham #4	113	4
Basham #5	103	4
Basham #6	63	4
Basham #7	104	4
Basham #8	81	4
Basham Subd. (M & B)	153	4
Batson Gardens	1,793	4
Beamsley Subd.	360	4
Bella Vista Estates	135	4
Bellaire	96	4
Benavides Subd. #2	612	4
Benevides Subd.	302	4
Benita Addition	108	4
Bentsen	81	4
Bentsen Palm RV Park #2	7	4
Beretta Estates	30	4
Beto's Acres	33	4
Bibleville Trailer Park	171	4
Big John Subd.	21	4
BJB Subd.	27	4
Blue Rock	59	4
Blue Star Enterprises #2	198	4
Bodine Subd.	54	4
Border Subd.	86	4
Borderland Retreat	217	4
Borderland Retreat #2	89	4
Boyd Subd. #1	44	4
Brenda Gay	45	4
Brown Acres	99	4
Browning-Ken #3	53	4
Bryan Acres	59	4
Bryan's Addition	67	4

HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Bustamante Subd.	23	4
Campo Alto	639	4
Canadiana Estates	60	4
Capetillo Subd.	210	4
Capisallo Park	429	4
Carlos Acres	216	4
Carlos G. Leal, Jr. Subd.	54	4
Carlos G. Leal, Jr. Subd. #2	212	4
Carol Subd.	24	4
Casa Bonita Subd.	220	4
Casa de los Vecinos	293	4
Castaneda Subd.	50	4
Catalina Estates	3	4
Catherine Subd.	68	4
Cerrito Subd.	103	4
Chapa #1	157	4
Chapa North	69	4
Chapa Subdivision	36	4
Chihuahua	9	4
Chula Vista Acres	153	4
Citralinda	46	4
Citriana Village	171	4
Citrus Hills Subd.	50	4
Citrus Retreat Subd.	35	4
Clark Subd.	113	4
Closner Subd.	221	4
Col Garza	199	4
Cole Subd.	27	4
Colonia Allende	15	4
Colonia Big 5	53	4
Colonia Camargo	225	4
Colonia Claude Lookingbill	48	4
Colonia Delmiro Jackson	60	4
Colonia Esperanza #1	35	4
Colonia Evans	196	4
Colonia Evans #2	51	4
Colonia George	48	4
Colonia Guadalupe	35	4
Colonia Guadalupe #2	29	4
Colonia Guadalupe #3	19	4
Colonia Las Palmas	258	4
Colonia Martinez	55	4
Colonia Rafael	230	4
Colonia San Miguel	140	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Colonia Tejana	235	4
Colonia Victoriana	29	4
Colonia Whalen Rd	59	4
Conway Plaza Subd.	27	4
Coronado	36	4
Cotter Tract	151	4
Cottonwood	36	4
Country Aire Estates #1	39	4
Country Aire Estates #2	79	4
Country Aire Estates #4	34	4
Country Estates West	45	4
Country Grove Estates	144	4
Country Terrace Estates	36	4
Country View Subd.	252	4
Country Village Subd. #1	90	4
Country Village Subd. #2	113	4
Crouse Subd.	27	4
Cuellar Subd. #1	146	4
Cuellar Subd. #2	314	4
Cuellar Subd. #3	16	4
Cuellar Subd. #4	35	4
Cuevitas	561	4
D. T. Villareal	77	4
Daniel Ozuna Subd.	189	4
De La Garza Subd.	4	4
Dellinger	23	4
Delta Court	205	4
Delta West Subd.	234	4
Delta/Rodger Subd.	23	4
Diamond L Subd.	86	4
Diamond L Subd. #2	189	4
Diana Subd. #1	101	4
Diana Subd. #2	64	4
Diana Subd. #3	62	4
Diaz Subd.	108	4
Dimas #3	41	4
Dinas Subd.	9	4
Donna Heights North	152	4
Donna R.O.W. for Colonia Boyce	90	4
Doolittle Acres	18	4
Dude Hill #1	45	4
Dude Hill Subd. #2	59	4
E Salinas	278	4
Eagle Heights	45	4

HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Eastland Park	44	4
Eastview	135	4
Ebony Acres	63	4
Edinburg Acres	54	4
El Gato	291	4
EL MESQUITE 1	105	4
El Monte Subd.	90	4
El Nopal	3	4
El Rio Subd.	207	4
El Sol Subd. #2	251	4
Eldora Gardens Subd.	72	4
Eldora Rd/FM 1426	20	4
Elida Subd.	23	4
Elizabeth Subd.	72	4
Enchanted Valley Ranch	380	4
Encino #1	7	4
Encino Heights Subd.	166	4
Esperanza Estates	21	4
EVERGREEN EST	72	4
Evie Subd.	198	4
Expressway Heights	189	4
Ezequiel Acevedo Subd.	81	4
Flora Subd.	122	4
Floresta Subd.	35	4
FM 1426/Minn Rd	57	4
Foster Subd.	159	4
Four Sure All Right	104	4
Francis Addition	45	4
Friendly Acres	95	4
G & R Subd.	11	4
Garza Subd	4	4
Gate City Acres	30	4
Gernentz Subd.	326	4
Glasscock Estates Subd.	36	4
Gomez Subd.	4	4
Gonzalez-Zamora Subd.	567	4
Good Valley Ranch Subd. #1	221	4
Goodwin Acres #1	127	4
Goodwin Acres #2	86	4
Goodwin West Subd #1	41	4
Goodwin West Subd #2	18	4
Goodwin West Subd #3	114	4
Granjeno	488	4
Gray East & West	72	4
GREEN VALLEY ACRES	36	4
Grovewood Estates	45	4
Guerra Ellis Subd. #1 & 2	41	4
H & B Subd.	29	4
Hacienda De Los Vegas	23	4
Hacienda del Bronco #1	92	4
Hacienda del Bronco #2	30	4
Hacienda el Porvenir	203	4
Hamlet	23	4
Harding Gill Tract	48	4
Haven Subd.	60	4
Heidelberg	506	4
Heritage Square #2	234	4
Hern Subd.	23	4
Hidalgo Park Estates	2,875	4
High Chapparral	50	4
High Land Subd.	122	4
Highway Frontage Subd.	4	4
Hilda Subd. #1	200	4
Hilda Subd. #2	54	4
Hilda Subd. #3	54	4
Hillcrest Terrace	140	4
HME Subd.	90	4
Hoehn Drive (Unrecorded)	39	4
Hoehn Estates	63	4
I.B. Avila	2	4
Ignacio Perez	34	4
Imperial Subd.	50	4
Indian Hills East	2,478	4
Indian Hills West	4	4
Ingle-Doolittle	8	4
Inspiration Heights	27	4
Inspiration Rd #1	149	4
Inspiration Rd #2	10	4
Inspiration Rd #3	3	4
Jackson's New World Subd.	27	4
Jackson's New World Subd. #2	59	4
James Allen Subd.	65	4
Jardin Terrace Subd.	122	4
Jenna Estates	50	4
Jessan Subd.	41	4
Jessup's Subd.	11	4
Jesus Maria Subd.	44	4
Josefina L. Chapa Subd.	7	4

HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Kaufold Estates #1	41	4
Kenyon Subd. #1	11	4
Kenyon Subd. #2	36	4
King Ranch Subd. #1	261	4
King Ranch Subd. #2	158	4
Koenig Winter Resort	3	4
Kristi Estates #1	37	4
L. D. Morgan's Subd.	201	4
L. R. Bell	3,620	4
La Aurora Subd.	113	4
La Blanca Heights	84	4
La Coma Heights	167	4
La Estancia Subd.	117	4
La Frontera Subd.	283	4
La Hacienda Subd.	13	4
La Hermosa Subd.	132	4
La Homa Acres	111	4
La Homa Acres #2	45	4
La Homa Acres #4	45	4
La Homa Five Subd.	53	4
La Homa Grove Estates	30	4
La Homa Grove Estates #2	86	4
La Homa Groves Estates #3	25	4
La Homa Groves Subd. #1 & 2	233	4
La Homa Road North Subd.	450	4
La Homa Terrace Phase I	130	4
La Milpa Subd.	27	4
La Palma #1	348	4
La Palma #2	97	4
La Palma Subd.	67	4
La Quinta	420	4
La Quinta Estates #2	81	4
La Reyna Subd.	193	4
La Suena	423	4
Laborsita	32	4
Laguna Hermosa	23	4
Laguna Park	173	4
Lake Citrus Estates	24	4
Lakeview Subd.	68	4
Lane #1	101	4
Lane #2	2	4
Lantana Subd.	209	4
Las Brisas	480	4
Las Brisas Del Sur	292	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Las Brisas Estates	36	4
Las Cuevas	213	4
Las Cuevas #2	19	4
Las Fuentes Subd.	183	4
Las Haciendas Subd.	294	4
Las Milpas Subd.	503	4
Las Palmas Estates Subd.	252	4
Las Villas Del Valle	90	4
Leona Subd.	22	4
Leslie Subd.	229	4
Linda Vista Estates	689	4
Live Oak Mobil Home Park	303	4
Llano Grande Homesites	662	4
Loma Chica Subd.	45	4
Lopez-Gutierrez	79	4
Lorenzana Subd.	3	4
Los Castillos Estates	133	4
Los Cerritos Subd.	187	4
Los Ebanos	747	4
LOS ENCINOS #1	27	4
Los Encinos #2	64	4
Los Leones	122	4
Los Ninos	60	4
Los Ranchitos #1-3	971	4
LOS TINACOS	63	4
Los Trevinos Subd.	45	4
Los Trevinos Subd. #2	45	4
Los Trevinos Subd. #3	162	4
Los Trevinos Subd. #4	110	4
Los Trevinos Subd. #5	9	4
Lotts	54	4
Louis & JJ Hoyt Sub.	23	4
Lull	1,296	4
Lunar Heights Subd.	534	4
Lyons	55	4
M&R Subd.	36	4
M/S Subd.	113	4
Madero Townsite	873	4
Magnolia #1	72	4
Martin	222	4
Mary K Acres	41	4
Mata Subd.	207	4
McDaniel Addition	128	4
McDaniel Subd.	64	4

HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Meadow Creek Country Club	203	4
Mel Gray	235	4
Milagro Estates	17	4
Mile 10 N. @ Mile 5 W.	37	4
MILE 16	194	4
Miller Resub Lot A	14	4
Minnesota Acres	88	4
Minnie Fenton Subd.	54	4
Monica Acres	95	4
Monte Cristo Acres Subd.	234	4
Monte Cristo Heights	72	4
Monte Cristo Hills Subd.	45	4
Moore Road	46	4
Moorefield Acres	10	4
Moreno	59	4
Morningside Mobile Home Park	7	4
Morningside Terrace	20	4
Morningsun Subd.	158	4
Mrs. Todd's Subd. #1	24	4
Mrs. Todd's Subd. #2	24	4
Murillo Subd.	80	4
N ALAMO EST	99	4
Nelle Estates	30	4
New Palm Subd.	48	4
North Country Estates	176	4
North Country Estates #2	81	4
North Cross Estates	144	4
North Depot Road	189	4
North Santa Cruz Subd.	8	4
Northern Acres Subd.	40	4
Northpoint Subdivision	216	4
Nuevo Alton	1,521	4
Nuevo Penitas	243	4
O & J Subd.	287	4
Old Rebel Heights Subd. #1	20	4
Old Rebel Heights Subd. #2	180	4
Olivarez #3	18	4
Olivarez #5	154	4
Olivarez #6	45	4
Olivarez #7	15	4
Olivarez #8	45	4
Olivarez #9	40	4
Olivarez 17	48	4
Olivarez Tr-304	266	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Olympic Subd.	9	4
Orchard Homes Addition #2	22	4
Oriente	31	4
Owassa Estates	49	4
Owassa Rd/Tower Rd	45	4
Owassa/I Rd	76	4
Owassa-Kennedy	67	4
Palm Acres #1	23	4
Palm Acres Estates	50	4
Palm Creek	141	4
Palm Drive North Subd.	36	4
Palm Heights Subd.	221	4
Palm Lake Estates #1	207	4
Palm Lake Estates #2	148	4
Palm Lake Estates #3	169	4
Palm Lake Estates #4	296	4
Palm Subdivision #2	72	4
Palma Subd.	207	4
Palmarina	50	4
Palmas Subd. #2	97	4
Palmhurst Estates	63	4
Palmhurst Manor #1	56	4
Palmview Subd.	67	4
Palo Verde	85	4
Panfilo Martinez Subd.	47	4
Paradise Park Subd.	112	4
Parajitos	36	4
Paseo de Palmas Subd.	81	4
Patal Estates	108	4
Pecan Estates #5	10	4
Penitas	988	4
Pentacostal Colonia	54	4
Perlas De Naranja	90	4
Peter Gort	45	4
Piquito De Oro	305	4
Pleasant Valley Ranch	215	4
Plumosa Village	12	4
Porciones Center Subd.	5	4
Post Oaks Subd.	129	4
Primavera #2	626	4
Primavera Subd. #1	176	4
Puerta Del Sol Subd.	9	4
Que Pasa Acres Subd.	185	4
Quiet Village #2	134	4

HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
R & G	51	4
R.C. Babb Subd.	61	4
R.C. Babb Subd. #2	265	4
R.C. Babb Subd. #3 & 4	254	4
R.C.W. Subd.	325	4
R.S.W. incorporated #1	153	4
R/S lot J	158	4
Rabbit Patch Subd. #2	90	4
Rambo Estates	20	4
Ramiro Leal	43	4
Ramona Subd.	68	4
Ramosville	216	4
Ranchette Estates	24	4
Rancho Chaparral	99	4
Rancho Grande Estates	215	4
Rancho Nuevo Subd.	312	4
Rancho Subd.	40	4
Randolph Barnett #1	95	4
Randolph Barnett #2	95	4
Randy Ley	72	4
Re Subdivision Lot 14 Block 14	45	4
Rebecca Subd.	23	4
Red Barn Subd.	54	4
Regal Estates	189	4
Regency Acres #2	90	4
Reina Subd.	32	4
Relampago	15	4
Remuda RV Park	90	4
Renarae Subd. #1	61	4
Restful Valley Ranch	664	4
Rice Addition	70	4
River Bend Subd.	59	4
River Road Subd.	223	4
Riverside Estates	410	4
Road Runner Subd. #2	50	4
Robinette Subd.	18	4
Rodgers Lake Estates	4	4
Rodgers Rd Subd.	7	4
Rodriguez Street	41	4
Rodriguez Subd.	58	4
Rodriguez Subd. #2	49	4
Romo Subd.	11	4
Roosevelt School	93	4
Rosa Linda Subd.	78	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Rosalito Subd.	7	4
Rosedale Heights	135	4
Royalty House #2 & 3	316	4
Runn	30	4
Rush Subd.	32	4
Ruthven #1	9	4
Ruthven Subd. #2	90	4
Salas Subd.	72	4
Salida Del Sol Estates Subd.	232	4
Salinas-Hinojosa Subd.	249	4
San Juan East Subd.	126	4
San Juan South Estates	182	4
San Juan Subd.	159	4
Sanchez Ranch	374	4
Sandy Ridge	59	4
Santa Amalia Subd.	109	4
Santa Cruz Estates	99	4
Santa Cruz Orange Gardens	160	4
Santa Cruz Ranchette	24	4
Sauceda Subd.	18	4
Schroeder Subd.	789	4
Schuerbach Acres	99	4
Schuerbach Acres #2	72	4
Schunior's Subd.	60	4
Seminary South Subd.	31	4
Seminary Village Subd.	81	4
Sendero Subd.	30	4
Serendipity Way	39	4
Seventh Street Addition Subd.	15	4
Seville Park #1	43	4
SH 88/14 North/6 West	81	4
Shary Groves Estates	54	4
Shary Groves Estates #2	111	4
Sherry	32	4
Shull Addition	123	4
Siesta Village #1	67	4
Siesta Village #2	100	4
Siesta Village #3	47	4
Siesta Village #4	82	4
Silverado Subd.	130	4
Simpatico Acres	54	4
Sings Subd.	229	4
Sioux Terrace	164	4
Sioux Terrace South	424	4

HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Sotira Estates	33	4
South Donna Subd.	465	4
South Fork Subd.	324	4
South Point Subd 1-A-B, Ph 2-3	469	4
South Tower Estates	1,225	4
Southern Valley Estates	3	4
Southfork Estates	201	4
Southport	57	4
Southridge Park	16	4
Spring Gardens	63	4
Spring Gate Estates	40	4
Sprong Green Subdivision	147	4
St. Clair Acres	136	4
St. Claire Fisher Subd.	524	4
Starr Subd.	42	4
Stephensons	11	4
Stewart Place Subd.	40	4
Stonegate Subd. #1	62	4
Stonegate Subd. #2	185	4
Sugar Acres	21	4
Summerwood Subd.	12	4
Sun Country Estates	300	4
Sun Grove Park	167	4
Sun Valley Estates #1	153	4
Sun Valley Subd.	162	4
Sundown's Rec Center	154	4
Sunny Brook	152	4
Sunrise Estates #1	37	4
Sunrise Subd.	4	4
Tagle Subd. #1	27	4
Tangerine Estates	86	4
The Highlands	176	4
The Stables	51	4
Thirty-Six Palms Terrace	63	4
Thomas Ortega Subd.	32	4
Thompson Subd.	113	4
Thrasher Terrace	81	4
Tiejerina Estates	83	4
Tierra Bella Subd.	120	4
Tierra Del Sol Est	30	4
Tierra Del Valle Subd.	6	4
Tierra Dorada	1,862	4
Tierra Prieta Subd.	358	4
Timberhill Villa	16	4
Timberhill Villa #4	160	4
Tiny Acres	150	4
Todd Subd. #3	53	4
Tolle	161	4
Tolle Subd. #2	806	4
Tony Subd.	59	4
Tower Heights Subd.	131	4
Tower Subd.	32	4
Town of Faysville	978	4
Towne East Subd. #1	113	4
Trenton Acres Subd.	36	4
Trenton Manor	97	4
Tres Amigos Subd.	23	4
Trevino Subd.	140	4
Triple C Subd.	43	4
Tropicana	77	4
Trosper Road Subd.	169	4
Twin Lake Subd.	29	4
Universal Estates Subd.	582	4
Unname Raul Longoria	637	4
Uvalde Subd.	32	4
V&C	23	4
Val Bar Estate	126	4
Val Verde Acres	59	4
Val Verde Grove	270	4
Val Verde North Subd.	90	4
VAL VERDE PARK	23	4
Vales Subd.	6	4
Valle Alto #1	665	4
Valle Alto #2	439	4
Valle de Palmas #1	144	4
Valle Vista Subd.	78	4
Valley View Estates	99	4
Vereda Tropical	98	4
Victoria Acres	45	4
Victoria Belen	5	4
Villa Capri	86	4
VILLA D VAL	29	4
Villa Del Mundo Subd.	239	4
Villa Del Sol	261	4
Villa Donna Subd.	176	4
Villa Estates	248	4
Villa Verde Subd.	281	4
Village Grove #1	65	4

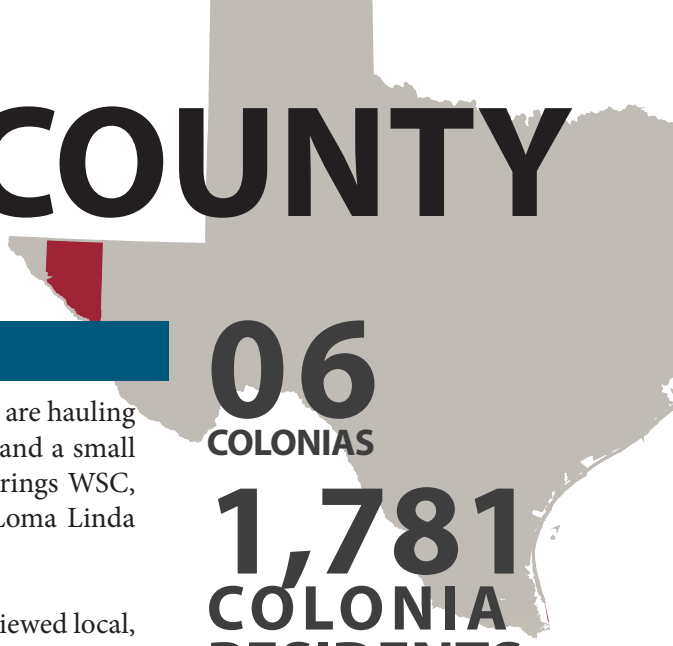
HIDALGO COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Village Grove #2	109	4
Villas del Valle	684	4
Walton Subdivision	20	4
Waterfall Road Subd.	108	4
Weather Heights #1	4	4
Welch Tract	50	4
West Highway Subd.	65	4
Westgate Estates	41	4
Whalen Acres	70	4
Wildwood Forest	100	4
Williams Subd.	48	4
Wisconsin Road / Dillon Road	23	4
Wisconsin Road / I Road	248	4
Wood Subd.	36	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Yokum-Hall Subd.	86	4
Zacatal	15	4
Alsonia	5	5
Collin Subd.	9	5
High Point Subd.	36	5
Highland Memorial Park	2	5
Old Rebel Field Subd.	0	5
Olivarez	0	5
Olivarez #1	1	5
Orleander Estates	1	5
Racquet Club Subd.	6	5
Vertress Subd.	0	5
Yvonne	0	5

HUDSPETH COUNTY
TEXAS



OVERVIEW

Three of the colonias in Hudspeth county have at least some residents who are hauling drinking water: Loma Linda Estates, areas to the north of Sierra Blanca, and a small number of residents in Acala. A newly created water supplier, Serena Springs WSC, recently received a USDA SEARCH grant to evaluate options to serve Loma Linda Estates.

To obtain information on Hudspeth County's colonias, the RCAP team reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing. Team members then met with the USDA RD Area Director and with utility managers to discuss extent of current services, areas of greatest need, potential projects, and cost estimates for serving residents in areas with remaining needs.

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Remoteness/isolation of high-needs colonias is a barrier as it greatly increases project costs. The population of high-needs colonias are small, resulting in high costs per connection. High levels of arsenic in groundwater supplies inhibit water quality and increase treatment costs.

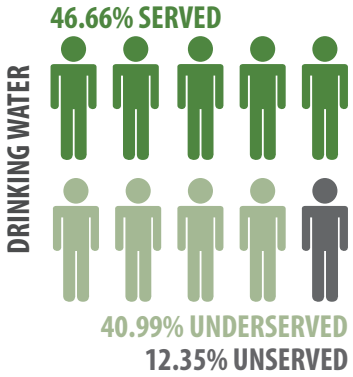
RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

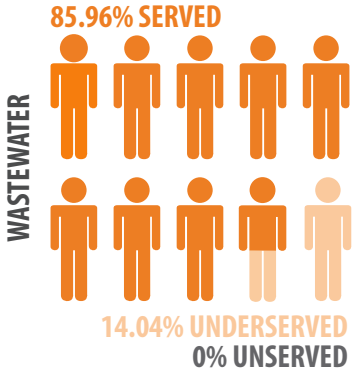
Small utilities need assistance with long-term capital planning, project development, and funding applications. Coordination and support are needed for interlocal agreements and other efforts to identify regional solutions that are cost effective. Training is needed to improve the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of local leaders to manage, maintain, and operate facilities once they are built. Assistance is needed to obtain and/or correct certified service area boundaries. Finally, options for long term water quantity needs within the county must be evaluated.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Acala	30	1
Loma Linda Estates	220	1
Sierra Blanca	700	2
Fort Hancock East Unit #1	150	4
Fort Hancock East Unit #2	450	4
Villa Alegre	231	4

06
COLONIAS

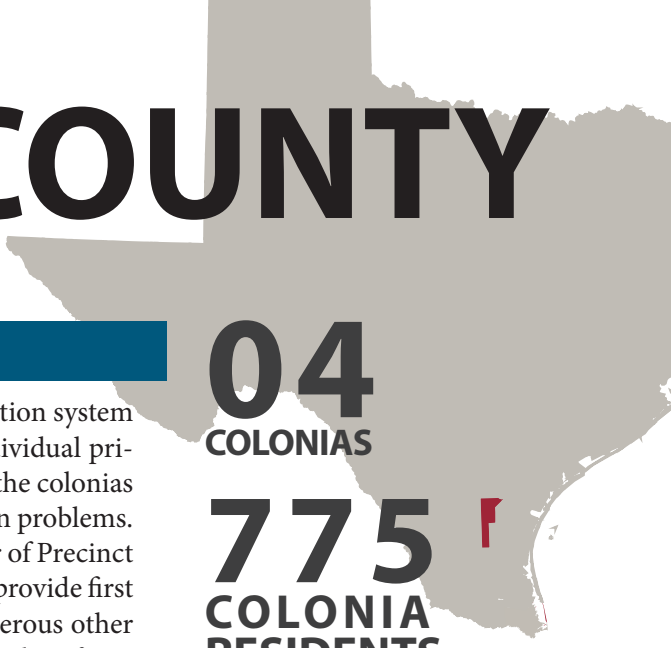
1,781
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 178 residents

JIM WELLS COUNTY
TEXAS

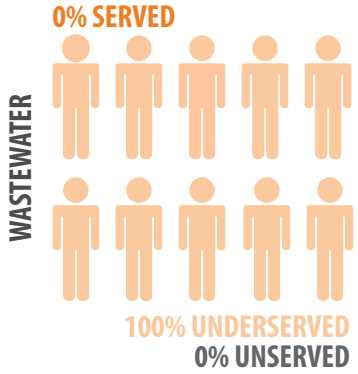


OVERVIEW

These four represent the colonias nearest to the existing city water distribution system and the closest to each other. Three of the designated colonias rely on individual private wells with questionable water quality typical of shallow wells. One of the colonias is served by an Investor Owned Utility that has serious well and distribution problems. Communities Unlimited (Southern RCAP) and the County Commissioner of Precinct 1 are working on organizing a rural water district to take over the IOU and provide first time public water service to the three remaining colonias. There are numerous other registered colonias lacking potable water service that will be studied after identifying a sponsor for funding. Communities Unlimited is already working with a fresh water district to help improve financial, managerial, and technical capacity as the community stands to lose grant funding of first time sewer collection and treatment facility.

04
COLONIAS

775
COLONIA RESIDENTS



Each figure represents about 78 residents

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

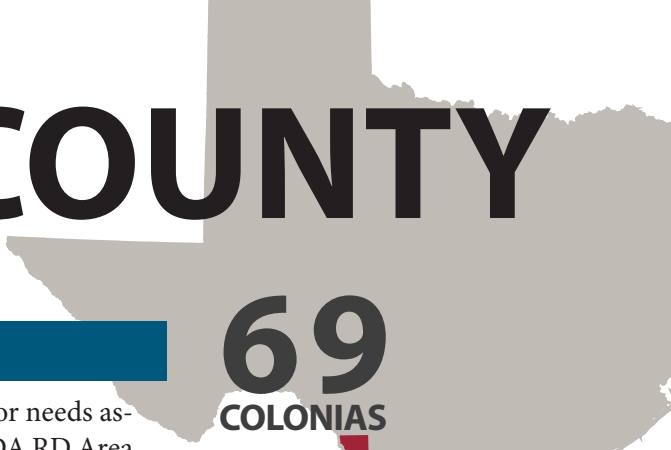
The City of Alice, the nearest public water system, may not have sufficient capacity to sell purchased water to a newly created water district. Water quality from private wells is not known, but other public groundwater systems have exceeded uranium MCL levels. Gaining support from rural communities may be difficult if the newly created public water service provider is a taxing entity. The existing ground water conservation district may limit the amount of water production of the new entity which could impact its ability to secure funding to meet existing and future water demand.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Options regarding the type of entity best suited to meet the existing and future water service needs of both served and unserved areas in the county need to be evaluated. Engagement and organization of all pertinent stakeholders is required to foster participation in the planning of new project development. RCAP should continue to provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance to existing public water systems in the county.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
K-Bar Ranch	126	2
Coyote Acres	324	2
Alice Acres	176	2
English Acres	149	2

MAVERICK COUNTY
TEXAS



69
COLONIAS

22,638
COLONIA RESIDENTS

OVERVIEW

RCAP Staff reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing efforts. Staff then met with the USDA RD Area Director, the Texas SOS Colonia Ombudsperson, and the management of utilities in Maverick County to discuss extent of current services, areas of greatest need, potential projects, and any existing cost estimates for serving residents in areas with remaining needs.

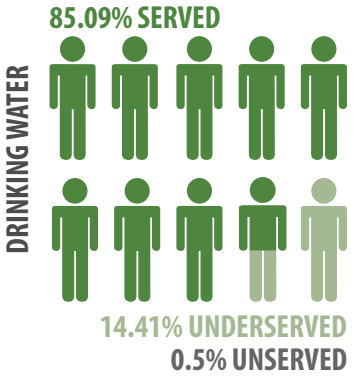
Some colonias in Maverick County have neither potable water nor sewer service. In many cases the water lines serving the colonia are inadequate and the sewer systems are in need of lift stations and force mains. The provision of sewer service is the primary issue, especially since many of the residents have inadequately sized lots to support onsite septic systems.

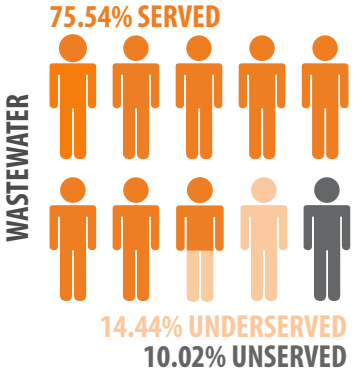
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Lack of access to financial grants that would allow cost effective upgrades and/or service extensions into the colonias is a barrier in Maverick County. Remoteness/isolation of high-needs colonias is a barrier as it greatly increases project costs. The population of high-needs colonias are small, resulting in high costs per connection. Some colonias may require platting ahead of providing service to identify clear ownership.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The willingness of Eagle Pass to extend services to currently unserved colonias should be assessed. Service providers require assistance in evaluating and accessing possible funding sources as well as obtaining utility service authority in areas outside of municipal boundaries. Assistance is needed to determine and pursue options for platting colonias not presently platted. Information should be provided to colonias residents on the need for and health benefits of proper sewer services.





Each figure represents about 2,264 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Big River Park	15	1
Border Housing Unit #1	82	1
Hector Rodriguez	16	1
Hopedale	26	1
Chula Vista 1-5	1,329	2
El Indio Townsite	135	2
Fabrica Townsite	823	2
Las Brisas	787	2
Loma Linda #1	592	2
Loma Linda #2	76	2
Loma Linda #3	158	2
Loma Linda #4	15	2
Loma Linda #5	14	2
Loma Linda Ranchettes	360	2

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Normandy	10	2
Quemado	556	2
Rockaway Country Sites	59	2
Rosita Valley	185	2
Los Jardines Verdes	98	3
Morales #2 East	89	3
Morales #2 West	150	3
Morales #2a	19	3
Morales #3	15	3
Morales Circle	105	3
Paisano Heights	25	3

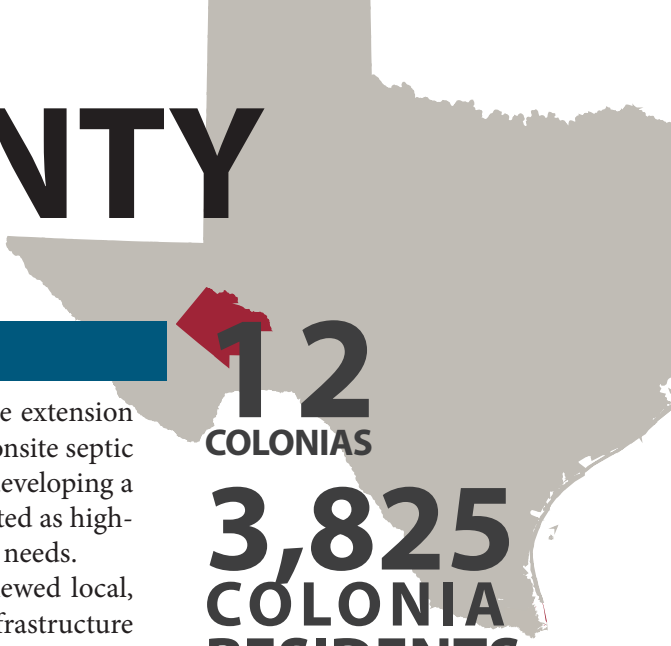
MAVERICK COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Riverside Acres	94	3
Airport Addition	99	4
Cedar Ridge #1	121	4
Cedar Ridge #2	99	4
Cedar Ridge #3	4	4
Cedar Ridge #4	12	4
Cenizo Heights	222	4
Chula Vista School Block	135	4
Deer Run #1	286	4
Deer Run #2	1,121	4
Deer Run #3	74	4
Deer Run #4	465	4
Deer Run #5	298	4
Eagle Heights #1	377	4
Eagle Heights #2	38	4
Eagle Heights #3	174	4
Eagle Heights #4	228	4
El Pueblo Nuevo	1,258	4
Elm Creek #1	190	4
Elm Creek #2	228	4
Florentino Ramos	18	4
Green Acres #1 & 2	149	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Heritage Farm	82	4
Kickapoo Indian Village	331	4
La Herradura	453	4
Lago Vista Subd.	146	4
Las Carretas Subd.	283	4
Las Haciendas	345	4
Las Quintas Fronterizas	2,413	4
Loma Bonita	3,541	4
Los Guajillos Subd.	137	4
Nellis Lands	316	4
Radar Base	84	4
Rosita Gardens	63	4
Sauz Creek Subd.	80	4
Seco Mines	372	4
Siesta Acres	2,312	4
South Elm Creek #1	50	4
South Elm Creek #2	44	4
South Elm Creek #3	13	4
South Elm Creek #4	14	4
Victoriano Hernandez	54	4
Wilson & Bargo	49	4
Zamora Lands	27	4

PECOS COUNTY
TEXAS



OVERVIEW

The county and local providers have completed a number of prior service extension projects, and some County projects were able to fully replace inadequate onsite septic tanks in several remote colonias where that was more cost effective than developing a centralized sewer system. None of the twelve colonias in the county are rated as high-needs, but the utilities likely have existing and future capital improvement needs.

To obtain information on Pecos County's colonias, the RCAP team reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing. Team members then met with the USDA RD Area Director and with management for the Pecos County, Coyonosa and Imperial Water Systems, Pecos County WCID #1, and City of Fort Stockton to discuss extent of current services and areas of need.

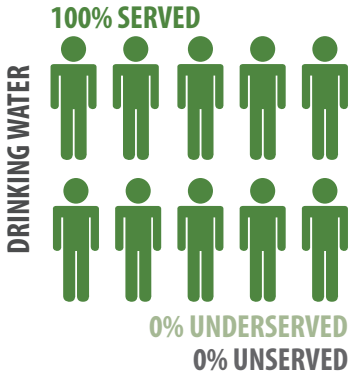
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

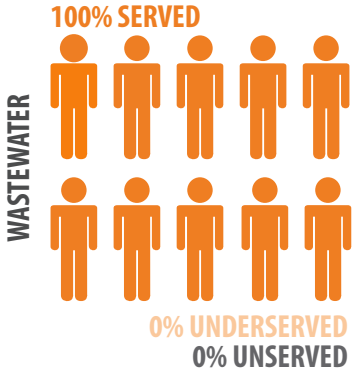
No barriers were identified because the water and wastewater needs of the designated colonias were met. However, the level of existing services may not be sufficient to support sustainable economic development.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Some utilities may benefit from support for long term capital planning and budgeting technical assistance, but no specific assistance is recommended at this time.

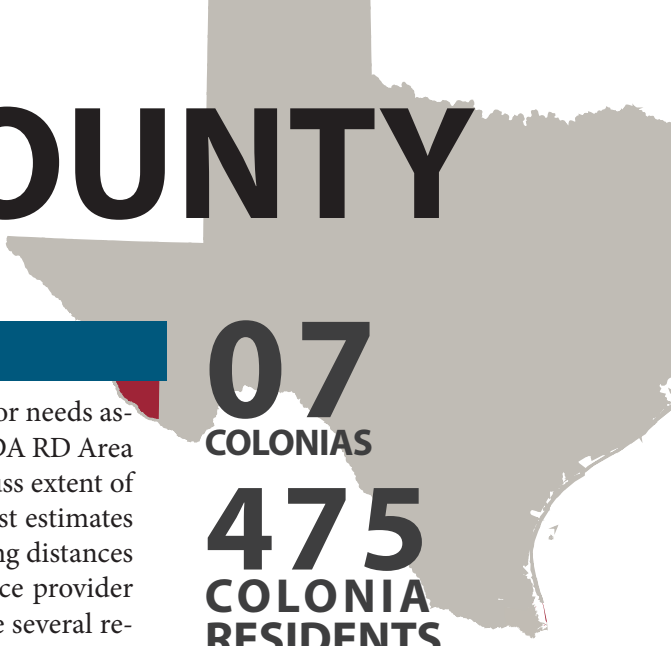
COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Coyonosa	139	4
Imperial	157	4
Iraan	1,258	4
Little Mexico	200	4
Sheffield	463	4
Alamo Ranchets	500	4
Greasewood Flats	60	4
Water District #2	300	4
Bodieville	375	4
7D Development	123	4
Quail Run #2	100	4
Mesa View	150	4





Each figure represents about 383 residents

PRESIDIO COUNTY
TEXAS



07
COLONIAS

475
COLONIA RESIDENTS

OVERVIEW

RCAP Staff reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing efforts. Staff then met with the USDA RD Area Director and with the management of utilities in Presidio County to discuss extent of current services, areas of greatest need, potential projects, any existing cost estimates for serving residents in areas with remaining needs. Many colonias are long distances from a public water system. The City of Presidio is the only major service provider along the border, In addition, some very small public water systems serve several remote communities. Some colonias are without potable water and public sewer.

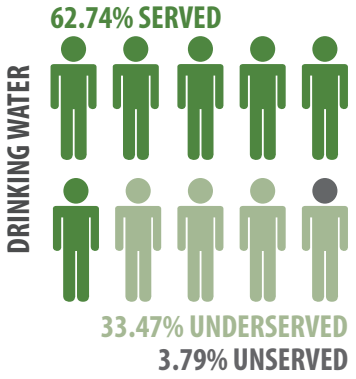
BARRIERS TO SERVICE

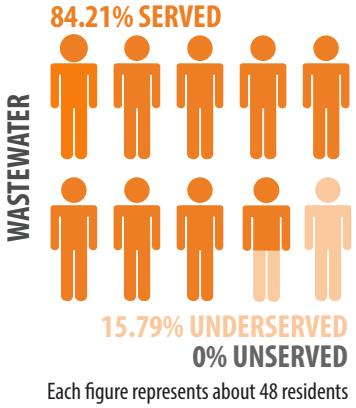
Small colonias are located many miles from existing service water and sewer providers. Use of groundwater as a supply for isolated colonias is a problematic due to low quality groundwater. There are high construction costs of bringing public utilities to remote colonias. There is difficulty in recruiting governing members and operators for remote service entities. Finally, lack of availability of grant funding to provide reasonably priced services to isolated colonias is a barrier in the county.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Coordinated service options for colonias west of Presidio (Candelaria and Ruidoso) and those located north and east of Presidio should be evaluated. Financial and project development assistance is needed for Presidio to extend their plant. The capacity of Candelaria WSC should be evaluated and alternative management approaches assessed. Support should be provided to evaluate options for meeting EPA order for removal of arsenic exceeding primary drinking water standards.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Candelaria	84	1
Las Pampas	18	1
Loma Pelona	57	2
Pueblo Nuevo	46	2
Redford	195	2
Ruidosa	30	2
Shafter	45	2





Each figure represents about 48 residents

STARR COUNTY
TEXAS

OVERVIEW

RCAP Staff reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing efforts. Staff then met with the USDA RD Area Director, Texas SOS Colonia Ombudsperson, and the management of numerous utilities in Starr County to discuss extent of current services, areas of greatest need, potential projects, and existing cost estimates for serving residents in areas with remaining needs.

Most colonias have secured potable water service, but some lack sewer collection and treatment. The majority of the colonias located within water supply corporation service areas lack sewer collection and treatment. There is some concern that these locations could be registered as nuisance violations or undersized lots that are ½ acre or less. Both the City of Roma and Rio Grande City have been proactive in serving colonias within their jurisdiction. The City of La Grulla has struggled with financial, managerial, and technical capacity.

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

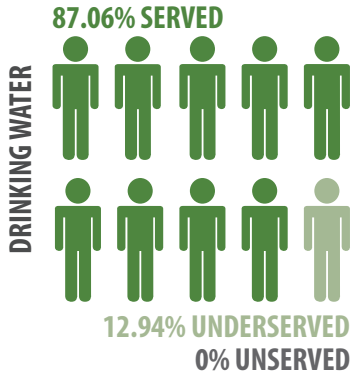
There is a lack of management or operational knowledge of water and wastewaster systems on the part of the governing board/council. In addition, there is a lack of updated financial audit reports and oversight by management and board/council members. Existing utilities lack proper experienced staff and training for current staff. There is a lack of support from board members and staff to enter into an interlocal agreement to bill sewer services. Finally, there is little support to turn off water meters for sewer service delinquency.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Financial, managerial, and techical assistance is needed for the smaller servcie providers to ensure that current services are maintained at an acceptable level. Assistance is needed in identifying and accessing financial assistance resources, especially grant funding due to the high poverty levels in the county. Service providers require assistance as they evaluate options for providing centrailzed collection and treatment to colonias residents. Assistance is need to conclude interlocal billing agreements and examine opportunities for additional interlocal agreements to share services and reduce costs. Options for regionalized service provision within Starr County should be evaluated. Training is needed for boards and managers regarding their responsibilities and opportunities to improve sustainability and full service to the colonias.

232
COLONIAS

32,530
COLONIA RESIDENTS



Each figure represents about 3,253 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Valle Hermosa	54	1
Airport Heights	161	2
Alto Bonito	30	2
Alto Bonito Heights	342	2
Alvarez	265	2

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Antonio Flores	59	2
B & E	540	2
Barrera	149	2
Benjamin Perez	34	2
Buena Vista	102	2

STARR COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Casa Blanca Subd	54	2
Casas	39	2
E. Lopez	199	2
East Alto Bonito	824	2
El Castillo	203	2
El Quiote	229	2
El Rancho Vela	274	2
El Socio	16	2
Elias-Fela Solis	15	2
Eugenio Saenz	165	2
Falconaire	132	2
Fernando Salinas	20	2
Flor Del Rio	122	2
Gutierrez	72	2
H. Cuellar Estates	34	2
Indio #1	50	2
Indio #2	51	2
Jardin de San Julian	25	2
La Esperanza	229	2
La Lomita	110	2
La Paloma Ranchettes	254	2
La Puerta	344	2
Lago Vista	115	2
Las Palmas	60	2
Longoria	92	2
Miguel Garza	8	2
Mike's	910	2
Narciso Pena	34	2
Nina	141	2
Olivarez	145	2
Olmito & Olmito #2	364	2
Pablo Pena	64	2
Palo Blanco	221	2
Quesada	25	2
Rafael Pena	35	2
Regino Ramirez	85	2
Reyna	55	2
Rivereno	43	2
Salmon	47	2
San Fernando	102	2
Santa Margarita	23	2
Valle Vista #1	187	2
Valle Vista #2	136	2
Victoria Ranch	187	2

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Villareal	131	2
West Alto Bonito	674	2
Zarate	37	2
La Gloria	152	2
Old Santa Elena	29	2
San Isidro	149	2
Gloria	149	2
La Reforma	21	2
Delmita North	110	2
Delmita South	123	2
Delmita #2	51	2
Delmita #3	34	2
Delmita #1	29	2
Santa Anna	47	2
Chapeno	34	3
Doyno West Side #2	85	3
Falcon Heights	7	3
La Loma de Falcon	136	3
La Minita	212	3
Los Arrieros	149	3
Salineno North	115	3
Salineno South	220	3
A.T. Martinez	11	4
Ala Blanca	35	4
Amada Acres	80	4
Anacua	39	4
Arredondo	59	4
Bella Vista	34	4
Buena Vista Plaza	12	4
Camargito	388	4
Campo Verde	132	4
Campobello	53	4
Campobello #2	22	4
Canales	47	4
Cantu	11	4
Chaparrito	48	4
Cortez	176	4
De La Cruz	143	4
De La Garza	284	4
De Los Santos	54	4
El Bosque #1	131	4
El Bosque #2	105	4
El Bosque #3	96	4
El Bosque #4	62	4

STARR COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
El Brazil	47	4
El Cenizo	249	4
El Chaparral #1	254	4
El Chaparral #2	127	4
El Mesquite	38	4
El Refugio	33	4
Elodia's	63	4
Elsa	42	4
Escandon Trace S/D	2	4
Escobares	135	4
Escobares #1	276	4
Evergreen	96	4
Florentino Sosa	38	4
Flores Brothers	22	4
Fourth Site	45	4
Francisca	628	4
Francisco Rodriguez	60	4
Fronton North	180	4
Fronton Ranchettes	89	4
Garceno	420	4
Garcia's	157	4
Garciasville	48	4
Garza Addition	127	4
Garza-Gutierrez	203	4
Garza-Salinas	719	4
Garza-Salinas #2	630	4
Guadalupe Guerra	48	4
Guerra	119	4
Hackberry	84	4
Hillside Terrace	76	4
Hilltop	77	4
Humberto Y. Saenz	140	4
J. F. Villareal	104	4
J. L. Garcia	34	4
Javier Ramirez	127	4
Joseph Griggs	9	4
La Carla	80	4
La Casita	66	4
La Chaparosa	49	4
La Escondida	170	4
La Hacienda	123	4
La Puerta #2	424	4
La Rosita	128	4
Las Flores	116	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Leal	114	4
Live Oak Estates	415	4
Loma Alta	76	4
Loma Linda East	34	4
Loma Linda West	4	4
Loma Vista	160	4
Loma Vista #1	86	4
Los Barreras North	100	4
Los Barreras South	246	4
Los Ebanos	205	4
Los Ebanos #2	105	4
Los Morenos	373	4
Los Olmos	199	4
M. Munoz	199	4
Manuel Escobares	145	4
Manuel Garcia	203	4
Manuel Garcia #2	77	4
Manuel Munoz	119	4
Margarita	68	4
Margarita Addition #1	9	4
Martinez S/D	58	4
Mesquite #1	342	4
Mesquite #2	224	4
Mesquite #3	221	4
Mesquite #4	135	4
Mi Ranchito Estate	281	4
Midway Subd.	85	4
Miguel Barrera	128	4
Mirador	149	4
Mirasoles	113	4
Mireles	94	4
Mitchell	114	4
Montalvo Hills	22	4
Moraida	42	4
Moreno	4	4
Moreno, S S/D	130	4
Morida	136	4
Munoz	66	4
Munoz-Garcia	77	4
Netos	27	4
North Escobares Ranchettes	118	4
North Refugio	145	4
North Santa Cruz	636	4
Northridge	78	4

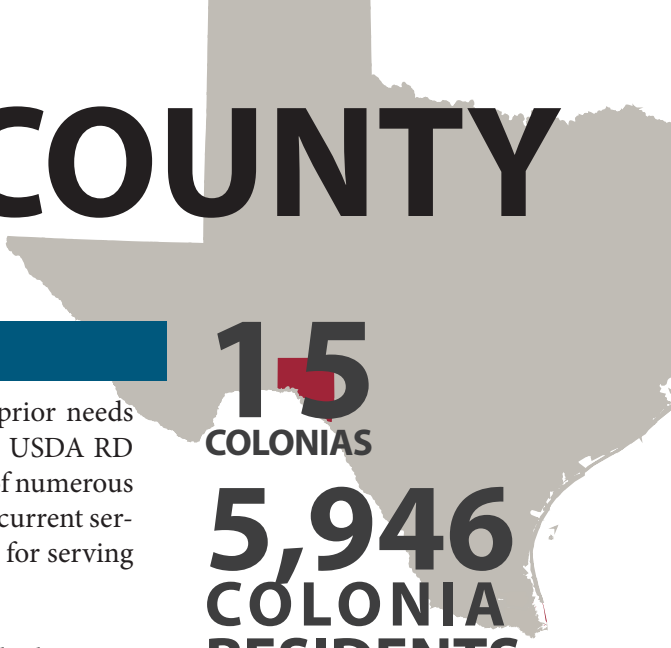
STARR COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Northwest Industrial Park	403	4
Old Escobares	295	4
Old Santa Cruz	98	4
Olivia Lopez de Gutierrez	93	4
Pedro Campos	77	4
Pena #1	16	4
Pena #2	119	4
Ramirez-Perez	78	4
Ramos	116	4
Ramos Addition #1	64	4
Ranchitos Del Norte	112	4
Rancho Viejo #1	94	4
Rancho Viejo #2	113	4
Rancho Viejo #3	51	4
Rau-con Drive-In #2	23	4
Rivera	162	4
Robinson	243	4
Rodriguez #1	107	4
Rodriguez #2	20	4
Roma Creek #1, 2 & 3	350	4
Salinas	67	4
Sammy Martinez	21	4
San Jose	55	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
San Juan	129	4
Sandoval	32	4
Santa Catarina	103	4
Santa Cruz #2	661	4
Santa Cruz Industrial Park	199	4
Santa Rosa	241	4
Santel	51	4
Share 52	569	4
Solis	55	4
South Refugio	59	4
Sunset	22	4
Tamez	105	4
Tierra Dorada	8	4
Tierra Linda	269	4
Trevinos	225	4
Trevinos #1	80	4
Triple R	55	4
Triple R #1	60	4
Venecia	407	4
Victoria	42	4
Victoria Vera	110	4
Villa de Frontera	119	4
Villa de Martinez	96	4

VAL VERDE COUNTY
TEXAS



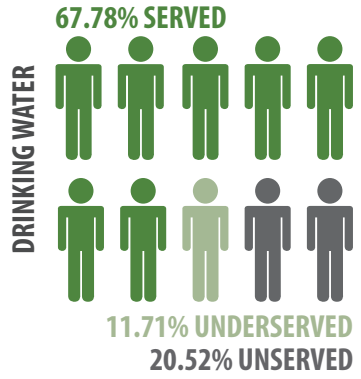
OVERVIEW

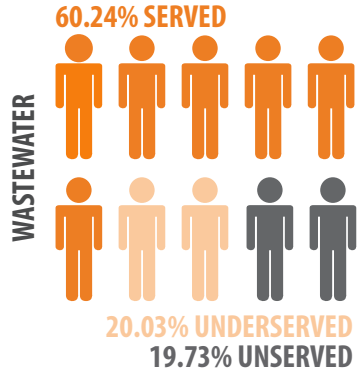
RCAP Staff reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing efforts. Staff then met with the USDA RD Area Director, Texas SOS Colonia Ombudsperson, and , the management of numerous utilities and political subdivisions in Val Verde County to discuss extent of current services, areas of greatest need, potential projects, and existing cost estimates for serving residents in areas with remaining needs.

Many of the Colonias in Val Verde are mobile home parks with individual private wells located along Lake Amistad. Most lack public water and sewer service. Based on interviews, most residents are seasonal or weekend visitors. Colonias located near or within the City of Del Rio extra-territorial jurisdiction are typically of permanent residents. The community of Comstock has permanent residents, but lacks public sewer service. Most of the rural area lots (including Comstock) appear to fall below the ½ acre lot size, making septic tanks an inadequate onsite treatment option.

15
COLONIAS

5,946
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 595 residents

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

The county's biggest concern lies with the communities located adjacent to the Lake Amistad and adjoining water ways due to the potential of contamination from failing septic tanks, cesspools, etc. The county has adopted stricter policies requiring the construction of costly aerobic type onsite treatment to counter this concern. Most mobile home parks are privately owned and along with some investor owned utilities this makes it difficult to secure funding of public water service and sewer service. Smaller utilities are concerned about their ability to provide wastewater services. The City of Del Rio has a population of 35,591 making some colonia funding programs difficut to secure even though the benficiaries would be the colonia residents. The community of Langtry serves about 10 active customers making it difficult to pay for an operator and maintenance of the failing water system.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance is needed for the existing utilities and potential service recipients in determining the feasibility of community wastewater services and how best to proceed given financial and technical constraints. All the utilities could benefit from targeted financial, managerial, and technical assistance. The City of Del Rio could use assistance in planning for capital improvement projects. Financial assistance is needed for utilities and colonia residents to pay for the costs associated with first time services (such as service or collection lines into/out of residents homes). Technical/project development assistance is needed to help determine what part of the water/and or wastewater projects will benefit the colonia residents to separate eligible grant projects from loan type projects such as the oversizing of storage and water and sewer extensions that would benefit existing customers. The Langtry colonia would benefit from technical assistance to help coordinate funding of needed water improvements.

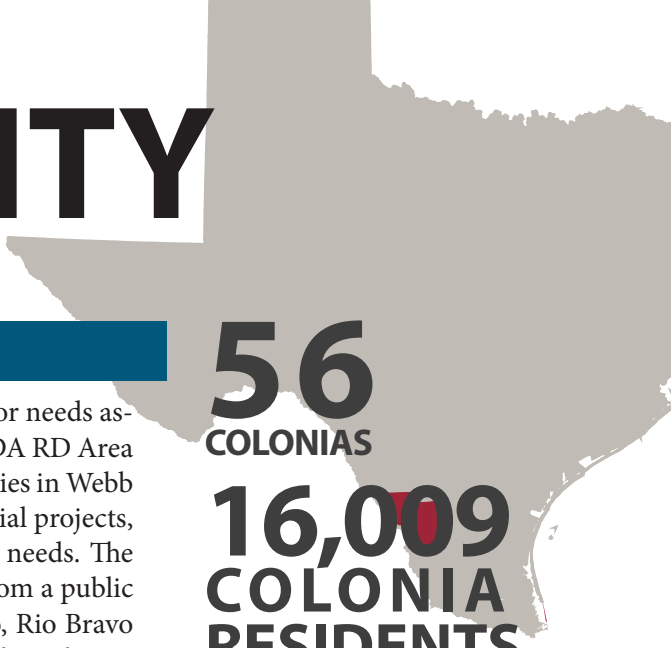
VAL VERDE COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Lake View Addition	666	1
Langtry, Texas	63	2
Los Campos #1, 2 & 5	30	2
Town of Comstock	525	2
Amistad Acres	401	4
Box Canyon Estates	357	4
Cienegas Terrace	1,000	4
Los Campos #3 & 4	462	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Owens Addition #1	10	4
Owens Addition #2	115	4
Payment	100	4
Rio Bravo	310	4
Rough Canyon	266	4
Val Verde Park	366	4
Val Verde Park #2	1,275	4

WEBB COUNTY
TEXAS



56
COLONIAS

16,009
COLONIA RESIDENTS

OVERVIEW

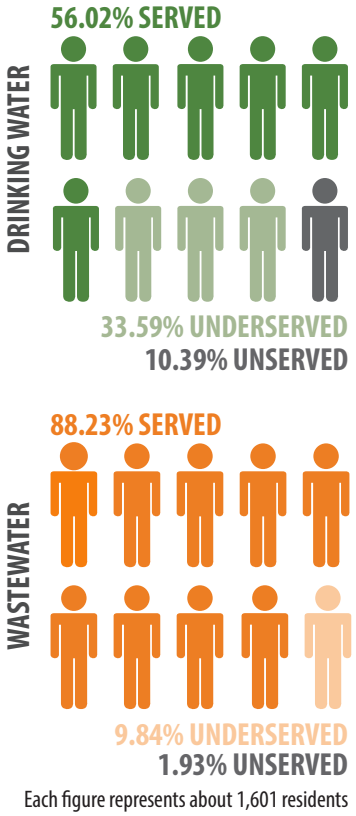
RCAP Staff reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing efforts. Staff then met with the USDA RD Area Director, Texas SOS Colonia Ombudsperson, and the management of utilities in Webb County to discuss extent of current services, areas of greatest need, potential projects, and existing cost estimates for serving residents in areas with remaining needs. The largest concentration of unserved colonias are located as far as 20 miles from a public water system. In recent years, the heaviest populated colonias, Rio Bravo, Rio Bravo Annex, and El Cenizo have been provided service. As a result many of the colonias residents in Webb County have water and sewer, while others have only water service. There are some without both potable water and public sewer.

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Some colonias are far removed from existing water/sewer services making projects more costly and/or impractical. The groundwater available to isolated colonias is of poor quality. The Webb County public utility will need managerial and financial capacity assistance to extend service to nearby colonias. Grant funds will be needed by Webb County to expand their plan (last year the county hauled water to some Colonias at a deficit of $500,000) such that service expansion will be affordable to colonias residents. Some colonias are hesitant to agree to public utility service should it require annexation.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Comprehensive technical, managerial, and financial assistance should be provided to the Webb County utility, not only to maintain current services to the largest colonias in the county, but also to develop plans to service other colonias in the unincorporated areas of the county. The county requires project development assistance to access funding for system expansion. Clarification must be made regarding the ability of the City of Laredo to apply to USDA for colonias in their extra territorial jurisdiction.
The City of Laredo requires assistance in evaluating and submitting application to USDA to provide sewer service to nearby colonias. The possibility of shared services within the Mirando City, Oilton, and Bruni areas that could reduce operational costs should be evaluated.



COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Tierra Buena #2	8	1
Botines	169	1
La Coma	96	1
La Moca Ranch	15	1
La Presa	325	1
Los Huisaches	15	1
One River Place	8	1
Los Veteranos 83 Subd.	50	1
Las Pilas Subd. #1	45	1

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Las Pilas Subd. #2	65	1
Village East	20	1
Hillside Acres #1	30	1
East Gate Acres	5	1
Pueblo East	35	1
Hillside Acres #2	26	1
Colorado Acres	314	1
Los Veteranos 59	15	1
Ranchitos Las Lomas #2	144	1

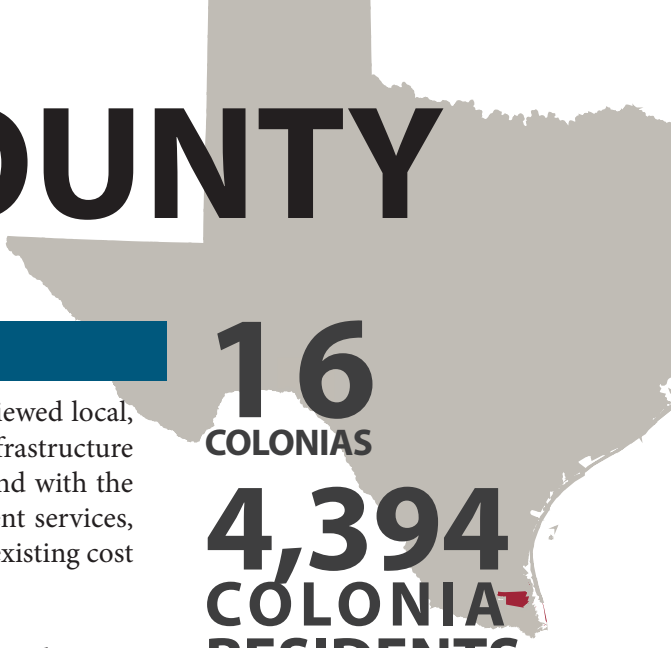
WEBB COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Ranchitos Las Lomas	289	1
Regency Village	19	1
Ranchitos Los Mesquites	15	1
Ranchitos Los Nopalitos	50	1
Ranchitos Los Fresnos	85	1
Ranchitos Los Arcos	130	1
Ranchitos Los Centenarios	104	1
Bruni	874	1
Aguilares	55	2
Aguilares Acres	10	2
Antonio Santos Subd.	150	2
Los Corralitos	85	2
Los Minerales	87	2
Mirando City	863	2
Mirando City Addition	15	2
Oilton	653	2
D-5 Acres	154	4
El Cenizo Subd. #1-5	3,199	4
Laredo Ranchettes	45	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Larga Vista	544	4
Los Altos	328	4
Los Tanquecitos II	105	4
Old Milwaukee East	86	4
Old Milwaukee West	54	4
Pueblo Nuevo	603	4
Ranchitos 359 East	215	4
Ranchos Penitas West	668	4
Rio Bravo	3,697	4
Rio Bravo Annex	452	4
San Carlos #1	352	4
San Carlos #2	278	4
Tanquecitos South Acres	250	4
Las Blancas Subd.	107	5
Ranchitos Los Veteranos	3	5
Los Huisaches #2	0	5
Four Points	0	5
Sunset Acres	0	5
Rodriguez Addition	0	5

WILLACY COUNTY
TEXAS



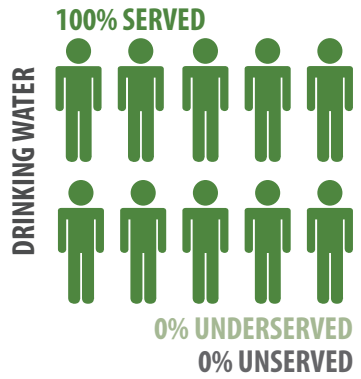
OVERVIEW

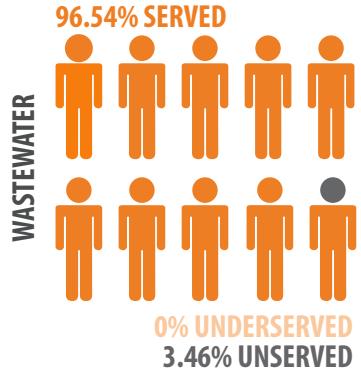
To obtain information on Willacy County's colonias, the RCAP team reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing. Team members then met with the USDA RD Area Director and with the management of utilities in Willacy County to discuss the extent of current services, identify areas of greatest need, identify potential projects, and obtain any existing cost estimates for serving residents in high-needs colonias.

Most of the colonias with water and sewer services are located with municipal or water district boundaries. Some colonias located in unincorporated areas are provided water service by the North Alamo Water Supply Corporation. The nearest wastewater treatment facilities are owned by the municipalities. Unserved colonias are typically characterized by large, acre-type lots capable of sustaining septic systems. Both the City of Lyford and City of Raymondville have been proactive in looking for funding assistance to serve their communities and nearby rural areas. Sebastian Municipal Utility District has a history of flooding issues.

16
COLONIAS

4,394
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 440 residents

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

The City of Lyford and Sebastian Municipal Utility District are eligible for USDA funding assistance. The low population and remoteness of the colonias is a barrier due to cost to service those areas. Some colonias are located many miles from water/sewer services and do not have enough connections to sustain a stand-alone system. County participation is needed to address the Sebastian MUD flooding issues.

RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance should be provided to existing utilities seeking to extend services to underserved colonias. Funding options and economic feasibility of extended wastewater service to colonias currently receiving water service should be evaluated. Assistance is needed to build operational, managerial and financial capacity in smaller utilities that service colonias.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Bausell & Ellis	107	4
Benitez	21	4
Colonia Los Angeles	54	4
El Chapote	9	4
Hugh Terry Subd.	63	4
Lasara	824	4
Lisa	12	4
Lyford South	145	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Ranchette Estates	465	4
Raymondville Tract #1	0	4
S & C	0	4
Sandy	2	4
Santa Monica	72	4
Sebastian	2,500	4
Willacy Acres	36	4
Zapata Ranch	84	4

ZAPATA COUNTY
TEXAS

OVERVIEW

RCAP Staff reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing efforts. Staff then met with the USDA RD Area Director, Texas SOS Colonia Ombudsperson, and the management of utilities in Zapata County to discuss extent of current services, areas of greatest need, potential projects, and existing cost estimates for serving residents in areas with remaining needs.

As there are no incorporated cities in Zapata County, all utility services are provided through the county government or independent water districts or water supply corporations. Most colonias have water service and on-site septic systems. In some cases, lots are undersized and cannot support on-site septic systems. Many water distribution lines supplying colonias residents need to be upgraded to provide adequate and continuous service. None of the colonias have community sewer collection and treatment.

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

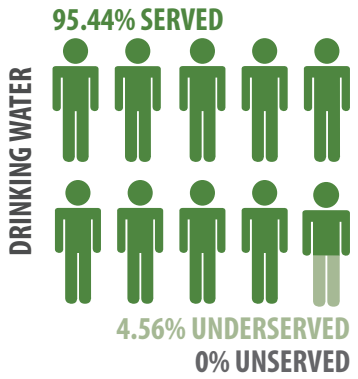
Small, low-population colonias are located long distances from existing utilities. Difficulty accessing financial grants that would allow cost effective upgrades and/or service extensions into the colonias is a barrier in Zapata County. There is a need for alternative wastewater collection and treatment for small colonias. There is reluctance on the part of existing service providers to extend services.

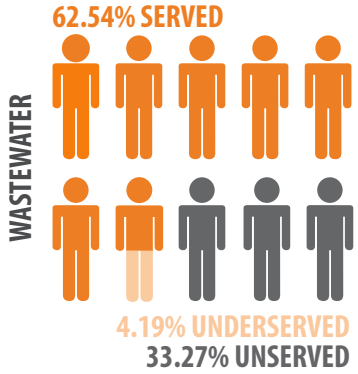
RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The willingness of existing service providers to extend services to currently unserved colonias needs to be assessed. Service providers require assistance in evaluating and accessing possible funding sources. Service providers also require assistance in obtaining utility service authority in areas outside of current certificated area. Residents need educatation on viability of lower cost for on-site or "cluster" systems.

33
COLONIAS

14,021
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 1,402 residents

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Dolores	39	1
Lopeno	109	2
Morales 2	40	2
New Falcon	225	2
San Ignacio Viejo Unit 2	2	2
Los Lobos	129	2
Falcon Shores	429	3
Four Seasons	140	3
Lago Halcon B	112	3
Las Palmas	89	3
Ramireno	25	3
S. Truman Phelps	18	3
Siesta Shores 1	1,455	3

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Siesta Shores 3	176	3
Siesta Shores Sec. A	400	3
A.F. Pierce	28	4
Black Bass	133	4
Buena Vista	305	4
Cuellar	12	4
Falcon Estates	40	4
Falcon Mesa	253	4
Flores Addition	218	4
Guzman	9	4
Lago Halcon A	66	4

ZAPATA COUNTY

TEXAS, continued

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Linda Vista	18	4
Manuel Medina Addition	3,629	4
Morales / Sanchez	16	4
Morgan's Lakefront Lodge	228	4
Ranchito San Jose	160	4

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
San Ygnacio	463	4
Sunset Villa	10	4
Valle Verde	55	4
Zapata Townsite	4,990	4

ZAVALA COUNTY
TEXAS

OVERVIEW

RCAP Staff reviewed local, state, and federal agency information from prior needs assessments and infrastructure financing efforts. Staff then met with the USDA RD Area Director and with the management of utilities in Zavala County to discuss extent of current services, areas of greatest need, potential projects, and existing cost estimates for serving residents in areas with remaining needs. Some of the colonias rely on private wells and on-site septic systems due to the distance from the nearest water and sewer treatment plants.

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Colonias not located near existing water suppliers therefore service to those areas would be costly. Due to the low population of small colonias in the county (1-10 people), the creation of new systems may not be cost effective. In some cases, smaller communities are not familiar with the USDA application process for grants and loans.

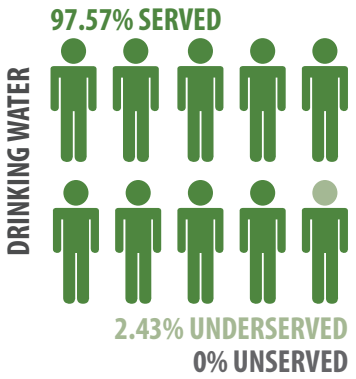
RECOMMENDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

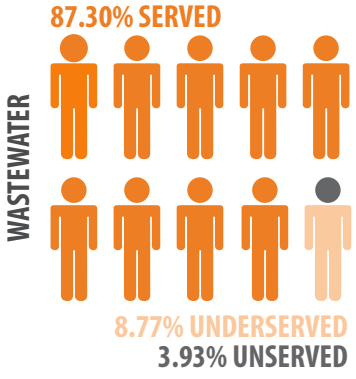
Existing utilities could benefit from ongoing financial, managerial, and technical assistance to ensure adequate service to existing colonias residents and provide the opportunity for potential service area expansion. County and existing service providers need assistance as plans are considered for providing services to currently unserved or underserved colonias. The possibilities of the sharing of services among water providers within the county should be evaluated. Assistance is needed in identifying and accessing funding sources for needed improvements and service extensions.

COLONIA	POPULATION	PRIORITY
Amaya	23	2
Camposanto	44	2
Nueces Lake	11	2
Popeye	30	2
Triangulo	64	2
Bee Crest Subd.	63	2
Bushy Creek Subd.	68	2
La Hacienda Estates #2	72	2
Batesville	1,383	4
Chula Vista	362	4
La Pryor	1,989	4
Loma Grande	138	4
River Spur	30	4

13
COLONIAS

4,277
COLONIA RESIDENTS





Each figure represents about 428 residents

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PHASE III

The preceding review of the data clearly shows that much progress has been made. Most, if not all, of the projects to serve colonias that were relatively inexpensive and had few impediments have been completed and the colonias are served. Many of the more challenging and expensive projects have been undertaken or are currently at one stage of development or another. The colonias that remain unserved tend to be far from existing utilities, are in areas with little available water, and/or are in areas with poor groundwater quality that requires expensive treatment. Serving the residents of those colonias will require substantial amounts of time, resources, and technical assistance. Fully funded, targeted technical assistance and training delivered by experienced professionals can alleviate or mitigate most of the barriers identified previously. Other barriers, such as available funding programs, are beyond the scope of technical assistance and will require state or federal action. The following discussion explores in more detail the types of technical assistance that should be made available to provide reliable services for the priority colonias.

SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Before we can even begin to address the water and wastewater needs on a community level, there are other basic needs that must be met in some of the colonias in the target counties. Reliable roads and electricity are prerequisites for extending community water or wastewater services. During the data collection process, the RCAP team encountered situations where the dirt access road to a colonia washes out or becomes inaccessible every time there is a storm. The team also encountered places where colonia residents are using car batteries as sources of electricity for their homes. In either instance, a water or wastewater utility would find it nearly, if not entirely, impossible to operate and maintain without reliable electrical service and all-weather roads. Drinking water and waste water are essential needs, of course, but attention first must be given to meeting other basic needs in order to have the foundation necessary to provide adequate water and wastewater services.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND PLANNING

For those colonias that are unserved and potentially out of reach of existing utilities, a comprehensive and inclusive process should be adopted that involves community members, local elected officials, representatives from available funders, and technical assistance providers (TAPs). Community members must understand their own needs, their ability to pay for utility services and the process by which these services are planned, funded, constructed, and maintained. Communities will not take full ownership or responsibility for these services if they are not made a part of the process from the beginning. Such a process is lengthy and time consuming, requiring the continual involvement of a TAP who has experience in first-time utility development. It should also involve any nearby community development organizations whose presence and experience working in the local area might help facilitate this process. This type of awareness building, organizing, and planning effort is a necessary first step prior to moving on to more focused capacity building. While there are necessarily certain overlaps with

TABLE 10: TEN DRINKING WATER UTILITIES SERVING THE MOST COLONIA RESIDENTS

NAME	STATE	COUNTY	# COLONIAS	POPULATION
LOWER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	Texas	El Paso	142	42,183
NORTH ALAMO WSC	Texas	Hidalgo	368	42,101
TOHONO O'ODHAM UTILITIES	Arizona	Pima	1	30,000
CITY OF SAN LUIS	Arizona	Yuma	1	27,800
CITY OF NOGALES WATER	Arizona	Santa Cruz	5	22,799
SHARYLAND WSC	Texas	Hidalgo	204	22,223
CITY OF EAGLE PASS	Texas	Maverick	61	21,750
COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT-I.D. #8	California	Riverside	5	21,269
AGUA SUD	Texas	Hidalgo	140	19,412
LAKE SECTION WATER COMPANY	New Mexico	Doña Ana	1	18,000

the capacity building process described later, some of the initial steps that need to be taken include:

- Make contact with colonias residents and provide information on the process.
- Identify local leadership to help guide the process from within.
- Identify the type of governance structure best suited for the project.
- Work with the community to identify and prioritize project needs.
- Identify service area and collect/verify demographic data.
- Document any existing health hazards.
- Provide training and guidance on the steps necessary to complete the project.

TABLE 11: TEN WASTEWATER UTILITIES SERVING THE MOST COLONIA RESIDENTS

NAME	STATE	COUNTY	# COLONIAS	POPULATION
LOWER VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	Texas	El Paso	114	37,374
DOÑA ANA COUNTY REGIONAL WASTEWATER SYSTEM	New Mexico	Doña Ana	13	33,848
TOHONO O'ODHAM UTILITIES	Arizona	Pima	1	30,000
CITY OF SAN LUIS	Arizona	Yuma	2	28,753
CITY OF NOGALES WWTP	Arizona	Santa Cruz	5	22,799
CITY OF EAGLE PASS	Texas	Maverick	43	19,498
TOWN OF SAHUARITA	Arizona	Pima	1	16,200
SILVER CITY WASTEWATER SYSTEM	New Mexico	Grant	3	16,131
DEMING MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM	New Mexico	Luna	1	14,855
CITY OF SOMERTON	Arizona	Yuma	1	14,228

ASSISTANCE IN CREATING NEW SERVICE PROVIDERS

Wherever possible, every effort should be made to use existing utilities to provide service to unserved colonias. However, there will likely be some situations where there are no nearby water and wastewater service providers or where existing utilities are not willing to extend these services. In these cases a new legal entity with authority to provide water and wastewater services would need to be created. The requirements for creation of such an entity vary from state to state. Typically, the most effective and efficient entity to create is a member-owned and member-controlled non-profit organization such as the water supply corporations (WSC) in Texas and the Mutual Domestic Water Consumer Associations (MDWCA) in New Mexico. An experienced assistance provider could work with the colonias members to create such an entity. As noted in the previous section, it is crucial to have the involvement of colonias members in every step of this process. Depending on the state, required activities might include drafting and filing articles of incorporation, establishing bylaws and operating policies, holding elections, obtaining state approval to provide service in a designated area (or other state required actions), and the initiation of planning activities for service provision. Once the entity is created it can start to fulfill requirements for obtaining funding for water and/or wastewater services and other related activities necessary for it to become a fully functioning water service provider.

DEVELOPING CAPACITY

The most common barrier to service in those colonias that remain unserved is a lack of community capacity. As previously discussed, in many colonias, there is no legal entity or any type of governance structure in place that could manage and handle the finances for a development project. Even in those with a basic governance structure, there is neither sufficient technical, managerial, or financial (TMF) capacity to oversee a large development project, nor sufficient TMF capacity to operate and maintain a system once it is built. Providing service to these colonias is not possible without first building that local capacity. Even if a nearby utility or municipality is extending service to the colonia, it will not succeed without the support of the residents of the colonia.

The efforts of the past 25 years to address the water and wastewater needs in the colonias has shown that the only way to develop local capacity and garner community support for necessary improvements is through long-term, on-site, targeted technical assistance and training, and partnerships with local stakeholders, including non-profit organizations, community organizations, and the colonia residents themselves. To be effective, the technical assistance must address all aspects of the development and operation of a new utility or for a major development project by an existing utility. This process must ensure that local stakeholders are given the training and support needed to operate their utility and provide needed services on their own. In order for these service providers to be sustainable they must develop the financial, managerial, and technical capacity to operate their utility. Some of the specific areas where capacity or competency should be developed include:

- Project Development Capacity: This includes hiring engineers and other consultants. Developing the ability to plan for and execute a facility development process is one of the more important capacities that should be created within a

community/utility. Experience gained in completing one development project, such as for a water system, can be used for other development projects whether that is for housing, transportation, community facilities, or other local needs. Assisting the colonias and/or their local utility through this process should be a priority for the Phase III activities. As described within this report these activities include planning, accessing financing, developing managerial and financial support structure and procedures, supervising construction, and finally taking full responsibility for the operations of the system. One particularly important activity is that in all development projects there will be a need to access the services of an engineer for designing the system and assisting in applying for financial support. Assistance should be given to establish a process to identify engineering needs, solicit qualifications from engineers, evaluate candidates, and conclude a professional services contract. Assistance should also be provided in the selection of other professionals as needed, such as accountants, and, with the help of the engineer, in the selection of contractors for construction projects.

- Management Capacity: This includes developing customer service policies, personnel, and board policies and tariffs. To properly manage a utility a variety of effective, fair, and equitable policies that conform to any state requirements must be adopted. Technical assistance and training can provide support for developing these aspects of management capacity. In many cases model policies are available that can be adapted to meet the needs of the entity. Governing bodies should also have the ability to properly schedule and conduct meetings where business is conducted in a legitimate manner and where the input of the members are solicited.
- Financial Capacity: Budgeting, rate setting, cash management, and record keeping are some of the more important financial capacities that must be developed in order to keep the entity financially solvent and sustainable. In addition, the new or existing entity must be able to evaluate available funding sources and take actions necessary to access that funding.

- Technical Capacity: This includes such activities as assistance and training to governing bodies to ensure they understand their responsibilities under state and federal laws and regulations (such as the Safe Drinking Water Act and Clean Water Act), the hiring and direction of a qualified water/wastewater operator (or contracting for those services), and the development of an asset management program and the submission of all required reports.

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING UTILITIES

While the work conducted under Phase II provided some information concerning the ability of existing utilities to provide for and extend services to colonias, a comprehensive assessment should be conducted for those utilities in areas where it is feasible for service extensions to be made in order to provide first time or improved water and wastewater services for the high-needs colonias. Such an assessment can identify potential weaknesses and target technical assistance and training to meet those needs. Some of this will likely be directed at financial issues, such as accessing funding sources for providing needed services to colonias.

CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVE OR REGIONALIZED SERVICE DELIVERY APPROACHES

Given that many of the unserved colonias are located in remote areas or are too distant from existing utilities to provide for service/collection line extensions, alternative delivery approaches should be evaluated and pursued where feasible. One approach is to encourage county governments to plan for the provision of service to isolated colonias. Since counties already have legal status and varying levels of capacity to provide utility services, in some cases the most cost-effective means of providing these services will be through an entity such as a county that has expansive geographic and legal jurisdiction. Another approach would be to evaluate the feasibility of a regional service provider that could not only provide first time service to colonias but also take advantage of opportunities ranging from the sharing of services among smaller utilities to actual consolidation of existing service providers. Small utilities, especially newly created utilities, have very little capacity to assume

TABLE 12: DATA OVERLAY ANALYSIS

	Number of Colonias	Average Priority	% High Need	% with Health Risks	Average Poverty Level	Federal Funding
ARIZONA	104	3.23	28%	21%	Med	
Cochise	22	2.95	32%	23%	Low-Med	Moderate
Gila	3	3.33	0%	33%	Low	Low
Graham	10	3.70	20%	10%	Low-Med	Low
Greenlee	2	4.00	0%	0%	Hi-Med	Low
La Paz	3	3.67	0%	0%	Med	Moderate
Maricopa	2	4.00	0%	0%	Hi-Med	Low
Pima	16	3.06	38%	13%	Low-Med	Moderate
Pinal	16	3.56	13%	25%	Low-Med	Moderate
Santa Cruz	10	2.80	60%	20%	Med	Low
Yuma	20	3.15	30%	32%	Med	Moderate
CALIFORNIA	35	3.89	3%	23%	Low	
Imperial	16	3.94	0%	0%	Low	Moderate
Riverside	8	3.63	13%	88%	Low-Med	Low
San Diego	11	4.00	0%	9%	Low	Moderate
NEW MEXICO	154	2.86	53%	11%	Med	
Catron	33	2.76	67%	9%	Low-Med	Moderate
Doña Ana	37	3.14	38%	14%	Hi-Med	Moderate
Eddy	9	3.11	22%	0%	Low	Moderate
Grant	40	2.65	65%	3%	Low-Med	Moderate
Hidalgo	10	2.00	70%	45%	Hi-Med	Moderate
Luna	9	3.33	44%	10%	Med	Low
Otero	15	3.07	40%	20%	Med	Moderate
Sierra	1	4.00	0%	0%	High	Low
TEXAS	1,884	3.38	26%	3%	High	
Cameron	176	3.26	27%	3%	High	Moderate
El Paso	322	3.30	29%	9%	Hi-Med	Moderate
Hidalgo	923	3.50	22%	0%	High	Moderate
Hudspeth	6	2.67	50%	67%	High	Low
Jim Wells	4	2.00	100%	0%	Low	Low
Maverick	69	3.30	26%	0%	High	Low
Pecos	12	4.00	0%	0%	Low-Med	Low
Presidio	7	1.71	100%	29%	Med	Low
Starr	232	3.38	29%	0%	High	Low
Val Verde	15	3.40	27%	7%	Med	Moderate
Webb	56	2.43	61%	43%	Med	Low
Willacy	16	4.00	0%	0%	High	Low
Zapata	33	3.33	18%	0%	Hi-Med	Low
Zavala	13	2.77	62%	0%	Med	Low
TOTALS	2,177	3.34	28%	5%		

Note: The % High Need category is the total number of priority 1s and 2s divided by the total number of colonias in the state or county. % with Health Risks is the number of colonias with either an identified drinking water health risk or a wastewater health risk divided by the total number of colonias in the state or county. The average poverty was assigned using the >20% = high, >10% is medium, <10% is low (see definitions on page 12 for explanation). Federal Funding was taken from the Phase I report Table 9 as self-reported information from the agencies themselves.

large loans regardless of the term or interest rate of that loan. For existing utilities, their infrastructure will sooner or later reach its designed life and the communities might not be able to assume additional debt, especially considering the typical cost for improvements and expansions. Although creating new governing entities to manage new infrastructure projects might be the only way to get water or wastewater services to some of the unserved communities, the requirement on community-level volunteers is excessive. These small utilities rely heavily on volunteers; however, the level of voluntarism in small communities along the border is not as high as needed to meet the many responsibilities associated with community utility services. Therefore another type of service delivery model needs to be instituted and regionalization might be the best approach. Since it is necessary to design service delivery approaches that meet unique community and geographic needs, regionalized approaches must be considered, in part to take advantage of potential economies of scale. Entities that provide services over a larger geographic area oftentimes can take advantage of an ability to provide other needed community services, such as for solid waste, housing, and economic development, all of which can assist the communities to become more resilient and self-sustaining.

Finally, although this is the perhaps the least desirable approach, it should be acknowledged that there may be instances where due to the remoteness of very small communities it will not be economically feasible to create a public water system that meets federal and state regulatory requirements. For some areas in the target counties, that could mean creating alternative systems for very small communities with less than 15 connections (under the SDWA systems with 15 or more connections must meet all federal drinking water requirements). While assurances must still be made regarding the quality of the water delivered, not having to meet all regulatory requirements would greatly reduce costs.

TABLE 13: TWENTY-FIVE LARGEST COLONIAS WITH IDENTIFIED HEALTH RISKS

Either drinking water or wastewater

COLONIA NAME	STATE	COUNTY	POPULATION
Chaparral	New Mexico	Doña Ana	18,000
Mecca	California	Riverside	8,577
Unincorporated Riverside County	California	Riverside	8,400
Anthony	New Mexico	Doña Ana	7,904
Oasis	California	Riverside	5,000
Thermal	California	Riverside	4,000
San Ysidro	New Mexico	Doña Ana	3,960
Willcox	Arizona	Cochise	3,757
Superior, Town of	Arizona	Pinal	3,254
Tri-City Regional Sanitary District	Arizona	Gila	3,200
Tornillo	Texas	El Paso	2,841
Seeley	California	Imperial	1,730
Pirtleville	Arizona	Cochise	1,550
Twin Forks	New Mexico	Otero	1,090
Rancho Del Conejo	Arizona	Pima	1,050
Pomerene Domestic Water	Arizona	Cochise	1,005
Tacna	Arizona	Yuma	1,000
La Mesa	New Mexico	Doña Ana	980
La Union	New Mexico	Doña Ana	942
Mike's	Texas	Starr	910
Bruni	Texas	Webb	874
Hayden, Town of	Arizona	Gila	870
Fairacres	New Mexico	Doña Ana	861
East Alto Bonito	Texas	Starr	824
Orange Grove Mobile Manor	Arizona	Yuma	800

Note: This list includes some priority 3 and 4 colonias that either have identified risks, or are served by utilities that have serious violations of either the SDWA or CWA.

Regardless of the approach, be it traditional, some form of regionalization, or those possible for areas with less than 15 connections, evaluation and implementation of alternative approaches requires extensive technical assistance that requires not only skills necessary for infrastructure development, but also a keen awareness of how to work with these communities to insure their participation in the process, their acceptance of any decisions being made, and their continued involvement in the management of the system.

PLANNING GRANTS

Virtually all of the high-needs colonias do not have the funds to initiate the process of accessing state or federal financing

sources. Preliminary planning and engineering studies, required by funding sources, and other technical assistance needs are beyond the financial abilities of low-income colonias residents. Programs such as the USDA-RD's SEARCH grant program are one solution. This program would need to receive additional funding in order to meet the needs of the high-needs colonias identified in this report. Other state and federal funding sources should consider the adoption of similar programs that facilitate access to long-term financing options for colonias and communities/utilities in need.

COORDINATING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WITH FUNDING, REGULATORY, LOCAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ENTITIES

Ensuring the long-term sustainability of water and wastewater services for colonias will require coordination among all pertinent groups involved in utility and community development for the designated colonias. The primary assistance provider should collaborate with local entities, local elected officials, and community support groups to ensure that all resources are being brought to bear on creating long-term solutions. The assistance provider must be familiar with all of the state and federal infrastructure funding programs and the staff that administer these programs. Especially in those counties where there are large numbers of high-needs colonias, regular meetings among the parties involved should be held in order to further collaboration and sharing of ideas and resources.

COLONIAS DESIGNATION

There is no one standard definition for a colonia that is used by both state and federal agencies. For USDA it is: "Any identifiable community designated in writing by the State or county in which it is located; determined to be a colonia on the basis of objective criteria including lack of potable water supply, lack of adequate sewage systems, and lack of decent, safe, and sanitary housing, inadequate roads and drainage; and existed and was generally recognized as a colonia before October 1, 1989." The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has a similar definition that is associated with the adoption of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act in 1990. For the purposes of this study, EPA has adopted the USDA definition although, in conjunction with its funding of the North American Development Bank and the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission, EPA has a slightly different definition regarding the colonias distance from the border. There have been some suggestions, including introduction of bills in Congress, to standardize the definition of colonias across federal agencies; these have not come to fruition. The border states have their own definitions or means of assigning a colonias status to a community. With the most colonias and the longest history of attempts to regulate their development and provide for assistance regarding water and wastewater services, Texas has a similar definition to USDA although a different "recognized by" date. Without going into any additional discussion about the various definitions, there is a need for a standard definition, especially among federal government agencies in order to improve clarity and equity among the various programs. Also, as documented in this report, many of the colonias are no longer in need of infrastructure support and therefore a process of un-designating the community as a colonia is also needed for adoption by both federal and state governments.

APPENDICES

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To the federal and state agencies that shared their information on the colonias, thank you. In particular, thank you to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Texas Attorney General's office and New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research for making available your geospatial data sets. Thank you to the Texas Secretary of State's Office and its county ombudsmen. Thank you also to the county officials, utilities, engineering firms, non-profit organizations, and colonia residents who provided us with detailed information for inclusion in this report.

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DATA COLLECTION FIELDS FOR PHASE II ASSESSMENT

DATA FIELDS AND QUERIES RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL COLONIAS

Colonia Name from P1R (p1r_col_nm)--*Proper, common name of colonia from Phase I Assessment Report; Note: A "P2" prefix indicates that the colonia was added during the Phase II Assessment; P2 colonias are "new" colonias, not listed in the Phase I Assessment Report*

CRG_UID (crg_uid)--*Each colonia's Unique Identifier Number*
State Name (st_name)--*Name of the State where the colonia is located*
State Abbreviation (st_abb)--*State Abbreviation*
County Name (cnty_name)--*Name of County*

Spatial Data Source (datasource)--*Data source of longitude/latitude of each colonia (TXAG, HUD, BBER, RCAP Staff, etc.)*
Colonia Name from Source (src_name)--*Proper name of colonia according to spatial data source*
Alternate Name (alt_name)--*Alternate name of colonia*
Alternate Name 2 (alt_name2)--*Alternate name 2*
Alternate Name 3 (alt_name3)--*Alternate name 3*

MNUMBER (mnumber)--*Map Number of Object in geodatabase*
Color Class (color_clas)--*Texas only; color coding assigned by Texas Secretary of State's Office*

Total Priority Score (tot_prisco)—*Assigned "Need" Priority score of each colonia (Priority 1,2,3,4, 5)*
Colonia Record Complete (rec_complt)--*All relevant data has been entered and priority score assigned (Yes/No)*

Number of Lots (numlots)--*Number of lots contained within each colonia, if known*
Number of Occupied Lots (numoccupie)--*Number of lots within each colonia that are occupied*
Estimated Population (estimated)--*Estimated population of the colonia*

Water Source Des (wtr_srcdes)--*Description of water source(s) serving colonia*
Water Hauled (wtr_hauled)--*Are residents of the colonia hauling water? (Yes/No)*
Private Wells (priv_wells)--*Are residents of the colonia served by private wells? (Yes/No)*
Has Public Water Service (wc_exists)--*Are residents of the colonia served by a public water system? (Yes/No)*
Water System Name (wc_wtrcomm)--*If Yes, provide the name of the public water system*
Name of the Nearest Water System (wc_nearwco)--*If colonia is not served by public water, provide the name of the nearest public water system.*
Other Water Supplier Name Des (os_otrsupp)-*Describe any other source of water supply, if applicable*
Source of Water is Adequate (is_srcadeq)--*Is the existing water source serving this colonia adequate? (Yes/No)*
Service is Adequate (wc_adeq)--*Is service provided to this colonia by a public water system adequate? (Yes/No)*
Service Not Adeq Des (wc_adeqdes)--*If public water service is not adequate, describe why not?*
Water Health Hazard (wc_hlth)--*In terms of water supply service in this colonia, is a health hazard indicated? (Yes/No)*
Water Health Hazard Des (wc_hlthdes)--*If a health hazard does exist, provide a description.*
Served by Public Sewer (ww_public)--*Is the colonia served by a public wastewater disposal system? (Yes/No)*
Public Sewer System Name (ww_wwcomm)--*If yes, provide the name of the public wastewater system.*
Name of the Nearest Public Sewer System (ww_nearwwc)--*If the colonia is not served by a public wastewater system provide the name of the nearest public wastewater system.*

Served by Private Sewer (ww_prvser)--*Are residents in this colonia served by a privately owned wastewater system? (Yes/No)*

Private Sewer System Name (ww_prvnm)--*If yes provide the name of the privately owned wastewater utility.*
Other WW Disposal Service Des (ww_other)--*Describe other types of existing wastewater disposal serving residents of the colonia.*
WW Disposal is Adequate (ww_adeq)--*Are existing methods of wastewater disposal in this colonia adequate (Yes/No)*
WW Disposal Not Adeq Des (ww_adeqdes)--*If wastewater disposal methods are not adequate, provide a description.*
WW Health Hazard (ww_hlth)--*Do existing methods of wastewater disposal in this colonia indicate a health hazard? (Yes/No)*
WW Health Hazard Des (ww_hlthdes)--*If Yes, provide a description of the health hazard.*

Num People Without Water (ppl_nowat)--*Provide the estimated number of persons in this colonia that are NOT served by a public water system.*
Num People Without WW (ppl_noww)--*Provide the estimated number of persons in this colonia that are NOT served by a public wastewater system.*
Num People With Water (ppl_yeswat)--*Provide the estimated number of persons in this colonia that ARE served by a public water system.*
Num People With WW (ppl_yesww)--*Provide the estimated number of persons in this colonia that ARE served by a public wastewater system.*

All Lots Have Potable Water 2014 (allpotable)--*Do all lots within this colonia have potable water? (Yes/No/Partial/Unknown)*
In Floodplain 2014 (infloodp)--*Does the colonia lie within a flood plain? (Yes/No/Partial/Unknown)*

Proposed Facility Des (fac_propos)--*Fully describe the proposed water and/or wastewater improvements needed, including how new or improved water/wastewater services will be provided.*
Proposed Facility Type (fac_type)--*Proposed facility improvement type (Water, or Wastewater, or Combination)*
Proposed Facility Est Cost (fac_cst)--*Provide an estimated cost of the needed improvements.*

Average Cost Est by State for Type (fac_avgcst)--*Estimated average cost by state for this type of improvement, if known.*
Compare Est Cost with State Avg. (fac_capcst)--*Comparison of facility improvement cost vs. estimated average cost of similar improvements by state, if known. (<state average, >state average, state average)*

Des of Comm Capacity (fac_comcap)--*Describe the capacity of this community to undertake the needed improvement project.*
Technical Asst Needed (fac_ta)--*Is outside technical assistance needed to help residents of this community to successfully complete the needed improvement project? (Yes/No)*
Des Needed Technical Asst (fac_tades)--*Describe the type of outside technical assistance needed.*
Des of Barriers to Successful Project (fac_feasib)--*Describe any barriers and/or mitigating circumstances that may affect the successful completion of needed water/wastewater improvements.*

COLONIA DATA SOURCE INFORMATION:
Contact Last Name (con_last)--*Contact last name*
Contact First Name (con_first)--*Contact first name*
Contact Type (con_type)--*Contact type (utility, local/state official, community)*
Contact Title (con_title)--*Contact title if applicable*
Contact Organization (con_org)--*Contact organization*
Contact Email (con_email)--*Contact e-mail address*
Contact Street Address (con_add)--*Contact Street Address*
Contact City (con_city)--*Contact City*
Contact State (con_state)--*Contact State*
Contact ZIP (con_zip)--*Contact Zip*
Contact Phone (con_phone)--*Contact phone*
Contact Mobile Phone (con_mobile)--*Contact mobile phone*
Notes or Additional Contacts (con_notes)--*Additional notes on contacts*

DATA FIELDS RELATING TO UTILITY PROVIDERS IN BORDER COUNTIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT POWERS

DATA FIELDS RELATED TO WATER UTILITY PROVIDERS

TCEQ Utility Name (utility_nm) (utility)--*Name of utility; (TCEQ Texas Only)*
TCEQ Type (type)--*Type of Utility: 1=Water only; 2=Wastewater only; 3=Water & Wastewater*
TCEQ CCN Number (ccn_num)--*Utility ID number (Texas TCEQ CCN number only)*
TCEQ CNTY: (cnty_name) (tx_cnty)--*Name of County*

PWS has adequate capacity (wc_capy) (ut_capy)--*Water utility has adequate capacity? (Yes/No)*
Des PWS capacity inadequacy (wc_capydes) (ut_capydes)--*Describe the capacity deficiencies.*
Does system need TA (wc_ta) (ut_ta)--*Does the system require outside technical assistance? (Yes/No)*
Des system TA needs (wc_tades) (ut_tades)--*Describe the type of technical assistance needed.*
Violation of SDWA (wc_viol) (ut_viol)--*Does the system have serious Safe Drinking Water violations? (Yes/No)*
Des violation of SDWA (wc_violdes) (ut_violdes)--*Describe the utility's SDWA violations.*

RCAP TMF assessment total score (wc_tmfsco) (ut_tmfsco)--*Description: Good/Adequate/Needs Assistance*
RCAP TMF assessment TECH score (wc_techsco) (ut_techsco)--*Technical Capacity Description (if applicable): Good/Adequate/Needs Assistance*
RCAP TMF assessment MGR score (wc_mgrsco) (ut_mgrsco)-- *Managerial Capacity Description (if applicable): Good/Adequate/Needs Assistance*
RCAP TMF assessment FIN score (wc_finsco) (ut_finsco)-- *Financial Capacity Description (if applicable): Good/Adequate/Needs Assistance*
RCAP TMF assessment comments (wc_tmfcom) (ut_tmfcom)--*Comments regarding systems Technical, Managerial or Financial capacity (if applicable)*

System has planned capital improvements (impv_yn)--*Does the system have planned capital improvements? (Yes/No)*
Des systems planned improvements (impv_des)--*Provide a description of any planned capital improvements.*
Improvement type (impv_type)--*What type of improvements are planned? (Water / Wastewater / Combination)*

Estimated proj cost (impv_cost)--*What is the estimated cost of planned improvements?*
Project funding status (impv_funds)--*What is the status of project funding? (Not yet started, Prelim Engineering Complete, Financing Submitted, Financing Pending, Financing Secured-Construction Pending, Construction Underway)*

System needs TA to support project (impv_ta)--*Is outside technical assistance required to support this project(s)? (Yes/No)*
Des needed TA (impv_tades)--*If Yes, describe the technical assistance that is needed.*
Who has system submitted funding apps to (impv_fundr)--*From what sources has financing been requested?*
How much requested from each funder (impv_amnt)--*What amounts have been requested from each funding source?*

DATA FIELDS RELATED TO WASTEWATER UTILITY PROVIDERS

TCEQ Utility Name (utility_nm) (utility)--*Name of utility; (TCEQ Texas Only)*
TCEQ Type (type)--*Type of Utility: 2=Wastewater only; 3=Water & Wastewater*
TCEQ CCN Number (ccn_num)--*Utility ID number (Texas TCEQ CCN number only)*
TCEQ CNTY (cnty_name) (tx_cnty)--*Name of County*
WW system has adequate capacity (ww_capy)--*Wastewater utility has adequate capacity? (Yes/No)*
Des WW system capacity inadequacy (ww_capydes)--*Describe the capacity deficiencies.*
Does system need TA (ww_ta)--*Does the system require outside technical assistance? (Yes/No)*
Des system TA needs (ww_tades)--*Describe the type of technical assistance needed.*
Violation of CWA (ww_viol)--*Does the system have serious Clean Water Act violations? (Yes/No)*
Des violation of CWA (ww_violdes)--*Describe the utility's Clean Water Act violations.*

RCAP TMF assessment total score (ww_tmfsco)--*Description: Good/Adequate/Needs Assistance*

RCAP TMF assessment TECH score (ww_techsco)--*Technical Capacity Description (if applicable): Good/Adequate/Needs Assistance*
RCAP TMF assessment MGR score (ww_mgrsco)--*Managerial Capacity Description (if applicable): Good/Adequate/Needs Assistance*
RCAP TMF assessment FIN score (ww_finsco)--*Financial Capacity Description (if applicable): Good/Adequate/Needs Assistance*
RCAP TMF assessment comments (ww_tmfcom)--*Comments regarding systems Technical, Managerial or Financial capacity (if applicable)*

System has planned capital improvements (impv_yn)--*Does the system have planned capital improvements? (Yes/No)*
Des systems planned improvements (impv_des)--*Provide a description of any planned capital improvements.*
Improvement type (impv_type)--*What type of improvements are planned? (Water / Wastewater /Combination)*

Estimated proj cost (impv_cost)--*What is the estimated cost of planned improvements?*
Project funding status (impv_funds)--*What is the status of project funding? (Not yet started, Prelim Engineering Complete, Financing Submitted, Financing Pending, Financing Secured-Construction Pending, Construction Underway)*

System needs TA to support project (impv_ta)--*Is outside technical assistance required to support this project(s)? (Yes/No)*
Des needed TA (impv_tades)--*If Yes, describe the technical assistance that is needed.*

Who has system submitted funding apps to (impv_fundr)--*From what sources has financing been requested?*
How much requested from each funder (impv_amnt)--*What amounts have been requested from each funding source?*

DATA FIELDS RELATED TO POWERS/IMPACTS OF STATE & GOVERNMENTS

County Name (cnty_name) (tx_cnty)--*Name of County*
County FIPS (cnty_fips) (Federal Information Processing Standards)--*County Number*
State Name (state)--*Name of State*

Local ordinance impacts potential infrastructure development (loc_ordin)--*Have state laws, or local ordinances been enacted to prevent new housing development without adequate infrastructure (Yes/No)*

Des ordinance or zoning (loc_orddes)--*Describe/list local ordinance or zoning rule preventing the development of infrastructure in colonias where none exists.*

Des local or regional plans that impact infrastructure development (loc_plan)--*Describe/list local government master plans, regional plans, etc. that might impact infrastructure development*
Counties covered by plan (loc_planco)--*List all counties affected*

COMMON COLONIAS ACRONYMS

BBER – New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research
BECC – Border Environment Cooperation Commission
CAST – Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies at University of Arkansas
CCN – Certificate of Convenience and Necessity
CU – Communities Unlimited, the Southern RCAP
CWA-Clean Water Act
DWID – Drinking Water Improvement District
EDAP – Economically Distressed Areas Program (Texas)
EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HUD – U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IOU – Investor-Owned Utility
LRGV – Lower Rio Grande Valley
MDWCA – Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association
MUD – Metropolitan Utilities District
NADB – North American Development Bank
PUB – Public Utility Board
PWS – Public Water System
RCAC – Rural Community Assistance Corporation, the Western RCAP
RCAP – Rural Community Assistance Partnership
RD/RUS – U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development/Rural Utilities Service
RWIC – Arizona Rural Water Infrastructure Committee
SDWA- Safe Drinking Water Act
SOS – Texas Secretary of State
SRF – State Revolving Fund
SUD – Special Utility District
TWDB – Texas Water Development Board
TWICC – Texas Water Infrastructure Coordinating Committee
TXAG – Texas Attorney General
WSC – Water Supply Corporation

TABLE OF PRIORITY 1 COLONIAS

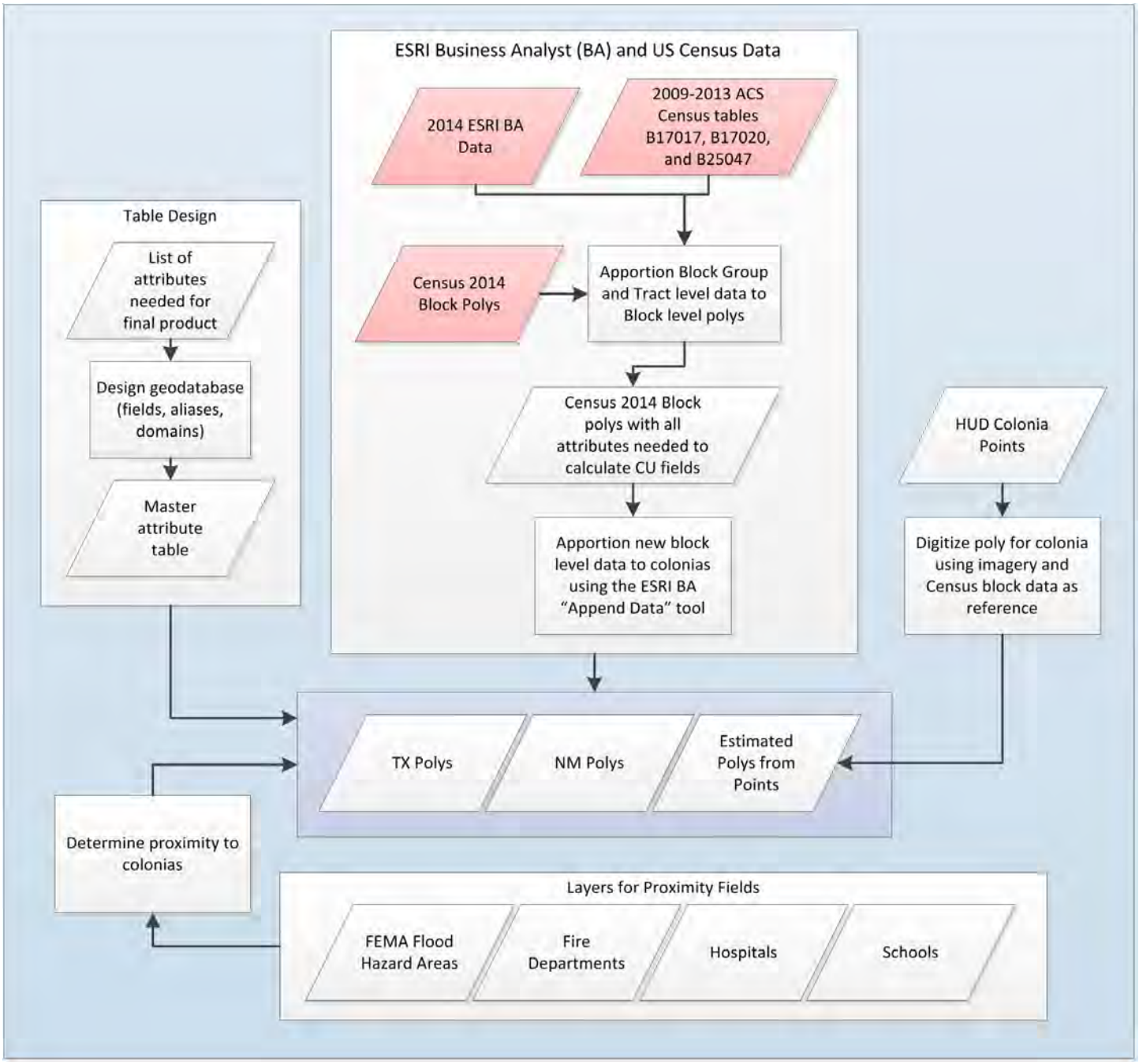
COLONIA	STATE	COUNTY	POPULATION	POVERTY LEVEL	DRINKING WATER	WASTEWATER	HEALTH RISK?
Winchester Heights	AZ	Cochise	600	Low	Underserved	Underserved	None
Wall Lane	AZ	Yuma	250	High	Underserved	Underserved	DW & WW
Unincorporated Riverside County	CA	Riverside	8,400	Low	Underserved	Underserved	DW Only
Escudilla Bonita	NM	Catron	231	Low	Underserved	Underserved	DW Only
Glenwood	NM	Catron	597	Low	Underserved	Underserved	None
Rancho Grande	NM	Catron	187	Med	Underserved	Unserved	None
Chaparral	NM	Doña Ana	18,000	High	Underserved	Underserved	WW Only
Fairacres	NM	Doña Ana	861	Med	Underserved	Unserved	WW Only
La Union	NM	Doña Ana	942	High	Underserved	Served	DW Only
San Ysidro	NM	Doña Ana	3,960	Med	Served	Underserved	WW Only
Standpipe Rd area	NM	Eddy	350	Low	Unserved	Underserved	None
Cliff	NM	Grant	293	Low	Underserved	Underserved	None
Gila	NM	Grant	314	Low	Underserved	Underserved	None
Hanover	NM	Grant	185	Low	Underserved	Served	None
Santa Rita	NM	Grant	75	Low	Unserved	Underserved	None
Animas	NM	Hidalgo	140	High	Underserved	Unserved	None
Cotton City	NM	Hidalgo	127	High	Underserved	Unserved	None
El Sol	NM	Hidalgo	34	High	Underserved	Served	None
Glen Acres	NM	Hidalgo	237	Med	Underserved	Served	DW Only
McCants	NM	Hidalgo	32	High	Underserved	Served	None
Windmill	NM	Hidalgo	95	High	Underserved	Served	None
Nogal St.	TX	Cameron	31	High	Underserved	Unserved	DW Only
Paredes Partition	TX	Cameron	18	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Santa Rosa #12	TX	Cameron	49	High	Underserved	Unserved	None
Santa Rosa #14	TX	Cameron	24	High	Underserved	Unserved	None
Santa Rosa #5	TX	Cameron	23	High	Underserved	Unserved	DW Only
Santa Rosa #6	TX	Cameron	18	High	Underserved	Unserved	None
Santa Rosa #9	TX	Cameron	61	High	Underserved	Unserved	DW Only
Santa Rosa Annex	TX	Cameron	14	High	Underserved	Unserved	DW Only
Santa Rosa No. 13	TX	Cameron	28	High	Underserved	Unserved	DW Only
South Ratliff Street	TX	Cameron	33	High	Underserved	Unserved	None
Arrowhead Estates	TX	El Paso	21	Low	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Buena Suerte Estates	TX	El Paso	60	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only

Butterfield City #1	TX	El Paso	30	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Butterfield City #2	TX	El Paso	36	High	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Butterfield City #3	TX	El Paso	24	Med	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Butterfield City #4	TX	El Paso	45	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Camel Back Estates	TX	El Paso	9	High	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Cattlemans North Ranchos	TX	El Paso	9	Low	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Cindy Estates	TX	El Paso	15	High	Served	Underserved	None
Cochran Mobile Park	TX	El Paso	66	Med	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Cowlitz Estates	TX	El Paso	57	High	Served	Underserved	None
Dakota Estates	TX	El Paso	15	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Dawn Estates	TX	El Paso	27	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Deerfield Industrial Park	TX	El Paso	228	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Deerfield Park	TX	El Paso	819	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Deerfield Park #2	TX	El Paso	240	High	Served	Underserved	None
Deerfield Park #3	TX	El Paso	180	High	Served	Underserved	None
Desert Vista	TX	El Paso	42	High	Served	Underserved	None
East Clint Estates	TX	El Paso	9	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Eisenberg Estates	TX	El Paso	102	High	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Frisco Estates	TX	El Paso	138	High	Served	Underserved	None
Geneva Estates	TX	El Paso	21	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Hill Crest Estates	TX	El Paso	150	High	Underserved	Underserved	DW Only
Hillcrest Center	TX	El Paso	159	Low	Underserved	Underserved	DW Only
Homestead Homes	TX	El Paso	318	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Homestead Meadows South #4	TX	El Paso	21	High	Served	Underserved	None
Homestead Meadows South #5	TX	El Paso	960	High	Served	Underserved	None
Homestead Meadows South #6	TX	El Paso	30	High	Served	Underserved	None
Hueco Mountain Estates #1	TX	El Paso	12	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Hueco Mountain Estates #2	TX	El Paso	15	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Hueco Mountain Estates #3	TX	El Paso	42	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Hueco Mountain Estates #4	TX	El Paso	39	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only

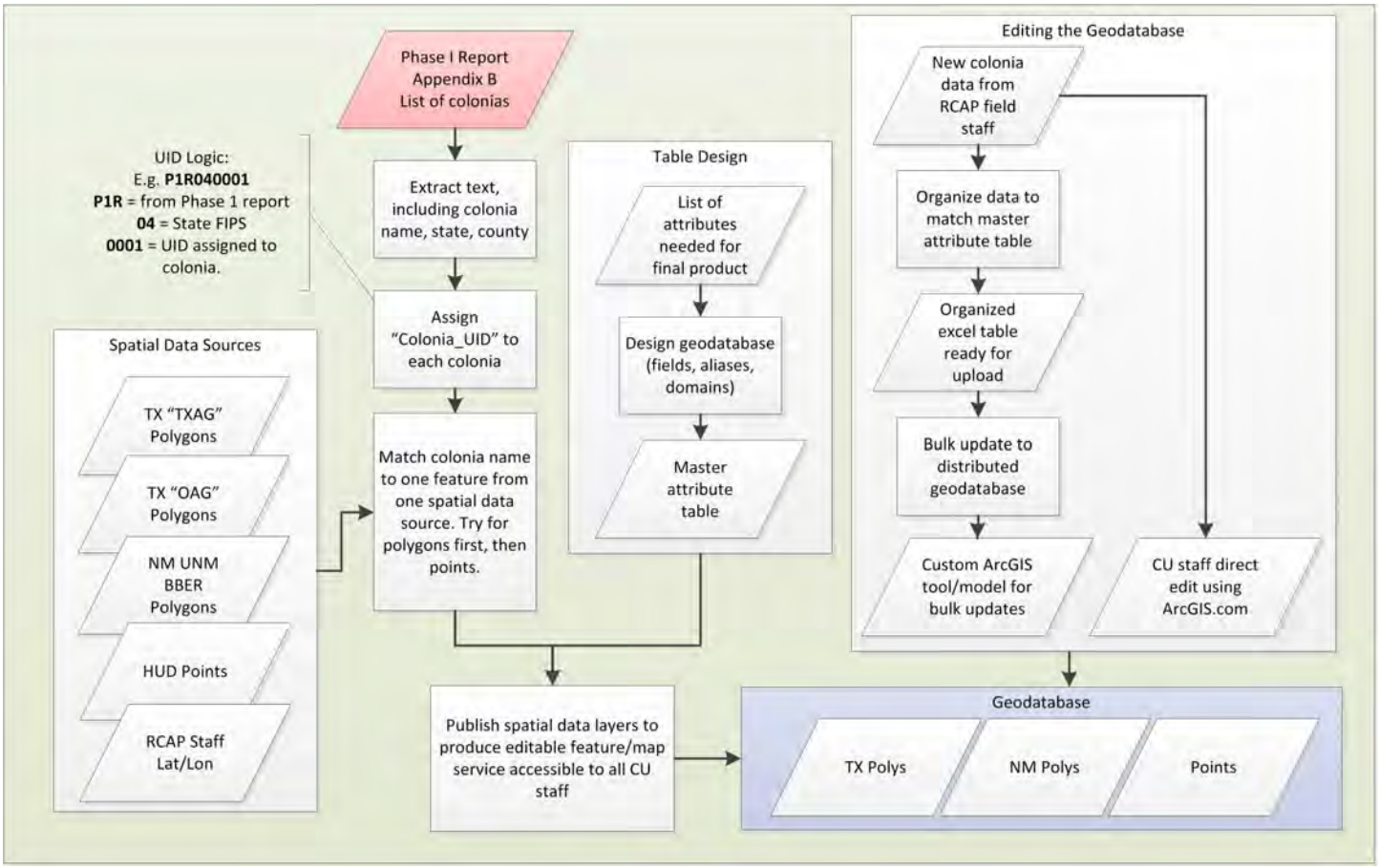
Hueco Mountain Estates #5	TX	El Paso	39	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Hueco Mountain Estates #6	TX	El Paso	36	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Hueco Mountain Estates #7	TX	El Paso	129	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Hueco Mountain Estates #8	TX	El Paso	33	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Hueco Valley Subd.	TX	El Paso	12	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Jason Estates	TX	El Paso	12	High	Served	Underserved	None
Kenna Estates	TX	El Paso	54	High	Served	Underserved	None
Knotts Acres	TX	El Paso	12	High	Served	Underserved	None
Las Casitas #1	TX	El Paso	210	High	Served	Underserved	None
Las Casitas #2	TX	El Paso	183	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Las Casitas #3	TX	El Paso	150	High	Served	Underserved	None
Las Quintas	TX	El Paso	135	High	Served	Underserved	None
Las Quintas #2	TX	El Paso	183	High	Served	Underserved	None
Laura E. Mundy 237	TX	El Paso	111	Low	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Meadows South	TX	El Paso	186	High	Served	Underserved	None
Mesa View Estates	TX	El Paso	27	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Mesquite Meadows Estates	TX	El Paso	30	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Montana Vista Estates	TX	El Paso	27	High	Served	Underserved	None
Monte Carlo	TX	El Paso	3	Low	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Rainbow Gardens	TX	El Paso	9	High	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Satiacum Estates	TX	El Paso	33	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Southwest Estates	TX	El Paso	111	High	Served	Underserved	None
Southwest Estates #2A	TX	El Paso	9	High	Served	Underserved	None
Southwest Estates #3	TX	El Paso	45	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Tillicum Estates	TX	El Paso	30	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Tornillo	TX	El Paso	2,841	High	Underserved	Underserved	DW Only
Vizcaino Estates	TX	El Paso	24	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Wilco	TX	El Paso	12	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Wiloughby	TX	El Paso	42	Low	Underserved	Underserved	None
Garzas de Capisallo	TX	Hidalgo	24	Low	Underserved	Unserved	None
Acala	TX	Hudspeth	30	High	Underserved	Underserved	DW Only
Loma Linda Estates	TX	Hudspeth	220	Med	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Big River Park	TX	Maverick	15	High	Unserved	Unserved	None

Border Housing Unit #1	TX	Maverick	82	High	Unserved	Unserved	None
Hector Rodriguez	TX	Maverick	16	High	Unserved	Unserved	None
Hopedale	TX	Maverick	26	High	Underserved	Unserved	None
Candelaria	TX	Presidio	84	Low	Underserved	Served	DW Only
Las Pampas	TX	Presidio	18	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Valle Hermosa	TX	Starr	54	High	Underserved	Underserved	None
Lake View Addition	TX	Val Verde	666	Low	Underserved	Underserved	DW & WW
Botines	TX	Webb	169	Med	Served	Underserved	None
Bruni	TX	Webb	874	Low	Underserved	Served	DW Only
Colorado Acres	TX	Webb	314	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
East Gate Acres	TX	Webb	5	Low	Unserved	Unserved	DW Only
Hillside Acres #1	TX	Webb	30	Low	Unserved	Unserved	DW Only
Hillside Acres #2	TX	Webb	26	Low	Unserved	Unserved	DW Only
La Coma	TX	Webb	96	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
La Moca Ranch	TX	Webb	15	Med	Underserved	Underserved	None
La Presa	TX	Webb	325	High	Underserved	Underserved	DW Only
Las Pilas Subd. #1	TX	Webb	45	Low	Unserved	Unserved	DW Only
Las Pilas Subd. #2	TX	Webb	65	Low	Unserved	Unserved	DW Only
Los Huisaches	TX	Webb	15	Low	Underserved	Underserved	DW Only
Los Veteranos 59	TX	Webb	15	Low	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Los Veteranos 83 Subd.	TX	Webb	50	Low	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
One River Place	TX	Webb	8	High	Unserved	Underserved	DW Only
Pueblo East	TX	Webb	35	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Ranchitos Las Lomas	TX	Webb	289	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Ranchitos Las Lomas #2	TX	Webb	144	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Ranchitos Los Arcos	TX	Webb	130	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Ranchitos Los Centenarios	TX	Webb	104	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Ranchitos Los Fresnos	TX	Webb	85	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Ranchitos Los Mesquites	TX	Webb	15	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Ranchitos Los Nopalitos	TX	Webb	50	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Regency Village	TX	Webb	19	Low	Unserved	Served	DW Only
Tierra Buena #2	TX	Webb	8	Low	Unserved	Unserved	DW & WW
Village East	TX	Webb	20	Low	Unserved	Unserved	DW & WW
Dolores	TX	Zapata	39	Low	Underserved	Underserved	None

WORKFLOW PROCESS FOR MATCHING CENSUS DATA TO COLONIA GEOSPATIAL DATA



WORKFLOW PROCESS FOR MATCHING PHASE I REPORT NAMES TO EXISTING GEOSPATIAL DATA



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