

RSG INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING PROGRAMS DATABASE

TYPE	Funding	Program	Description	Pros & Cons	Website
WATER	Grants	Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program	A grant and loan program through the USDA - Rural Utilities Program. It provides financial assistance "for the improvement of water and waster disposal systems, solid waste disposal systems and storm drainage systems in rural communities."	Pros - Water and Waste Disposal Infrastructure for rural communities; No maximum assistance limit. Cons - Geared toward rural communities; NEPA review; Dependent on available funds	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/CA/rus/index.htm
		EDA - Public Works and Economic Development	A grant through the EDA that provides funding for public works and infrastructure necessary for competitive economic revitalization and growth for communities and regions.	Pros - Wide range of eligible public works and infrastructure projects; Grant up to 50% of project's total cost. Cons - Very competitive; Strict economic eligibility requirements	http://www.eda.gov/PDF/FY09-EDAP-FFO-FINAL.pdf
		Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	The program provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.	Pros - Wide range of eligible activities. Cons - Only available to cities with 50,000+ population; Assistance to be geared towards assisting low or moderate income populations	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement/index.cfm
		State Administered CDBG	CDBG Funds administered by the State to non-entitlement areas, areas that do not receive CDBG funds directly from HUD. Non-entitlement areas are cities with less than 50,000 and counties with less than 200,000. These funds can be used "to develop viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income."	Pros - Wide range of eligible activities. Cons - Only available to cities that did not get Fed CDBG; Assistance to be geared towards assisting low or moderate income populations	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/stateadmin/
		Redevelopment Tax Increment Funds	Local Redevelopment Agencies utilize tax increment funds to implement a wide array of projects that support and improve the physical and economic conditions of the community. Agencies have the ability to assist local government, special districts, utilities, businesses, and property owners.	Pros - Wide range of eligible projects; Less competition for assistance dollars; Local Redevelopment Agencies are willing partners. Cons - Large assistance may not be immediately available; Certain activities trigger prevailing wage requirements	http://www.webrsg.com/
	Loans	EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Through the CWSRF program, each state maintains revolving loan funds to provide independent and permanent sources of low-cost financing for a wide range of water quality infrastructure projects. Funds to establish or capitalize the CWSRF programs are provided through federal government grants and state matching funds (equal to 20 percent of federal government grants). CWSRF programs operate much like environmental infrastructure banks that are capitalized with federal and state contributions. CWSRF monies are loaned to communities and loan repayments are recycled back into the program to fund additional water quality protection projects.	Pros - Multi-million dollar loans with low interest rates (~2.3%) and flexible terms; wide variety of eligible water/waste water related projects. Cons - Multiple fees	http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/cwf/cwsrf_index.cfm
		Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program	A grant and loan program through the USDA - Rural Utilities Program. It provides financial assistance "for the improvement of water and waster disposal systems, solid waste disposal systems and storm drainage systems in rural communities."	Pros - Water and Waste Disposal Infrastructure for rural communities; No maximum assistance limit. Cons - Geared toward rural communities; NEPA review; Dependent on available funds	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/CA/rus/index.htm
		DWR New Local Water Supply Feasibility Study and Construction Loans	Loans for feasibility studies and implementation of water supply infrastructure projects such as a canals, dams, reservoirs, groundwater extraction facilities or other construction or improvements	Pros - Assistance for Local Agencies for water. Construction and water improvements. Cons - Projects with 50% expected benefits from hydroelectric power generation not eligible.	http://www.dwr.water.ca.gov/nav/nav.cfm?loc=t&id=103
		Infrastructure State Revolving Fund Program	Provides low-cost financing to public agencies for a wide variety of infrastructure projects. ISRF Program funding is available in amounts ranging from \$250,000 to \$10,000,000, with loan terms of up to 30 years. Interest rates are set on a monthly basis. Preliminary applications are continuously accepted.	Pros - Loans up to \$10,000,000; Broad categories of eligible projects, low-cost financing. Cons - Must be project ready within 6 months; prevailing wages must be paid to workers.	http://www.ibank.ca.gov/infrastructure_loans.htm
		Redevelopment Tax Increment Funds	Local Redevelopment Agencies utilize tax increment funds to implement a wide array of projects that support and improve the physical and economic conditions of the community. Agencies have the ability to assist local government, special districts, utilities, businesses, and property owners.	Pros - Wide range of eligible projects; Less competition for assistance dollars; Local Redevelopment Agencies are willing partners. Cons - Large assistance may not be immediately available; Certain activities trigger prevailing wage requirements	http://www.webrsg.com/
	Bonds	California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (CAEATFA) Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)-Bond Reserve Fund	Assists local jurisdictions in financing the installation of distributed generation of renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements and is administered by the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (CAEATFA). PACE Bonds can be issued by municipalities to assist in financing loans to property owners to finance energy retrofits. The loans are repaid over 20 years.	Pros - Most public agencies are eligible; Qualified projects include clean energy improvements and energy and water efficiency. Cons - Bonds can finance smaller projects only; Bonds limited to providing small loans up to 10% of the property value.	http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/caeatfa/sb77/index.asp
		ABAG Credit Pooling Program	The Program pools the funding of such capital needs backed by the general fund credits of participating jurisdictions. Standardized documentation and low issuance cost yield a highly efficient means of project funding. The pools are generally structured as individual lease or installment sale transactions.	Pros - Pools general fund moneys of multiple jurisdictions allowing cheap bond rates; wide range of eligible activities. Cons - only participating ABAG members qualify	http://www.abag.ca.gov/services/finance/pooling/pooling.htm
		Financing Authority for Resource Efficiency of California (FARECal)	CMUA formed FARECal in 1993 which is the first statewide joint powers agency created specifically to finance water and energy conservation and efficiency programs through pooling financial resources. CMUA successfully sponsored legislation spelling out the authority of joint powers agencies such as FARECal to issue revenue bonds to finance water and energy conservation programs	Pros - Helps fund water and energy. Conservation programs. Cons - only participating Cal Municipal Utility Association members qualify; User fees	http://www.cmua.org/membership.html
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SEWER / WASTEWATER	Grants	Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant Program	A grant and loan program through the USDA - Rural Utilities Program. It provides financial assistance "for the improvement of water and waster disposal systems, solid waste disposal systems and storm drainage systems in rural communities."	Pros - Water and Waste Disposal Infrastructure for rural communities; No maximum assistance limit. Cons - Geared toward rural communities; NEPA review; Dependent on available funds	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/CA/rus/index.htm
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		Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)(Federal)	CDBG provides an annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.	Pros - Wide range of eligible activities. Cons - Only available to cities with 50,000+ population; Assistance to be geared towards assisting low or moderate income populations	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement/index.cfm
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		Energy Efficiency Financing	3% loans of up to \$3 million for making public facilities energy efficient	Pros - Sizeable loans with cheap interest rates; Eligible projects range from energy generation to implementation of energy efficient infrastructure, such as street lights and traffic signals.. Cons - N/A	http://www.energy.ca.gov/efficiency/financing/
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	Bonds	ABAG Credit Pooling Program	The Program pools the funding of such capital needs backed by the general fund credits of participating jurisdictions. Standardized documentation and low issuance cost yield a highly efficient means of project funding.	Pros - Pools general fund moneys of multiple jurisdictions allowing cheap bond rates; wide range of eligible activities. Cons - only participating ABAG members qualify	http://www.abag.ca.gov/services/finance/pooling/pooling.htm
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FACILITIES	Tax Credits	New Market Tax Credits (NMTC)	Permits taxpayers to receive a credit against Federal income taxes for making qualified equity investments in designated Community Development Entities. The qualified equity investment must in turn be used to provide investments to low-income communities. The credit provided to the investor totals 39 percent of the cost of the investment and is claimed over a 7 year credit allowance period. In each of the first 3 years, the investor receives a credit equal to 5% of the total amount paid for the stock or capital interest at the time of purchase. For the final 4 years, the value of the credit is 6% annually. Investors may not redeem their investments in CDEs prior to the conclusion of the 7 year period.	Pros - Tax credits of 39% of Project's total cost; Wide range of eligible projects. Cons - Somewhat difficult application process; Projects must serve lower income communities; Building projects cannot have government entities as tenants; Program expires in 2013	http://www.cdffund.gov/what_we_do/programs_id.asp?programID=5
		Historic Building Tax Credits	The Preservation Tax Incentives reward private investment in rehabilitating historic properties such as offices, rental housing, and retail stores. Abandoned or under-used schools, warehouses, factories, churches, retail stores, apartments, hotels, houses, and offices in many cities have been restored to life in a manner that retains their historic character. The amount of credit under this program equals 20% of the qualifying costs of rehabilitation.	Pros - Tax credits of up to 20% of project's rehabilitation cost. Cons - Building must be a nationally certified historic structure or within a nationally certified historic area; Projects must maintain historic character, which is not well defined.	http://www.nps.gov/hps/tps/tax/index.htm
	Grants	USDA Community Facilities Loans and Grants	Community Programs provide loans, grants and loan guarantees for projects to develop essential community facilities for public use in rural areas. This may include hospitals, fire protection, public safety, libraries, schools, day care centers as well as many other community-based initiatives.	Pros - Grants and loans especially for communities with less than 20,000 in population; Grants up to 75% of project cost. Cons - Only for communities with less than 20,000 in population	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/HCF_CEF.html
		RURAL EMERGENCY RESPONDERS INITIATIVE	A USDA-Rural Development program which provides funding to "specifically strengthen the ability of rural communities to respond to local emergencies...and to develop essential community facilities for public use in rural areas." Funds can be used to support both equipment and services.	Pros - Wide range of eligible public works and infrastructure projects; Grant up to 50% of project's total cost. Cons - Very competitive; Strict economic eligibility requirements	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/ctf/Emerg_Responder/rural_emergency_responders_initi.htm
		EDA - Public Works and Economic Development	A Grant through EDA that provide funding for public works and infrastructure necessary for competitive economic revitalization and growth for communities and regions.	Pros - Wide range of eligible activities. Cons - Only available to cities with 50,000+ population; Assistance to be geared towards assisting low or moderate income populations	http://www.eda.gov/PDF/FY09-EDAP-FFO-FINAL.pdf
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		USDA Community Facilities Loans and Grants	A USDA program that provide loans, grants and loan guarantees for projects to develop essential community facilities for public use in rural areas. This may include hospitals, fire protection, public safety, libraries, schools, day care centers as well as many other community-based initiatives.	Pros - Grants and loans especially for communities with less than 20,000 in population; Guaranteed and direct loans. Cons - Only for communities with less than 20,000 in population	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/HCF_CEF.html

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		Redevelopment Tax Increment Funds	Local Redevelopment Agencies utilize tax increment funds to implement a wide array of projects that support and improve the physical and economic conditions of the community. Agencies have the ability to assist local government, special districts, utilities, businesses, and property owners.	Pros - Wide range of eligible projects; Less competition for assistance dollars; Local Redevelopment Agencies are willing partners. Cons - Large assistance may not be immediately available; Certain activities trigger prevailing wage requirements	http://www.webrsg.com/
	Bonds	Industrial Development Revenue Bond Program	Industrial Development Bonds (IDBs) are tax-exempt securities issued up to \$10 million by a governmental entity to provide money for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation and equipping of manufacturing and processing facilities for private companies. IDBs can be issued by the I-Bank, local Industrial Development Authorities, or by Joint Powers Authorities.	Pros - Public agencies can form Joint Powers Authorities with private industrial and manufacturing property owners to issue up to \$10 million in bonds to finance facility. Cons - Very specific eligible projects with tight restrictions; prevailing wage to. Construction workers required	http://www.ibank.ca.gov/industrial_dev_bonds.htm
		ABAG Credit Pooling Program	The Program pools the funding of such capital needs backed by the general fund credits of participating jurisdictions. Standardized documentation and low issuance cost yield a highly efficient means of project funding.	Pros - Pools general fund moneys of multiple jurisdictions allowing cheap bond rates; wide range of eligible activities. Cons - only participating ABAG members qualify	http://www.abag.ca.gov/services/finance/pooling/pooling.htm
		Statewide Community Infrastructure Program (SCIP)	SCIP is a financing program that enables developers to pay most impact fees and finance public improvements through an acquisition agreement that qualify under the 1913/1915 Act (excluding school fees) via tax-exempt bond issuance proceeds. The SCIP program has assisted communities and developers throughout California to finance over \$141 million in impact fees since 2003.	Pros - Governments can use to SCIP to help developers pay impact fees and public improvement costs associated with development. Cons - Must be a member of California Communities; assistance limited to local impact fees and public improvement costs	https://www.pscacommunities.org/fs/apps/?app=10
		Redevelopment Tax Increment Funds	Local Redevelopment Agencies utilize tax increment funds to implement a wide array of projects that support and improve the physical and economic conditions of the community. Agencies have the ability to assist local government, special districts, utilities, businesses, and property owners.	Pros - Wide range of eligible projects; Less competition for assistance dollars; Local Redevelopment Agencies are willing partners. Cons - Large assistance may not be immediately available; Certain activities trigger prevailing wage requirements	http://www.webrsg.com/
HAZARDOUS WASTE / BROWNFIELDS	Grants	EPA Brownfield Assessment	An EPA Grant that provides the funding to perform inventories on brownfields, determining the scope and process of cleanup and planning, environmental assessments and community outreach. Two types of Assessment Grants: Community-Wide and Site-Specific	Pros - Grants for community-wide or site-specific hazardous substance assessments. Cons - Grants typically up to only \$200,000	http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/applicat.htm
		EPA - Cleanup Grant	An EPA Grant providing direct financial assistance in the clean up costs and activities for a specific site.	Pros - Grant providing direct financial assistance in the clean up costs and activities for a specific site. Cons - Grants available up to only Up to \$200,000 for each specific site; 20% cost share requirement	http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/applicat.htm
		EPA Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund Grant	An EPA Grant that provides funding to capitalize a revolving loan fund that provides subgrants to carry out assessment and/or cleanup activities at brownfields. Assessment grants provide funding for brownfields inventories, planning, environmental assessments, and community outreach.	Pros - \$1M grant to fund revolving loan fund for brownfield assessment and cleanup activities. Cons - 20% cost share requirement; Applicant can have only one grant; Grant funds cannot cover administrative costs	http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/rtfsl.htm
		CA Dept. of Toxic Substance Control - Target Site Investigations	TSI Funds are provided "to gain more information about a site's condition, which can directly affect decisions on property acquisition or development...Although direct funding is not provided, the selected Brownfields sites receive environmental investigative services at no cost to the applicant. DTSC also provides technical oversight to ensure that the TSI funds are utilized in an effective manner and helps facilitates the decision making process."	Pros - Assistance with environmental investigations. Cons - Assistance provided through investigative services only (no actual funds); Up to \$200,000 only in assistance	http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Brownfields/Loans_Grants.cfm
	Loans	Redevelopment Tax Increment Funds	Local Redevelopment Agencies utilize tax increment funds to implement a wide array of projects that support and improve the physical and economic conditions of the community. Agencies have the ability to assist local government, special districts, utilities, businesses, and property owners.	Pros - Wide range of eligible projects; Less competition for assistance dollars; Local Redevelopment Agencies are willing partners. Cons - Large assistance may not be immediately available; Certain activities trigger prevailing wage requirements	http://www.webrsg.com/
		Infrastructure State Revolving Fund Program	The ISRF Program provides low-cost financing to public agencies for a wide variety of infrastructure projects. ISRF Program funding is available in amounts ranging from \$250,000 to \$10,000,000, with loan terms of up to 30 years. Interest rates are set on a monthly basis. Preliminary applications are continuously accepted.	Pros - Loans up to \$10,000,000; Broad categories of eligible projects, low-cost financing. Cons - Must be project ready within 6 months; prevailing wages must be paid to workers.	http://www.ibank.ca.gov/infrastructure_loans.htm
		DTSC Brownfield Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Program	Working through a cooperative agreement with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) that involves a partnership with the City of Los Angeles and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) awarded a grant of \$3 million to DTSC on August 10, 2006. The grant is to capitalize a revolving loan fund to be used for Brownfields site cleanup.	Pros - Up to \$900,000 loans per site for cleanup activities. Cons - Assessments must already be completed; No other public agency can have plans to remediate site	http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Brownfields/Loans_Grants.cfm
		Redevelopment Tax Increment Funds	Local Redevelopment Agencies utilize tax increment funds to implement a wide array of projects that support and improve the physical and economic conditions of the community. Agencies have the ability to assist local government, special districts, utilities, businesses, and property owners.	Pros - Wide range of eligible projects; Less competition for assistance dollars; Local Redevelopment Agencies are willing partners. Cons - Large assistance may not be immediately available; Certain activities trigger prevailing wage requirements	http://www.webrsg.com/
ENERGY	Grants	High Energy Cost Grant Program	USDA-Rural Development Grant that provides funding assistance for eligible communities whose home energy costs exceed 275 percent of the national average. The financial assistance is for the "improvement of energy generation, transmission, and distribution facilities servicing eligible rural communities."	Pros - Grant of up to \$5M. Cons - Community must have home energy costs that exceed 275% national average	http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/UEP_Grant_Program.html
		Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)(Federal)	The program provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.	Pros - Wide range of eligible activities. Cons - Only available to cities with 50,000+ population; Assistance to be geared towards assisting low or moderate income populations	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement/index.cfm
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	Bonds	Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds ("QECBs")	These bonds are designed to provide low-interest financing to promote the use of alternative energy and energy efficiency in State, Local, and Tribal Government facilities. Up to 30% of each state's allocation may be used for eligible projects that are privately owned or operated. The term is likely to be at least 10 years long based on similar programs with the borrower making one principal plus interest payment annually.	Pros- Bonds to provide low-interest financing to reduce energy. Consumption in public buildings or to implement mass commuting facilities to reduce energy. Consumption. Cons - Program is still under development	http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/caeatfa/qecb.asp
		California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (CAEATFA) Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE)-Bond Reserve Fund	PACE-Bond or Property Assessed Clean Energy Bond Reserve Program is to assist local jurisdictions in financing the installation of distributed generation of renewable energy sources or energy or water efficiency improvements and is administered by the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority (CAEATFA). PACE Bonds can be issued by municipalities to assist in financing loans to property owners to finance energy retrofits. The loans are repaid over 20 years.	Pros - Most public agencies are eligible; Qualified projects include clean energy improvements and energy and water efficiency. Cons - Bonds can finance smaller projects only; Bonds limited to providing small loans up to 10% of the property value.	http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/caeatfa/sb71/index.asp
		Financing Authority for Resource Efficiency of California (FARECal)	CMUA formed FARECal in 1993 which is the first statewide joint powers agency created specifically to finance water and energy conservation and efficiency programs through pooling financial resources. CMUA successfully sponsored legislation spelling out the authority of joint powers agencies such as FARECal to issue revenue bonds to finance water and energy conservation programs	Pros - Cheaper bond issuance costs due to pooling of financial resources from members. Cons - Must be a California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA) member	http://www.cmua.org/membership.html
		Redevelopment Tax Increment Funds	Local Redevelopment Agencies utilize tax increment funds to implement a wide array of projects that support and improve the physical and economic conditions of the community. Agencies have the ability to assist local government, special districts, utilities, businesses, and property owners.	Pros - Wide range of eligible projects; Less competition for assistance dollars; Local Redevelopment Agencies are willing partners. Cons - Large assistance may not be immediately available; Certain activities trigger prevailing wage requirements	http://www.webrsg.com/
TRANSPORTATION	Grants	EDA - Public Works and Economic Development	A Federal Grant that provides funding for public works and infrastructure necessary for competitive economic revitalization and growth for communities and regions.	Pros - Wide range of eligible public works and infrastructure projects; Grant up to 50% of project's total cost. Cons - Very competitive; Strict economic eligibility requirements	http://www.eda.gov/PDF/FY09-EDAP-FFO-FINAL.pdf
		Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)(Federal)	The program provides annual grants on a formula basis to entitled cities and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.	Pros - Wide range of eligible activities. Cons - Only available to cities with 50,000+ population; Assistance to be geared towards assisting low or moderate income populations	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/entitlement/index.cfm
		State Administered CDBG	CDBG Funds administered by the State to non-entitlement areas, areas that do not receive CDBG funds directly from HUD. Non-entitlement areas are cities with less than 50,000 and counties with less than 200,000. These funds can be used "to develop viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income."	Pros - Wide range of eligible activities. Cons - Only available to cities that did not get Fed CDBG; Assistance to be geared towards assisting low or moderate income populations	http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/stateadmin/
		Community-Based Transportation Planning	A CALTRANS grant which provides planning funds to local communities to effectively assist in developing sustainable communities. Funds can be used in various ways to link transportation and land-use. Projects must support sustainable communities, with community involvement and transportation as a component (with addresses safety, mobility, and access).	Pros - Up to \$300,000 grant for transportation projects. Cons - 10-25% local match fund required; Projects must be in accordance with region's RPTA (CALTRANS) or MPO (CALTRANS)	http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/grants.html
		Environmental Justice Planning	A CALTRANS grant which provides funding for promoting community involvement and improving safety, access, and mobility for low-income, minority and Native American communities	Pros - \$250,000 grants to promote community safety, access, and mobility for low income and minority communities. Cons - 10-25% local match fund required; Projects must be in accordance with region's RPTA (CALTRANS) or MPO (CALTRANS)	http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/grants.html
		CALTRANS Transportation Planning Grant Program	Additional CALTRANS grants that promote sustainable communities, which includes improvements in transportation, access, mobility and economic equity.	Pros - \$300,000 for transportation planning. Cons - 33.47% match requirement	http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/grants.html
		Bicycle Transportation Account (BTA)	BTA is an annual fund administered by the state to local cities and counties in order to fund projects that promote safety for bicyclists.	Pros - Funds projects that promote safety for bike riders; Maximum amount is \$1,800,000. Cons - Applicant must provide at least 10% of the funding source; Project must be in compliance with the Regional Plan; Applicant must have a Bicycle Transportation Plan	http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LocalPrograms/bta/btawebPage.htm
	Bonds	Redevelopment Tax Increment Funds	Local Redevelopment Agencies utilize tax increment funds to implement a wide array of projects that support and improve the physical and economic conditions of the community. Agencies have the ability to assist local government, special districts, utilities, businesses, and property owners.	Pros - Wide range of eligible projects; Less competition for assistance dollars; Local Redevelopment Agencies are willing partners. Cons - Large assistance may not be immediately available; Certain activities trigger prevailing wage requirements	http://www.webrsg.com/
Bonds	Total Road Improvement Programs (TRIP)	California Communities® has two new pooled securitization programs to assist local agencies in bonding against future payments to obtain funding for more projects today. The Gas Tax Accelerated Street Improvement Program will allow local governments to leverage their State Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax (the "Gas Excise Tax") to finance road improvement projects. The Proposition 42 Roadway Repair Program will assist local governments to securitize future Proposition 42 (the "Gas Sales Tax") payments for use today to make much needed repairs and improvements.	Pros - Pooled securitization to provide cheap bonds for road improvement and repair projects. Cons - Must be a member of California Communities	https://www.pscmmunities.org/fs/apps/?app=20	
	Redevelopment Tax Increment Funds	Local Redevelopment Agencies utilize tax increment funds to implement a wide array of projects that support and improve the physical and economic conditions of the community. Agencies have the ability to assist local government, special districts, utilities, businesses, and property owners.	Pros - Wide range of eligible projects; Less competition for assistance dollars; Local Redevelopment Agencies are willing partners. Cons - Large assistance may not be immediately available; Certain activities trigger prevailing wage requirements	http://www.webrsg.com/	



RSG Infrastructure Funding Programs Database

More information on these programs can be found on an interactive database at www.webrsg.com/resources.php

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