

FINAL REPORT

**A Summary of State Legislation to Encourage
Innovative Infrastructure Finance Options**

Prepared for

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Introduction

The National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) published a report entitled *Building for Tomorrow: Innovative Infrastructure Solutions* that highlights a variety of strategies available to local governments to finance current and long-term infrastructure needs in a cost-effective manner. Many of the 23 strategies identified in the report require state legislation to enable local governments to act. To assist NAHB and state legislators in determining the extent to which these strategies are authorized by law in each state, the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), in conjunction with NAHB, identified 11 of the infrastructure finance strategies contained in the *Building for Tomorrow* report that appear to provide the greatest opportunities for local governments to meet their current and long-term infrastructure needs in the most cost-effective manner. After selecting the 11 strategies, NCSL identified appropriate terms to be used in conducting database searches of each state's statutes. NCSL reviewed the database results and pared down the information to those sections of state law that appeared to be most relevant to financing current and long-term infrastructure needs in a cost-effective manner.

Findings

The statutory summaries are not intended to represent every legislative reference to the specific category within each state's statutes. NCSL's database searches revealed numerous statutory citations that it determined to be irrelevant to innovative infrastructure financing options. NCSL was unable, in some instances, to find specific statutory language for a program that another statute referenced, which suggested that the program operated pursuant to broad state or local government executive agency authority that a legislator perusing the statutes would not be able to determine. In addition, some local finance tools are created by short-term legislative authorizations that are not maintained in statute. NCSL has elected to not track these due to their temporary nature.

Within the limitations cited, however, NCSL believes that the statutes selected and summarized for this report represent the most relevant infrastructure financing options for state legislative consideration. In some situations, a state may provide for a financing mechanism under a broad statute. For instance, certain states allow for small-scale water development through their state revolving loan funds, or allow for partnership schools under state design-build powers. The specific statutes authorizing such mechanisms were identified in most states and the overlap and linkage between and among the mechanisms are highly visible as one reads the statute itself or the summary provided.

Methodology

NCSL and NAHB mutually identified the following 11 strategies and NCSL completed database searches of each state's statutes on those 11 strategies:

- Certificates of Participation
- Community Development Districts
- Design-Build
- Electronic Road/Toll
- GARVEES
- Municipal Lease Finance
- School Partnership
- Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems
- Special Districts
- State Infrastructure Banks and State Revolving Loans
- Tax Increment Financing

NCSL then conducted research on the strategies identified in each state's statutes and prepared brief narrative summaries that are contained in the attached report. The summaries are presented in a format by category of approach, with the strategy being the primary heading and the state being the secondary heading. The summaries include a hyper-linked statutory citation to the state's legislative Web page, allowing interested parties to obtain more detailed information. NCSL cautions that the statutory sites are quite volatile and a link that exists at one time may not work the next. Likewise, a link that was originally directed to the specific statute may default to the main page of the statutes requiring one to search the statutes from there.

Certificates of Participation

Certificates of participation are funded by incoming municipal payments. Those payments are subsequently sold as issues to raise revenue for financing infrastructure improvement projects.

For example, West Virginia's "Local Powers Act" empowers counties to offer special infrastructure revenue bonds, which include certificates of participation. These bonds are funded by special employment fees, and are then used to fund water treatment, wastewater treatment, storm water facilities and public road systems.

Community Development Districts

Community development districts, also known as community development authorities or community facility districts are quasi-governmental entities with distinct boundaries. These districts provide financing for infrastructure projects, usually by charging homeowners within the district's boundaries an annual tax surcharge.

Mississippi's "Economic Development Districts" exemplify this concept. They allow the board of supervisors of any county in the State of Mississippi to create and define boundaries of economic development districts and levy property taxes on citizens within those districts. These development districts are empowered to improve and create roads and water and sewer facilities, among other infrastructure projects.

Design-Build

Design-build is an often-used privatization strategy that allows local governments to contract with a private party for the design and construction of infrastructure facilities. Design/build is commonly used in transportation and school improvements, but is also used in the construction of public buildings and parks.

Georgia is one of many states that use design-build. The state authorizes design-build to be used for specified transportation projects “where the scope of work can be clearly defined or when a significant savings in project delivery time can be attained.” They also require that the state cannot contract for more than fifty percent of the total construction projects awarded in the previous fiscal year, and that the Department of Transportation must prepare a report at the end of the fiscal year with information on the design-build projects approved, with explanation on why projects were awarded when they were not the low bid proposal. That report must be available to the public.

Electronic Road/Toll

Electronic toll is a system that charges drivers for use of certain roadways without the presence of toll booths. This is usually done by the use of electronic transponders placed inside of a vehicle.

As an example, California’s electronic toll statute lists specific requirements that must be implemented for a statewide electronic tolling procedure, namely that the driver shall not be required to reduce speed below the speed limit to be charged, the vehicle owner shall not be required to purchase or install more than one device to use on all toll facilities (but may be required to have a separate account or financial arrangement for the use of these facilities), and that tolling operators should have the ability to select from different manufacturers and vendors.

GARVEE Bonds

Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicles, or GARVEEs, are bonds secured by anticipated federal funds. NCSL identified twenty-nine states that authorize the use of GARVEEs by statute.

According to the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Center for Excellence in Project Finance, Colorado issued over \$1.6 billion in GARVEE bonds between 1998 and 2007.¹ Colorado issues GARVEEs as “revenue anticipation notes” which are payable from federal transportation funds and state matching funds, any proceeds and any earnings from the investment of the proceeds, and any other revenues, funds, or other security that do not constitute revenues or funds of the state.

Municipal Lease Finance

Municipal lease financing allows municipalities to “rent-to-own” buildings and facilities. The municipality does so by paying renewable obligations on a given project until the debt is retired. At that point, it becomes property of the municipal lessee.

An excellent illustration of municipal lease finance procedures can be found in Ohio, which

¹ “Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicles (GARVEES),” available at: http://www.transportation-finance.org/funding_financing/financing/bonding_debt_instruments/municipal_public_bond_issues/garvees.aspx

authorizes lease-purchase agreements for school buildings, with renewable one-year lease obligations that are not to exceed 30 years. Once the obligations under the agreement are met, the facility becomes the property of the school district or education service center. The obligations are not considered part of the school district's debt.

Partnership Schools

Partnership schools allow public school districts to contract with private developers for the construction of school facilities.

For example, Arizona's school district governing boards have the discretionary power to enter into a voluntary partnership with any party to finance with funds other than school district funds and cooperatively design school facilities that comply with established state adequacy standards. The school district repays the partner with funds paid to the district pursuant to Arizona's New School Facilities Fund.

Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems

Small-scale water and wastewater systems allow developers to provide water and wastewater facilities to their developments. The cost of installing these systems is usually added to the cost of the homes. This allows developers to establish new developments despite public sewer and water capacity restrictions.

Vermont is one of the rare states that NCSL found which authorizes small-scale water facilities. The state allows privately-owned community water systems to apply to the Vermont Economic Development Authority for a loan from the Vermont Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) drinking water fund to improve and construct facilities to meet state and federal standards.

Special Districts

Special districts are a form of local government that deliver public services—such as water, fire and police protection, and flood control—within specified boundaries. Special districts are typically authorized to enter into contracts, employ workers, and charge fees for services.

Utah presents a clear example of how special districts are regulated. Utah authorizes the creation of "special service districts," which can include fire protection, police protection, flood control, and recreation services, among others. The district must have specified boundaries and may levy taxes and fees for services.

State Infrastructure Banks and State Revolving Loan Funds

State infrastructure banks (SIBs) and state revolving loan funds (SRFs) both make low-cost loans available to jurisdictions for infrastructure improvements. The money generated from loan repayment is then put back into the SRF or SIB to fund additional projects. SIBs typically are used for transportation improvements, while SRFs typically are used to fund drinking water and wastewater improvement facilities.

North Dakota provides an illustration of each of these funds. The state created a state infrastructure bank for the Department of Transportation to manage federal and state funds for highway construction. In addition to the infrastructure bank, North Dakota also has revolving

loan funds for drinking water and wastewater facility construction and improvement.

Tax Increment Financing

Tax increment financing uses the difference between a site's pre- and post-development tax revenues for a proposed development to finance that proposed development. Forty-eight states use tax increment financing, with Arizona and Wyoming the only states that do not participate.

For example, Michigan authorizes tax increment financing for water resource improvement, neighborhood revitalization, and historic improvement and preservation.

2012 Updates

Since the document was last updated in 2007, NCSL has altered its methodology for capturing infrastructure finance tools. This alteration, combined with improved legal and state research tools, has allowed NCSL to capture significantly more statutes in some areas than before. This section will attempt to walk readers through those changes.

The largest increase under this new methodology occurred regarding state revolving loan funds and state infrastructure banks (SRLFs/SIBs). In the 2007 report, 55 SRLFs/SIBs were reported in 39 states. In this report, that number has jumped to 96 SRLFs/SIBs in 48 states. Connecticut and Iowa are the only states that currently do not offer SRLFs or SIBs. Seventeen states offer both infrastructure banks and revolving loan funds, up from 12 in 2007.

Financing for small-scale water and wastewater systems are now reported in five states, whereas in 2007 no states were captured as using these finance tools. There was also reported growth in states that offer certificates of participation, electronic tolling, and special districts. The number of states that offer tax increment financing was reduced by one, as Wyoming no longer offers this finance tool. Community development districts and partnership schools also saw reductions in the number of states that support these options.

Finally, there were large gains seen in states that authorize the use of GARVEE bonds and municipal lease financing plans. GARVEEs are now used in 29 states, up from the 16 states previously reported. Municipal lease financing also jumped from eight states reported in 2007 to 23 currently. This large increase represents both a surge in the number of states that support municipal lease finance, as well as a change in methodology. In 2007, NCSL required that municipal lease financing tools be tax-exempt as well. By dropping this requirement, NCSL was able to add statutes it previously discarded, as well as incorporate new statutes created after the previous update.

	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia
Certificates of Participation		X	X	X	X	X	X			
Community Development Districts			X		X				X	
Design-Build	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electronic Road/Toll	X		X		X	X		X	X	X
GARVEES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Municipal Lease Finance			X	X		X			X	
School Partnership			X						X	
Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems	X									
Special Districts			X		X	X		X	X	
State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Tax Increment Financing	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
Certificates of Participation								X		
Community Development Districts	X			X				X		
Design-Build	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Electronic Road/Toll			X	X				X	X	X
GARVEES		X		X			X	X	X	X
Municipal Lease Finance	X		X		X	X			X	
School Partnership								X		X
Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems			X					X		X
Special Districts			X		X					
State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Tax Increment Financing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire
Certificates of Participation									
Community Development Districts			X	X			X		
Design-Build	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electronic Road/Toll	X		X						X
GARVEES			X	X	X	X		X	X
Municipal Lease Finance				X			X	X	
School Partnership									
Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems									
Special Districts								X	
State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tax Increment Financing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island
Certificates of Participation		X	X	X				X		
Community Development Districts										
Design-Build	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Electronic Road/Toll	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	
GARVEES		X		X	X	X		X		
Municipal Lease Finance		X	X	X		X		X		
School Partnership	X									
Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems										
Special Districts				X	X		X	X		
State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tax Increment Financing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virginia	Washington
Certificates of Participation								X
Community Development Districts	X					X	X	
Design-Build	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electronic Road/Toll	X			X			X	X
GARVEES			X				X	X
Municipal Lease Finance		X	X	X	X	X		
School Partnership							X	
Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems						X		
Special Districts	X			X	X			
State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tax Increment Financing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
Certificates of Participation	X		
Community Development Districts			
Design-Build	X	X	X
Electronic Road/Toll			
GARVEES			
Municipal Lease Finance	X		
School Partnership			
Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems			
Special Districts		X	
State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	X	X	X
Tax Increment Financing	X	X	

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 44.85.005 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority	Authorizes the Municipal Bond Authority to issue certificates of participation. The certificates can be used to make loans or finance a self-insurance program for municipalities.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 15-2004 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	School Facilities Board Lease-to Own	Allows the school facilities board to issue certificates of participation to assist in providing new school facilities. Eligible costs include land acquisition, related infrastructure, fixtures, furnishings, equipment and costs of the lease-to-own transaction.
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 15-5-101 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Arkansas Development Finance Authority	Authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds, including certificates of participation, to provide financing for qualified agricultural businesses and industrial enterprises, residential housing, energy enterprises and facilities, health care facilities, capital improvement facilities, and educational facilities.
California	Cal. Educ. Code § 17170 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	California School Finance Authority Act	Authorizes the California School Finance Authority to issue revenue bonds, including certificates of participation. Bonds may be issued to provide funds for any of the purposes of this chapter, including reconstructing, remodeling or replacing existing school buildings, acquiring new school sites and buildings and assisting school districts and community college districts by providing access to financing for working capital and capital improvements.
California	Cal. Gov. Code § 53311 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982	Provides an alternative method of financing certain public capital facilities and services, especially in developing areas and areas undergoing rehabilitation. Certificates of participation are one of the alternate financing sources permitted by the statute. The types of facilities and services that are acceptable include police, fire, emergency, library, recreation, school maintenance services and cultural facilities.
California	Cal. Gov Code § 63000 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act	Authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, a financing entity structured with broad authority, to issue bonds, provide guarantees, and leverage state and federal funds using techniques that will target public investment to facilitate economic development. Bonds are defined to include certificates of participation.

Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 23-15-101 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority	Authorizes the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority to lend money to educational institutions and cultural institutions; acquire, construct, reconstruct, repair, alter, improve, extend, own, lease, and dispose of properties; and administer the Colorado education savings program. The bonds or certificates of participation of the authority and the bonds or certificates of participation of other issuers are designated as Colorado education savings bonds or certificates. Cultural facilities include aquariums, libraries and non-profits committed to cultural causes, among others. Educational institutions are also eligible to participate in the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 7-560 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Municipal Deficit Financing	Sets forth the procedures for issuing debts of obligation, including certificates of participation; the rights and responsibilities of municipalities; the rights and responsibilities of holders of such obligations; and overall times and reasons that such obligations may be issued.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 33:4548.1 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Environmental and Community Development Authority	Authorizes the issuance of certificates of participation for the purpose of economic development and the upgrade, rehabilitation, repair, and construction of infrastructure and environmental facilities in the state and to provide the mechanisms by which these activities may be met by the political subdivisions of the state.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. § 22-26A-5 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Public School Lease Purchase Act	Implements the provision of Article 9, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico. Provides that a school district may enter into financing agreements for leasing of a building or other real property with an option to purchase for a price that is reduced according to the payments made by the school district or charter school pursuant to the financing agreement. Lease-purchase arrangements may be entered into between the local school board and the owner of the building or other real property who may be a trustee or other person that issues or sells certificates of participation.
New York	N.Y State Fin. Law § 66-a et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Certificates of Participation	Specifies the procedure for the terms and the purposes by which certificates of participation may be issued. Limits terms of certificates to 10 years for acquisition of personal property and 25 years for acquisition of or improvement to real property.

North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 142-60 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	State Energy Conservation Finance Act	Authorizes a state governmental unit or the State Treasurer to execute and deliver a financing contract to finance the cost of certain conservation measures. Costs include construction, modification, rehabilitation, renovation, improvement, acquisition or installation in connection with an energy conservation measure. If the State Treasurer determines the State would realize debt service savings under one or more financing contracts if certificates of participation are issued then, with the consent of the Council of State, the State Treasurer is authorized to issue certificates of participation.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 142-80 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	State Capital Facilities Finance Act	Authorizes the issuance of certificates of participation to facilitate the provision of capital facilities when circumstances and conditions warrant doing so through financing mechanisms. Capital facilities include buildings, utilities, structures, or property developments, including streets and landscaping, as well as the acquisition of equipment, machinery and furnishings in connection with these items. Such facilities also include additions, extensions, enlargements, renovations and improvements to existing capital facilities.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 283.085 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Certificates of Participation Financing	Provides for the use of certificates of participation to finance real or personal property that is or will be owned and operated by the state or any of its agencies; to finance infrastructure related to a facility that is owned and operated by the state; and to finance infrastructure components that are owned or operated by a local government agency of the state if it is determined that financing the infrastructure will facilitate the construction or operation of an adult or juvenile corrections facility or a public safety training facility owned and operated by the state or any of its agencies. The statute defines infrastructure to include, but not limited to, sewer and water systems and road improvements. Personal property is defined as tangible personal property, software and fixtures.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 39.94.010 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Financing Contracts	Allows the state, its agencies, departments, and instrumentalities, the state board for community and technical colleges, and state institutions of higher education to enter into contracts for the acquisition of real and personal property which provide for payments over a term of more than one year and to exclude such contracts from the computation of indebtedness under RCW 39.42.060 and Article VIII, section 1 of the state constitution. Such entities are permitted to enter into financing contracts that provide for the issuance of certificates of participation and other financing structures.

West Virginia	W. Va. Code, § 7-20-1 et seq.	Certificates of Participation	Local Powers Act	Authorizes the county commission to issue special infrastructure revenue bonds, including certificates of participation, to finance special infrastructure projects. Special infrastructure projects are capital improvements to public facilities or assets owned, supported or established by county government including water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, sewers, flood control facilities, school facilities, roads, parks and recreational facilities and police, emergency medical, rescue and fire protection facilities.
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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 41-2251 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Greater Arizona Development Authority	The Greater Arizona Development Authority is empowered to issue bonds to provide financial assistance to political subdivisions, special districts and Indian tribes for acquiring, constructing, improving or equipping infrastructure or for refinancing outstanding bonds or other obligations of the political subdivisions, special districts or Indian tribes that were issued to acquire, construct, improve or equip infrastructure. The bonds shall be in the name of the authority.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 48-701 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Community Facilities District Act	<p>The Arizona Community Facilities District Act (“Act”) was enacted to generate new opportunities for the financing of infrastructure improvements for municipalities and developers. The Act authorizes bonds to be issued and repaid with a mechanism that taxes (or assesses) only the lands directly benefiting by the new infrastructure thus allowing much needed community development which would otherwise be unfeasible due to the prohibitive costs imposed by extensive infrastructure burdens. Currently, all community facilities districts (“CFD”) are required by statute to be included within an incorporated city or town.</p> <p>Under the Act, water and sewer projects, roadways, public parking structures, among other infrastructure improvements, are authorized.</p>
California	Cal. Gov. Code § 53311 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act	A community facilities district may be established to finance recreation program services, library services, maintenance services for elementary and secondary school sites and structures, and the operation and maintenance of museums and cultural facilities, among other infrastructure programs. Allows for taxes to be levied paying for the services within the district.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 190.001 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Uniform Community Development District Act of 1980	Authorizes the future establishment of independent community development districts as an alternative method to manage and finance basic services for community development. Community development districts are local units of special-purpose government, which are created pursuant to this act and limited to the performance of specialized functions for the purpose of the delivery of community development services.

Hawaii	Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 206E-1 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Hawaii Community Development Authority	Establishes the Hawaii Community Development Authority within the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism to join regulation, private enterprise and public development in long-range planning and implementation of improved community development. It establishes the board of the Authority, the powers of the Authority, the specific districts, development-related provisions, including public facilities and a community development revolving fund.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 36-7-13-1 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Industrial Development	Establishes an industrial development fund to be used by government entities to enhance the value of real property in order to make it more suitable for industrial use (e.g., construct, reconstruct, or repair public ways, sidewalks, sewers, drains, fences or buildings). Also provides for the acquisition by such entities of real property for the development of industrial parks. A municipality is allowed to exercise the powers granted by this act within five miles of its corporate boundaries.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 36-7.6-1-1 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Regional Development Authorities	A development authority established under this chapter is authorized to acquire, construct, equip, own, lease, and finance projects and facilities for lease to or for the benefit of eligible political subdivisions; and funding and developing economic development projects, among others, that are of regional importance. Economic development projects are projects that involve expenditure for infrastructure improvements, machinery, and other improvements, or any combination of those.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 33:4548.1 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Louisiana Local Government Environmental Facilities and Community Development Authority	Authorizes the Local Government Environmental Facilities and Community Development Authority to provide economic development, infrastructure and environmental facilities; assist political subdivisions with construction, maintenance, repair and rehabilitation of infrastructure and environmental facilities; and assist in the financing of such needs by political subdivisions of the state. This includes state agency cooperation with the Department of Environmental Quality with respect to revolving funds as appropriate.

Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 33:9039.11 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Community Development District Act	<p>Provides for the establishment of independent special districts as an alternative method to manage and finance basic services for community development through the levy and collection of special assessments. It provides the process by which a district may receive approval and the procedural requirements to do so. Districts are provided powers to finance, fund, plan, establish, acquire, construct or reconstruct, enlarge or extend, equip, operate, and maintain systems, facilities, and basic infrastructure for water supply, sewer, and wastewater management, as well as other projects, including district roads and street lights.</p> <p>With the consent of any affected local government and other public entity, the district is empowered to plan, establish, acquire, construct or reconstruct, enlarge or extend, equip, operate and maintain additional systems and facilities for fire prevention and control, security services, and other public services.</p>
Maryland	Md. Code Art. 24, §9-1301	Community Development Districts	Special Taxing Districts	<p>The purpose of the authority granted under paragraph (1) of this subsection is to provide financing, refinancing, or reimbursement for the cost of the design, construction, establishment, extension, alteration, or acquisition of adequate storm drainage systems, sewers, water systems, roads, bridges, culverts, tunnels, streets, sidewalks, lighting, parking, parks and recreation facilities, libraries, schools, transit facilities, solid waste facilities, and other infrastructure improvements as necessary, whether situated within the special taxing district or outside the special taxing district if the infrastructure improvement is reasonably related to other infrastructure improvements within the special taxing district, for the development and utilization of the land, each with respect to any defined geographic region within the county.</p>
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 469.090 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Economic Development Authorities	<p>Allows municipalities to create and define boundaries of economic development districts and levy taxes within those districts. The economic development authorities may contract services for redevelopment the federal government, or any of its departments, with persons, public corporations, the state, or any of its political subdivisions, commissions, or agencies, for separate or joint action, on any matter related to using the authority's powers or performing its duties, including the cost of redevelopment, which includes constructing or installing public improvements, including streets, roads, and utilities.</p>

Mississippi	Miss. Code § 19-5-99	Community Development Districts	Economic Development Districts	Allows the board of supervisors of any county in the State of Mississippi to create and define boundaries of economic development districts and levy taxes within those districts. Any economic development district may engage in works of internal improvement including, but not limited to, construction or contracting for the construction of streets, roads, railroads, spur tracks, site improvements, water, sewerage, drainage, pollution control and other related facilities necessary or required for industrial development purposes or the development of industrial park complexes. An economic development district may also acquire, purchase, install, lease, construct, own, hold, equip, control, maintain, use, operate and repair other structures and facilities necessary and convenient for the planning, development, use, operation and maintenance of an industrial park or parks or for other industrial development purposes, including, but not limited to, utility installations, elevators, compressors, warehouses, buildings and air, rail and other transportation terminals and pollution control facilities.
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Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 18-2101 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Community Development Law	Authorizes cities and villages of the state to create a community development agency. Any city choosing to create an agency may levy taxes for the exercise of such jurisdiction and authority and may issue general obligation bonds, general obligation notes, revenue bonds, and revenue notes including general obligation and revenue refunding bonds and notes for of community development.
South Carolina	S.C. Code § 11-40-10 et seq.	Community Development Districts	South Carolina Infrastructure Facilities Authority Act	Creates the South Carolina Infrastructure Facilities Authority. The members of the South Carolina State Budget and Control Board comprise the authority. The corporate purpose of the authority is assistance to local governments in constructing, extending, rehabilitating, repairing, replacing, and renewing infrastructure facilities necessary for public purposes and commercial, residential, and industrial development purposes or necessary or incidental to such purposes by providing grants, loans, bonds, and other forms of financial and technical assistance to local governments to finance any project or pay the cost of any project. The exercise by the authority of a power conferred in this chapter is an essential public function.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. tit. 10, § 211 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Vermont Economic Development Authority	Establishes the Vermont Economic Development Authority to develop and increase industry, agriculture, small business and renewable energy to increase employment and per capita income of the people by providing assistance and low-cost capital for acquisition, rehabilitation, reclamation and construction. The authority can provide this capital through bonds, notes, loans, insurance, securities, and grants to local development corporations, municipalities, farmers, and other entities or people of the state through a wide array of economic development programs.
Virginia	Va. Code § 15.2-5100 et seq.	Community Development Districts	Virginia Water and Waste Authorities Act	Permits the consideration of petitions for the creation of community development authorities by certain political subdivisions of the state including any city, town or county. A community development authority may issue revenue bonds, request locality tax collection, finance, fund, plan, establish, acquire, construct, reconstruct, operate and maintain infrastructure.

DESIGN-BUILD

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Alabama	Ala. Code § 23-2-144	Design-Build	Alabama Toll Road, Bridge, and Tunnel Authority	Authorizes the Alabama Toll Road, Bridge and Tunnel Authority to enter into design-build construction contracts, among other projects.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 36.30.115 et seq.	Design-Build	Public Contracts – State Procurement Code	Authorizes innovative procurement methods when the chief procurement officer, or, for construction contracts or procurements of the state equipment fleet, the commissioner of transportation and public facilities, determines in writing that it is advantageous to the state to use an innovative competitive procurement process in the procurement of new or unique requirements of the state, new technologies, or to achieve best value.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 15-213	Design-Build	Education	Requires the state board of education and the auditor general to adopt rules authorizing school districts to procure construction services by design-build.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 15-2002	Design-Build	Education	Authorizes school boards to contract for construction services and materials that are necessary to correct existing deficiencies in school district facilities using design-build.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 28-143	Design-Build	Transportation	Authorizes Department of Transportation to use design-build delivery methods in the creation of heavy rail or commuter rail projects.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 28-7361 et seq.	Design-Build	Transportation	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to enter into design-build agreements if the department makes a determination that it is appropriate and in the best interest of the department to use the design-build method of project delivery for that project. The agreement may not include the operation of any structure or facility and no more than two design-build contracts may be entered into during each fiscal year.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 34-601 et seq.	Design-Build	Public Buildings	Authorizes use of design-build for public buildings and improvements.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 41-2503 et seq.	Design-Build	Procurement Code	Authorizes use of design-build for procurement purposes.
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 19-11-807	Design-Build	Public Finance	Authorizes districts to use design-build as a project delivery method for building, altering, repairing, improving, maintaining or demolishing any structure or any improvement to real property owned by a school district.
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 22-9-203	Design-Build	Transportation	Authorizes the State Highway Commission to enter into contracts that combine the design, construction, and construction engineering phases of a project into a single contract that shall be referred to as a design-build project contract.

California	Cal. Educ. Code § 17250.10 et seq.	Design-Build	School Facilities	Enables school districts to use design-build process for building and modernizing school facilities.
California	Cal. Educ. Code § 81700 et seq.	Design-Build	Education Facilities	Enables community colleges to use design-build process for building and modernizing community college facilities.
California	Cal. Gov't Code § 14661	Design-Build	State Property	Lists the process for contracting with a design-build entity in California.
California	Cal. Pub. Contract Code § 6800 et seq.	Design-Build	Design-Build Demonstration Program	Authorizes the design-build method of procurement for the purposes of exploring whether the potential exists for reduced project costs, expedited project completion, or design features that are not achievable through the traditional design-bid-build method.
California	Cal. Pub. Contracts Code § 20100 et seq.	Design-Build	Local Agency Public Construction Act	Enables counties to utilize design-build for buildings and county sanitation wastewater treatment facilities but not for other infrastructure, including, but not limited to, streets and highways, public rail transit, or water resources facilities and infrastructures. Also authorizes cities to utilize design-build, but not for transportation facilities, including, but not limited to, roads and bridges.
California	Cal. Pub. Util. Code § 185036	Design-Build	California High-Speed Rail Service	Allows use of design-build or design-build-operate contracts upon approval by the legislature, the enactment of a statute, or approval by the voters of a financial plan providing the necessary funding for the design, construction and operation of high speed trains.
California	Cal. Str. & Hwy. Code § 143	Design-Build	Transportation	Authorizes the use of design-build contracts in transportation projects, under the provisions of Cal. Pub. Contract Code § 6800, et seq.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 43-1-1401 et seq.	Design-Build	Transportation	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to enter into design-build contracts and to use an adjusted score design-build selection and procurement process for particular transportation projects regardless of the minimum or maximum cost of such projects, based on the individual needs and merits of such projects, and subject to approval by the transportation commission.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10-285f	Design-Build	Public School Building Projects – Pilot Project	Allows the State Board of Education to establish a pilot program that authorizes up to two school construction projects per year using a design-build contract. Also allows a town or regional school district to enter into a design-build contract with the approval of the State Board of Education for new school construction and be eligible to be considered for a grant commitment and progress payments from the state, provided each design phase is reviewed and approved for compliance with all applicable codes by local authorities having jurisdiction over such codes.

Delaware	Del. Code. tit. 2, § 2001 et seq.	Design-Build	Public-Private Initiatives Program in Transportation	Provides for the design-build method of procurement to be used in the Public-Private Initiatives Transportation Program. This program permits private entities to undertake all or a portion of the study, planning, design, development, financing, acquisition, installation, construction, improvement, expansion, repair, operation and maintenance of public transportation projects in exchange for the right to lease or own the facilities for an agreed-upon period and earn a reasonable rate of return through tolls or user fees.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 189.441	Design-Build	Special Districts – General Provision	Authorizes special districts to use design-build procurement methods for all or part of a construction contract when the authority determines that the purposes of the Uniform Special District Accountability Act of 1989 will be more effectively served by the use of such method.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 337.11	Design-Build	Contracting – Acquisition, Disposal and Use Of Property	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to use design-build procurement methods for construction and/or maintenance of a major bridge, a limited access facility, or a rail corridor project when it is determined to be in the public's best interests by the department.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 1013.45	Design-Build	Construction for Educational Facilities	Authorizes use of design-build by school boards to contract for construction of new facilities, or major additions to existing facilities
Georgia	Ga. Code § 32-2-81	Design-Build	Transportation	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to use design-build for specified transportation construction and maintenance activities including buildings, bridges and approaches, rail corridors, and limited or controlled access projects. The department may combine any or all of the environmental services, right of way services, design services, and construction phases of a public road or other transportation project into a single contract using design-build procedure.
Hawaii	Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 36-32	Design-Build	State Educational Facilities Improvement Special Fund	Requires the superintendent of education to develop a strategy for the efficient and cost-effective use of government and private-sector workforces and consider increased flexibility through various options, including design-build, to improve communications and accelerate repairs while preserving the quality of the repairs.
Hawaii	Hawaii Rev. Stat § 103D-303	Design-Build	Public Procurement Code	Lists the process for applying for a design-build contract in Hawaii.
Idaho	Idaho Code § 40-904	Design-Build	Highways and Bridges	Lists the process for applying for a design-build contract involving the Idaho highway system or highway divisions.
Idaho	Idaho Code § 67-2309	Design-Build	Design-Build Contracts	Authorizes the use of design-build methods of construction by public officials in contracts for the construction, repair, or improvement of public works, public buildings, public places or other work.

Idaho	Idaho Code § 67-5711A	Design-Build	Design-Build Contracting Authorized	Authorizes the director of the department of administration, or his designee, to use the design-build method of construction in any and all contracts for the construction, alteration, equipping, furnishing and repair of any and all buildings, improvements, or other public works of the state.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 30, § 537/1	Design-Build	Design-Build Procurement Act	Authorizes the state's Capital Development Board to use design-build for public projects if its use is shown to be in the State's best interest and is consistent with the intent of the General Assembly for that particular project.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 50, § 20/2.5	Design-Build	Public Building Commission Act	Lists the procedure for using design-build for public projects.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 70, § 1205/8-51	Design-Build	Park Districts	Authorizes a park district to enter into a design-build project.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 70, § 3615/4.06	Design-Build	Regional Transportation Authority Act	Specifies the procedures that must be followed when using the two-phase design-build procedure for transportation authority contracts.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 630, § 5/25	Design-Build	Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation	Specifies the procedure for design-build contracts authorized by the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority or the Illinois Department of Transportation.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 5-30-1-1 et seq.	Design-Build	Design-Build for Public Works Projects	Authorizes the use of design-build contracts by public agencies for public projects and states the necessary qualifications of a design-builder. Before entering into a design-build contract the governing body of a public agency must adopt a resolution authorizing the use of the design-build contracting method for the public project. The resolution must identify the members of the technical review committee required by the statute.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. § 75-37.141 et seq.	Design-Build	Alternative Project Delivery Building Construction Procurement Act	Specifies design-build project delivery procedures for buildings specified within the statute.

Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 45A.181	Design-Build	Kentucky Model Procurement Code	Directs the secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet to promulgate administrative regulations providing for as many alternative methods of management of construction contracting as may be determined to be feasible. The regulations are required to set forth criteria to be used in determining which method of management of construction is to be used for a particular project, and in establishing a model process parallel to the selection committee procedures established elsewhere in state law for the procurement of alternative project services including design-build.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 164A.575	Design-Build	Financial Management of Institutions of Higher Education	Authorizes institutions of higher education to use design-build as a method of procurement.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 48:250.2 et seq.	Design-Build	Design-Build Contracts, Administration	Authorizes the Department of Transportation and Development, upon approval of the House and Senate Transportation, Highways and Public Works Committees, and determination of the department secretary that it is in the best interests of the taxpayer to formulate, develop, and implement a pilot program to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of combining the design and construction phases of a transportation facility, including but not limited to highways, interchanges, or bridges into a single contract.
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5, § 1743	Design-Build	Public Improvement Construction Contracts	Authorizes the Bureau of General Services to use the design-build method of construction as an alternative to the competitive bid method. Details how design-build teams are to be selected.
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 23, § 4244	Design-Build	Design-Build Contracts	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to use design-build contracting to deliver projects.
Maryland	Md. Education Code § 4-126	Design-Build	Alternative Financing	Provides for the use of alternative financing mechanisms in order to finance or speed delivery of, transfer risks of, or otherwise enhance the delivery of public school construction. Such methods may include sale-leaseback arrangements; lease-leaseback arrangements, public-private partnership agreements; performance-based contracting and design-build arrangements.
Maryland	Md. State Finance and Procurement Code § 3-602	Design-Build	State Finance and Procurement	Authorizes use of design-build for capital projects.

Massachusetts	Mass Gen. Laws ch. 29, § 7E	Design-Build	Study and Review of Plans and Requests by Commissioner	Requires the governor in his capital facility budget, and the commissioner of capital asset management and maintenance in his recommendation to the governor of a capital facility budget, to include in requests for each building project when a state agency will use the mode of procurement of such facility, which may include design/build procurement.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 149A, § 14 et seq.	Design-Build	Public Construction Alternative Delivery Methods	Authorizes the awarding authority to utilize design build for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, remodeling or repair of any public works project. Before using design build, the awarding authority must seek the approval of the inspector general.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 16C.32 et seq.	Design-Build	State Procurement	Lists the procedures for design-build contracting with the state.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 160.262	Design-Build	Design-Build Bridges for Non-Motorized Vehicles	Authorizes the design-build process for the construction of bridges for non-motorized vehicles.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. 161.3410 et seq.	Design-Build	Contracting for Work on Trunk Highway	Allows the use of design-build for architectural or engineering projects and related design services as well as the labor, material, supplies, equipment, and construction services for a transportation project.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 473.3995	Design-Build	Light Rail Transit Facility Plans	Authorizes the commissioner of transportation to use a design-build method of project development and construction for light rail transit.
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 31-7-13.1	Design-Build	Public Purchases	Authorizes the state to contract for “dual phase design-build” construction projects. Outlines the procedures to follow when doing so.
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 31-11-3	Design-Build	State Construction Projects – Powers and Duties	Authorizes the Department of Finance and Administration to use design-build contracting as a pilot project and alternative process in new capital construction projects. Eligible projects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects for the Mississippi Development Authority where both governmental entities agree to the procedure; • Any project with an estimated cost less than \$10 million that lasts for no more than two years; • One project in the fiscal year with an estimated cost of more than \$50 million.

Mississippi	Miss. Code § 37-101-44	Design-Build	Construction of Housing and Dormitory Facilities by Private Financing	Authorizes the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning to award contracts to a single entity for privately financed design and construction, or renovation of facilities on university campuses, as well as for maintaining, furnishing and equipping of such facilities, if the entities receiving the contract or contracts and those entities to which work or services are subcontracted are duly licensed and qualified in the state to perform the contract or contracts. State General Fund appropriations or bonds backed by the state may not be used to finance the construction or maintenance of any such facility.
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 65-1-85	Design-Build	Transportation	Authorizes the Mississippi Transportation Commission to use the design-build method of contracting for projects for the Mississippi Development Authority pursuant to agreements between both governmental entities. Eligible projects include: any project with an estimated cost of not more than \$10,000,000, not to exceed two projects per fiscal year; and any project which has an estimated cost of more than \$50,000,000, not to exceed one project per fiscal year.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 227.107	Design-Build	Design-Build	Authorizes the state highways and transportation commission to enter into highway design-build project contracts. Limits the total number of design-build project contracts to three.
Montana	Mont. Code § 60-2-137	Design-Build	Design-Build Contracting	Authorizes the transportation commission and Department of Transportation to establish and implement a design-build contracting program for highway construction.
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 13-2901 et seq.	Design-Build	Political Subdivisions Construction Alternatives Act	Authorizes a political subdivision to enter into a design-build contract, which is subject to qualification-based selection or a construction management at risk contract for a public project if the political subdivision adheres to the procedures set forth in the act.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 338.1711 et seq.	Design-Build	Contracts Involving Design-Build Teams, Prime Contractors or Nonprofit Organizations	Authorizes a public body to contract with a design-build team for the design and construction of a specific, discrete public work project if the project meets necessary stated requirements. Each state agency and each department, division, board, unit or agency of a local government may contract with a design-build team once during each fiscal year for the design and construction of a public work.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 408.388 et seq.	Design-Build	Department of Transportation – Design-Build Contracts	Authorizes the use of design-build contracts by the Department of Transportation as long as certain cost and other provisions are met.

New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 21-I:80	Design-Build	Public Works Design and Construction	Authorizes the Commissioner of Administrative Services to use the design build and construction management methods of contracting for any project as long as certain provisions are met.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 228:4	Design-Build	Administration of Transportation Laws – Major Capital Projects	Authorizes capital budget projects to use the design-build method of contracting.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. § 27:25-11	Design-Build	New Jersey Public Transportation Act	Authorizes the New Jersey Transit Corporation to use design-build and promulgate regulations for the bidding and awarding of design-build contracts.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. § 13-1-119.1	Design-Build	Public Works Design-Build Projects Authorized	Provides for the use of the design-build process for a project, except for road and highway construction or reconstruction projects, when the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination in writing that it is appropriate and in the best interest of the state or local public body to use the system.
New York	N.Y. Educ. Law § 373 et seq.	Design-Build	State University Construction Fund	Allows the use of design-build for narrowly defined projects at universities.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 136-28.11	Design-Build	Design-Build Construction of Transportation Projects	Authorizes the Board of Transportation to award contracts on a design-build basis. The board is charged with ensuring that such projects are awarded on a basis to maximize participation, competition, and cost benefit. The board is also charged with attempting to structure and size the project contracts to provide contracting firms and engineering firms based in North Carolina with a fair and equal opportunity to compete for the contracts.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 24-02-47	Design-Build	Director of the Department of Transportation	Authorizes the Director of the Department of Transportation to use the design-build method of project delivery to expedite the construction of a project by combining the design and construction elements of a highway or bridge project into a single contract, provided that certain standards are met.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 153.72	Design-Build	Procurement of Professional Design Services	States that a design-build firm contracted for design-build services by a public authority may either: perform design, construction, demolition, alteration, repair, or reconstruction work pursuant to such contract; or perform professional design services for design-build contracts even if the design-build firm is not a professional design firm.

Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 5543.22	Design-Build	Highways – combining design and construction in single contract	Authorizes the county engineer to use design-build for a bridge, highway, or safety project but only if it doesn't exceed certain costs.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 61, § 202.1	Design-Build	Restrictions on Design-Build	Requires either the written approval of the director of central services or an act of the legislature specifying design-build for the use of design-build project delivery methods.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 383.001 et seq.	Design-Build	Authorizing Design-Build for Highways	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to enter into design-build contracts with private entities for the design, construction and installation of all or any portion of a tollway project.
Pennsylvania	Pa. Stat. tit. 16, § 5517	Design-Build	Construction or Alteration of County Buildings	Authorizes the use of alternative contracting procedures, including design-build, for selected public purpose facilities.
Pennsylvania	Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 74, § 9108	Design-Build	Public-Private Transportation Partnerships	States that a request may be solicited or unsolicited and may provide for the development or operation of transportation facilities using design-build delivery methods and forms of agreement, among other innovative or non-traditional methods.
Pennsylvania	Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 75, § 9511.5	Design-Build	Taxes for Highway Maintenance and Construction	Lists the procedures and necessary conditions for the Department of Transportation to enter into design-build contracts.
South Carolina	S.C. Code § 11-35-3005	Design-Build	Construction Services	Authorizes design-build, among others, for infrastructure facility procurement.
South Carolina	S.C. Code § 57-5-1625	Design-Build	2007 Update	Allows the state Department of Transportation to award highway construction contracts using a design-build procedure.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 5-18B-20	Design-Build	Procurement of Public Improvements	A purchasing agency may enter into design-build contracts for public improvements, if certain conditions are met.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code § 12-10-124	Design-Build	Public Building Authorities Act of 1971	Authorizes public entities to enter into design-build contracts pursuant to the issuance of a request for proposals.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code § 54-1-119	Design-Build	Department of Transportation	Authorizes the Tennessee Department of Transportation to award contracts using the design-build procedure.

Texas	Tex. Educ. Code § 51.780	Design-Build	Design-Build Contracts for Facilities	Authorizes higher education institutions to use the design-build method for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, or repair of a facility.
Texas	Tex. Gov't Code § 2267.301 et seq.	Design-Build	Design-Build Method	Authorizes a governmental entity to contract with a single entity to provide both design and construction services for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, or repair of a facility, provided the facility is not a highway, road, street, bridge, underground utility, water supply project, water plant, wastewater plant, water and wastewater distribution or conveyance facility, wharf, dock, airport runway or taxiway, drainage project, or related type of project associated with civil engineering construction; or a building or structure that is incidental to a project that is primarily a civil engineering construction project.
Texas	Tex. Gov't Code § 2267.351 et seq.	Design-Build	Design-Build Procedures for Certain Civil Works Projects	Governmental entities that either have a population of more than 100,000 within the entity's geographic boundary or service area; or are a board of trustees governed by Chapter 54 of Transportation Code may use the design-build method for the construction, rehabilitation, alteration, or repair of certain authorized civil works projects.
Texas	Tex. Trans. Code § 370.401 et seq.	Design-Build	Design-Build Contracts	Authorizes an authority to use the design-build method for the design, construction, financing, expansion, extension, related capital maintenance, rehabilitation, alteration, or repair of a transportation project.
Texas	Tex. Water Code § 60.451 et seq.	Design-Build	Purchasing Contract Methods	Permits a navigation district to enter into a design build contract to construct, rehabilitate, alter or repair facilities if certain conditions are met and it provides the best value for the district.
Utah	Utah Code § 11-39-101 et seq.	Design-Build	Building Improvements and Public Works Projects	Authorizes cities, counties and local tax units to enter into design-build agreements for certain public works projects if the estimated cost of the project exceeds the bid limit.
Utah	Utah Code § 63G-6-501 et seq. (To be renumbered as § 63G-6a-1401 et seq. on May 1, 2013)	Design-Build	Procurement of Design-Build Transportation Project Contracts	Authorizes a state transportation agency to award a design-build project contract for specified transportation projects.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. tit. 19, § 2601 et seq.	Design-Build	Design-Build Contracts	Authorizes the Vermont Agency of Transportation to use design-build contracting to deliver projects. The agency may evaluate and select proposals on either a best-value or a low-bid basis. If the scope of work requires substantial engineering judgment, the quality of which may vary significantly as determined by the agency, then the basis of award shall be best-value.

Vermont	Vt. Stat. tit. 29, § 161	Design-Build	Buildings and Services	Specifies the procedures for the Commissioner of Buildings and Services to use the design-build construction delivery process.
Virginia	Va. Code § 2.2-4300 et seq.	Design-Build	Virginia Public Procurement Act	Authorizes the commonwealth to enter into contracts on a fixed price design-build basis.
Virginia	Va. Code §§ 33.1-12, 223.2:16	Design-Build	General Powers and Duties of the Board	Authorizes the Transportation Board, as well as localities, to award contracts for the construction of transportation projects on a design-build basis.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 36.57A.200	Design-Build	Passenger Only Ferry Service – Authorized – Investment Plan	Provides that the state can enter into design-build contracts for the provision of passenger-only ferry service.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 39.10.200 et seq.	Design-Build	Regional Transportation Investment Districts	Authorizes the capital projects advisory board to use the design-build procedure for transportation projects.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 47.20.780 et seq.	Design-Build	Department of Transportation	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to develop a process for awarding competitive-bid highway construction contracts for certain projects that may be constructed using a design-build procedure.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 47.60.810 et seq.	Design-Build	Regional Transportation Investment Districts	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to engage in a design-build partnership for the design and construction of new auto ferries.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code § 5-22A-1 et seq.	Design-Build	West Virginia Design-Build Procurement Act	Authorizes a state agency to enter into design-build contracts for public projects, as long as certain requirements are met.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code § 17-2D-1 et seq.	Design-Build	Highway Design-Build Pilot Program	The Commissioner of the West Virginia Division of Highways may authorize the construction of no more than ten special projects by combining the design and construction elements of a highway or bridge project into a single contract. The commissioner may not institute any new projects after June 30, 2013.
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. § 84.11(5n)	Design-Build	Local Bridge Construction and Reconstruction	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to enter into a design-build contract for the design and construction of a bridge that is funded by statute.

Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. § 16-6-701 et seq.	Design-Build	Construction Contracts with Private Entities	Public entities are authorized to use "design-build" construction for public works projects.
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ELECTRONIC ROAD/TOLL

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Alabama	Ala. Code § 23-2-140 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Toll Road, Bridge and Tunnel Authority Act	Creates the Alabama Toll Road, Bridge and Tunnel Authority and gives it the authority to acquire and construct toll roads, bridges or tunnel projects at locations as the authority may determine to be desirable, practicable and economically feasible and to maintain, repair and operate the projects. By definition, such projects include electronic tolling facilities and equipment.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 28-7705 ; Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 28-7751 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Public-private partnership agreements	Authorizes provisions for use of cameras or other mechanisms to ensure that users have paid tolls that are due and provisions that allow access to relevant databases for enforcement purposes. Further authorizes the toll operator to deliver to the registered owner of the motor vehicle a notice of payment due if a motor vehicle is found by electronic transaction and payment technology or by visual observation to be involved in toll nonpayment.
California	Cal. Str. & Hwy. Code § 27564 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Electronic Road Toll Devices	Recognizes the benefits of electronic road toll devices and provides for the use of compatible systems that meet specific requirements (i.e., car must not be required to reduce speed for the system to recognize it; no more than one device must be required per car, compatibility among adopted systems).
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 43-1-1201 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Public-Private Initiatives Program	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to solicit proposals and enter into agreements for electronic payment for transportation services.
Delaware	Del. Code tit. 2, § 2006	Electronic Road/Toll	Public-Private Initiatives Program in Transportation	Authorizes public-private initiatives for toll roads, including the authorization to collect tolls or user fees through both conventional methods and non-conventional methods (e.g., automatic vehicle identification systems, electronic toll collection systems and, to the extent permitted by law, video-based toll collection enforcement).
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 338.161 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Limited Access and Toll Facilities	Authorizes the Department of Transportation to incur expenses designed to encourage and promote electronic toll collection.
Georgia	Ga. Code § 32-10-64	Electronic Road/Toll	State Road and Tollway Authority	Authorizes the use of technology, including but not limited to automatic vehicle license tag identification photography and video surveillance, either by electronic imaging or photographic copy, deemed necessary to aid in the collection of tolls and enforcement of toll violations.

Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 605, § 10/11	Electronic Road/Toll	Toll Highway Act	States that electronic toll collection systems in Illinois should be standardized to promote safety, efficiency, and traveler convenience. Authorizes the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority in cooperation with other public and private entities, to further the goal of standardized toll collection in Illinois. Authorizes the Authority to provide toll collection and toll violation enforcement services to such entities when doing so is in the best interest of the Authority and consistent with its other obligations.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 630, § 5/35	Electronic Road/Toll	Public-Private Partnerships for Transportation Act	Provides that public-private agreements may authorize the contractor to charge and collect user fees through methods, including, but not limited to, automatic vehicle identification systems, electronic toll collection systems and, to the extent permitted by law, global positioning system-based, photo-based, or video-based toll collection enforcement. To the maximum extent feasible, the contractor will utilize open road tolling methods that allow payment of tolls at highway speeds and comply with United States Department of Transportation requirements and best practices with respect to tolling methods.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 8-15-3-1 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Tollways	Provides for the establishment and administration of tollways in Indiana and for the establishment of means to utilize electronic tolling in the state.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 9-21-3.5-1 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Automated Traffic Law Enforcement System	Authorizes the Indiana finance authority, the Indiana department of transportation or a private entity that has entered into a public-private agreement with the authority to enter into an agreement with one or more persons to market and sell transponders for use on tollways, toll roads, or qualifying projects. The department, the authority or an operator may charge reasonable fees for initiating, administering and maintaining electronic toll collection customer accounts.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat § 47:820.5.1	Electronic Road/Toll	Transportation Infrastructure Model for Economic Development	In the exercise of the toll powers of the Greater New Orleans Expressway Commission, the commission is authorized to enforce toll payments for motor vehicles or trailers driven through the toll collection facility on the Greater New Orleans Expressway as evidenced by video or electronic recording.

Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 47:820.5.4	Electronic Road/Toll	Transportation Infrastructure Model for Economic Development	In the exercise of its authority to impose tolls, the Louisiana Transportation Authority and its agent, the Department of Transportation and Development, are authorized to enforce toll payments for motor vehicles or trailers driven through the toll collection facility of the LA 1 Project, as evidenced by video or electronic recording.
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 23, § 1980	Electronic Road/Toll	Maine Turnpike Penalties	Permits enforcement of toll collection when toll is result of electronic toll collection system.
Maryland	Md. Transportation Code § 21-1414	Electronic Road/Toll	Failure to pay Electronic Toll; Penalties; Liability of Registered Owner of Vehicle	Establishes penalties for failure to pay tolls where electronic toll collection is in use.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws 6C, § 13	Electronic Road/Toll	Toll Roads, Bridges and Tunnels; Authority to Collect Tolls	Authorizes the Massachusetts Department of Transportation to charge and collect and fix and revise tolls for transit over the turnpike and the metropolitan highway system. Also provides for the confidentiality of the data collected on those who participate in the electronic toll system and provides for enforcement of violations related to the electronic toll collection.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 160.93	Electronic Road/Toll	User Fees; High Occupancy Vehicle and Dynamic Shoulder Lanes	Permits electronic toll or other toll collection from single drivers using high occupancy vehicle lanes.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 237:16-a et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Regional Electronic Toll Collection	Authorizes regional toll collections, E-Z pass toll collection and electronic toll collection systems.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. § 27:23-34.1	Electronic Road/Toll	Definitions Relative to Toll Collection Monitoring	Permits enforcement of toll collection when toll is result of electronic toll collection system.
New York	N.Y. Public Authorities Law § 2855	Electronic Road/Toll	Electronic Method of Payment; Periodic Charges	Establishes a framework for public authorities to offer electronic method of payment for tolls, fares, fees, rentals, or other charges, including E-ZPass. Prohibits authorities from issuing certain charges in relation to electronic tolling.

North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 136-89.210 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Payment of Toll Required for Use of Turnpike Project	Requires motor vehicles driven on a turnpike project to pay a toll imposed by the public authorities for the use of the project. Allows for discounted tolls for motor vehicles equipped with an electronic toll collection transponder. Requires public authorities to maintain confidentiality of all information related to the collection of a toll including photographs or other recorded images or automatic vehicle identification or driver account information generated by radio-frequency identification or other electronic means.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 5531.14	Electronic Road/Toll	Fixing, Collection and Disbursement of Tolls	Authorizes the department of transportation to use an electronic toll collection system that is capable of charging an account holder the appropriate toll or charge by transmission of information from an electronic device on a motor vehicle to the toll lane.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 47, § 11-1401.1 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Oklahoma Electronic Toll Collection Act	Authorizes enforcement of toll collection from electronic toll collection system.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 383.001 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Tollways	Authorizes use of an electronic toll collection system and a photo enforcement system. Requires the Oregon Transportation Commission to set standards for such systems. Requires nondisclosure of information collected or maintained by an electronic toll collection system, with specified exceptions.
Pennsylvania	Pa. Cons. Stat. tit. 74, § 8101 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	Turnpike	Authorizes a system of collecting tolls or charges that is capable of charging an account holder for the prescribed toll by electronic transmission of information between a device on a vehicle and a device in a toll lane at a toll collection facility. Sets forth liability for the owner of a vehicle who fails to pay an electronic toll.
South Carolina	S.C. Code § 57-5-1495	Electronic Road/Toll	Collection of Tolls	Authorizes enforcement of toll collection from electronic toll collection system.
Texas	Tex. Trans. Code § 228.058	Electronic Road/Toll	Automated Enforcement Technology	Authorizes automated enforcement technology, including automatic vehicle license plate identification photography and video surveillance, by electronic imaging or photographic copying to aid in the collection of tolls and in the enforcement of toll violations.
Virginia	Va. Code § 33.1-56.1 et seq.	Electronic Road/Toll	High-Occupancy Toll Lanes	Authorizes designation of high occupancy toll lanes where a single driver may use a high occupancy vehicle lane if toll is paid.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 46.63.160	Electronic Road/Toll	Photo Toll Systems: Civil Penalties for Nonpayment of Tolls	Sets forth requirements for use of a photo enforcement system.

Washington	Wash Rev. Code § 47.56.795	Electronic Road/Toll	Tolls: Electronic Toll Collection and Photo Toll Systems	Authorizes electronic toll collection and photo tolling. A toll collection system may include, but is not limited to, electronic toll collection and photo tolling. Sets forth the requirements of the electronic toll collection system.
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GARVEES

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Alabama	Ala. Code § 23-1-300 et seq.	GARVEES	Federal Aid Highway Finance Authority	Establishes the Roads and Bridges to Alabama’s Future program and provides for obligations for projects that shall not be bonds or debts of the state but paid from federal highway funds and the tax and investment income derived.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 29.47.030	GARVEES	Issuance of Notes in Anticipation of State or Federal Grant	Provides that a municipality may issue revenue anticipation notes in an amount not to exceed the total amount of any state or federal grants finally committed for capital improvement projects.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 28-7611 et seq.	GARVEES	Grant Anticipation Bonds	Authorizes the issuance of grant anticipation bonds with the principal, premium and interest on the bonds to be paid from the grant revenues or other monies specifically designated for that purpose. The proceeds of the grant anticipation bonds may also be used for costs and expenses incurred in the construction or acquisition of the project for which the grant or grants are being made; legal and financial costs incurred in the issuance and administration of the notes; and costs for which the state will be entitled to receive reimbursement pursuant to the grant agreement
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 27-64-201 et seq.	GARVEES	Arkansas Highway Financing Act of 1999	Expresses the legislative intent to provide for highway improvements throughout the state by means of issuance of federal highway grant anticipation and tax revenue bonds to finance such highway improvements. The bonds are payable from certain designated revenues including federal highway assistance funding and the proceeds of an increase in the excise tax on diesel fuel. The bonds are also guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the state.
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 27-64-301 et seq.	GARVEES	Arkansas Interstate Highway Financing Act of 2005	Authorizes the highway commission to issue federal highway grant anticipation and tax revenue bonds for the purposes of constructing and renovating roads and highways and providing for a statewide election on the question of issuing bonds, among other purposes.
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 27-64-401 et seq.	GARVEES	Arkansas Interstate Highway Financing Act of 2007	Authorizes the highway commission, subject to the approval of the voters in a statewide election, to issue grant anticipation and tax revenue bonds to finance continued improvement of the interstate highway system. The bonds will be issued in one or more series of various principal amounts with the last series being issued no later than Dec. 31, 2015.

Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 27-64-501 et seq.	GARVEES	Arkansas Interstate Highway Financing Act of 2011	Authorizes the highway commission, subject to the one-time approval of the voters in a statewide election, to issue additional federal highway grant anticipation and tax revenue bonds to finance continued improvement of the interstate highway system. The bonds will be issued in one or more series of various principal amounts with the last series being issued no later than Dec. 31, 2017.
California	Cal. Gov. Code § 14550 et seq.	GARVEES	Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Notes	Authorizes the use of GARVEE bonds to fund the state's transportation needs. Cites the rapid growth in population and traffic levels as reason for necessary improvements.
California	Cal. Gov Code § 63000 et seq.	GARVEES	Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act	Authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, a financing entity structured with broad authority to issue bonds, provide guarantees, and leverage state and federal funds using techniques that will target public investment to facilitate economic development. Bonds are defined to include tax or grant anticipation notes.
California	Cal. Str. & Hwy. Code § 188.51	GARVEES	Funds for Highway and Public Mass Transit Guideway Purposes	Limits the state's expenditures on GARVEES to 5 percent of the annual amount of federal obligation authority received by the state for a period determined by the Department of Transportation.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 43-4-701 et seq.	GARVEES	Transportation Revenue Anticipation Notes	Authorizes the use of GARVEES to fund the state's transportation needs.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 13b-79r	GARVEES	Grant Anticipation Transportation Fund	Establishes the Grant Anticipation Transportation Fund. The fund may issue bonds for the purpose of financing any qualified federal aid transportation project or state transportation costs or state transportation projects secured by a pledge of and payable from any of the following: (i) Federal transportation funds that are appropriated on an annual basis for such purpose by the state; (ii) any proceeds of such bonds and any earnings from the investment of such bond proceeds pledged for such purpose; or (iii) other revenues, funds or other security, if any, pledged or appropriated for such purpose under state law.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 215.616	GARVEES	State bonds for federal aid highway construction	Allows the Division of Bond Finance to issue revenue bonds, for and on behalf of the Department of Transportation, for the purpose of financing or refinancing the construction, reconstruction and improvement of projects that are eligible to receive federal-aid highway funds.
Georgia	Ga. Code § 32-10-90.1	GARVEES	Revenue Bonds	Authorizes the State Roadway and Tollway Authority to issue GARVEE revenue bonds to fund transportation needs.

Idaho	Idaho Code § 40-718	GARVEES	GARVEE Funds Established – Capital Project Fund – Debt Service Fund	Provides bonding authority for the issuance of GARVEE bonds for highway transportation projects. Also provides a list of projects to be financed with bond proceeds; provides intent regarding limiting the scope of transportation projects; provides a requirement regarding a GARVEE program management services agreement; provides conditions for issuance of GARVEE bonds; provides intent regarding the priority use of bond revenue; provides intent regarding work performed by the Idaho Transportation Department; authorizes the Idaho Transportation Board to adjust allocation of GARVEE bond proceeds among projects; authorizes a transfer of funds; provides intent regarding a report to the legislature; provides a date by which bonds shall be issued; and amends existing law to provide for responsibilities of the Idaho Transportation Board and to provide for authority of the Idaho Legislature.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 8-14-10-10; Ind. Code § 8-14. 5-7-2	GARVEES	Grant Anticipation Fund	Creates the Grant Anticipation Fund with the Department of Transportation to construct and reconstruct state highways. The grant anticipation fund consists of federal highway revenues, which are defined as “money and obligation authority apportioned or allocated, or anticipated to be apportioned or allocated in the current federal fiscal year or a future federal fiscal year, to Indiana by the United States Department of Transportation under 23 U.S.C., as amended, for use on a highway improvement project; or other federal money that may be used for a highway improvement project and is available or anticipated to be available in the current federal fiscal year or a future federal fiscal year.”
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 175B.025	GARVEES	Kentucky Public Transportation Infrastructure Authority	Authorizes authorities to issue project revenue bonds payable solely from tolls, revenues, rentals, funds from any grant anticipation revenue vehicle (GARVEE), funds appropriated by the state or federal government and any other funds pledged for their payment, for the purpose of paying all or any cost of a project, including highways, and to refund any of its bonds.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 48:27	GARVEES	Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicles	Authorizes revenue anticipation bonds to finance transportation projects that are eligible for federal transportation funds. Allows a significant amount of up-front revenues to be generated for such transportation projects. Cites rapid growth of the economy, increased use of public highways and the desire to finance federal-aid transportation projects and state transportations projects at present-day costs as the reason for the use of GARVEES.

Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 23 § 1611 et seq.	GARVEES	Garvee Bonding	Authorizes the Maine Municipal Bond Bank to issue GARVEE bonds for qualified transportation projects and qualified transportation project costs in such amounts as are authorized by the legislature by a two-thirds vote in each house of the legislature. Specifies restrictions on GARVEE bonds.
Maryland	Md. Trans. Code § 4-320.1	GARVEES	Issuance of Bond Anticipation Notes	Provides that the Maryland Transportation Authority may issue bond anticipation notes secured by a pledge of a line of credit extended to the state under the federal Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat § 475.522	GARVEES	Grant Anticipation Financing of Transportation or Transit Projects	Authorizes specified political subdivisions and agencies to issue obligations in anticipation of federal grants for transportation or transit projects, payable from the collections of such federal grants. Requires the use of proceeds of the obligations to be used on costs of transportation or transit projects relating to the federal grants, among other restrictions.
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 65-1-85	GARVEES	Manner of Awarding Contracts	Authorizes contracts for construction or paving highways. Contracts need not be delayed until the funds are actually on hand provided authorization for the issuance of necessary bonds has been granted by law to supplement other anticipated revenue.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 100.250 et seq.	GARVEES	Missouri Development Finance Board Act	Establishes the Missouri development finance board and grants it the authority to issue negotiable revenue bonds or notes to finance projects including, but not limited to, road or rail construction, alteration or relocation, and construction of facilities to provide utility service for any of the facilities defined as a project under this subdivision, along with any fixtures, equipment, and machinery, and any demolition and relocation expenses used in connection with any such projects and any capital used to promote and facilitate such facilities and notes payable from anticipated revenue issued by any development agency;

Montana	Mont. Code § 7-7-109 - 110; Mont. Code § 60-2-127	GARVEES	Sale of Notes in Anticipation of Federal or State Revenue or Issuance of Bonds	Stipulates the circumstances under which political subdivisions may issue grant anticipation bonds for urban highway system improvements. The amount of bonds issued may not exceed the total amount of bonds authorized and maturing within three years or less from the dates the notes are issued. Upon approval by the Montana Transportation Commission, a political subdivision may issue revenue bonds to finance construction on the urban highway system within its jurisdiction. Under Mont. Code § 60-2-127, the transportation commission may enter into an agreement with a political subdivision to allow it to dedicate all or a portion of the federal-aid highway funds to the retirement of the grant anticipation bonds.
Montana	Mont. Code § 17-5-901 et seq.	GARVEES	Montana Highway Revenue Bonds Act of 1983	Provides for the financing of the cost of state highway and federal-aid highway projects through the issuance of highway revenue bonds secured by a pledge and appropriation of highway revenue. Allows all or any portion of highway revenues to be pledged to the payment of the principal, interest and redemption premium, if any, on particular issues of state highway revenue bonds.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 408.273	GARVEES	Financing Highways and Roads	Permits the issuance of GARVEES for the completion of pending and projected highway construction projects secured by the pledge of federal grant money to be received by the state.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 228-A:1 et seq.	GARVEES	Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Bonds	Authorizes the state to issue federal highway grant anticipation bonds to finance costs related to specific highways and bridges and any other federally aided highway project authorized by the general court. The issuing of bonds is contingent upon the availability of sufficient anticipated federal aid over the term of the bonds.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. § 67-3-59.1	GARVEES	State Highway Debentures; Issuance; Limits; Approval; Coupons	Authorizes the issuance of GARVEES to provide funds to finance state highway projects. The bonds are payable from federal funds not otherwise obligated that are paid into the state road fund and the proceeds of the collection of taxes and fees that are required by law to be paid into the state road fund and not otherwise pledged solely to the payment of outstanding bonds and debentures.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat § 136-18	GARVEES	Powers of Department of Transportation	Authorizes the state treasurer to issue short term notes in anticipation of state highway revenue, to be payable out of state highway revenue for such sums as may be necessary to enable the Department of Transportation to meet the requirements of the federal aid appropriations.

North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 24-02-40.1	GARVEES	Grant or Revenue Anticipation Financing	Atuhorizes the Department of Transportation, whenever needed for the liberty memorial bridge improvement project and the United States highway 2 project improvements, to arrange with any state-owned or private financing agency or underwriter, including the Bank of North Dakota, for grant or revenue anticipation financing. Grant or revenue anticipation financing must be in amounts no larger than can be repaid from moneys known or reasonably anticipated to be due and forthcoming. The department may pledge any biennially appropriated revenues or federal aid grants received or to be received for debt service and related issuance costs for evidences of indebtedness issued.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 5531.10	GARVEES	Issuing Obligations for State Infrastructure Projects	Authorizes the state to use pledged receipts, including federal grants relating to aid for highways, to back the issuance of bonds for transportation purposes.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 367.161 et seq.	GARVEES	Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds	Provides that the state treasurer, at the request of the Department of Transportation, may issue grant anticipation revenue bonds to finance transportation costs including highway improvement projects, highway renovation and transportation projects.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code § 9-21-101 et seq.	GARVEES	Local Government Public Obligations Bond	Authorizes any local government to issue general obligation bonds and revenue bonds for public works projects, general obligation bonds for certain unfunded pension obligations, general obligation refunding bonds, revenue refunding bonds, bond anticipation notes, capital outlay notes, grant anticipation notes, tax anticipation notes, and health care revenue anticipation notes.
Virginia	Va. Code § 33.1-23.14 et seq.	GARVEES	Commonwealth of Virginia Federal Transportation Grant Anticipation Revenue Notes Act of 2011	Authorizes the Transportation Board to issue GARVEES to cover the cost of transportation projects, the principal of and interest on which and certain other costs associated therewith may be reimbursed by federal highway reimbursements.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 47.29.060	GARVEES	Transportation Innovative Partnerships	Allows the department of transportation to finance transportation projects thought he use of grants, loans, loan guarantees, lines of credit, revolving lines of credit, or other financing arrangements available under the federal Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act under or any other applicable federal law.

MUNICIPAL LEASE FINANCE

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 15-2004 et seq.	Municipal Lease Finance	School Facilities Board Lease-to Own	Allows the state school facilities board to enter into a lease-to-own agreement to provide new school facilities for use by one or more school districts. Eligible activities include land acquisition, related infrastructure, fixtures, furnishings, equipment and costs of the lease-to-own transaction.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 48-805	Municipal Lease Finance	Fire district; powers and duties	Allows fire districts to construct, purchase, lease, lease-purchase or otherwise acquire the following or any interest therein and, in connection with such construction or other acquisition, purchase, lease, lease-purchase or grant a lien on any or all of its present or future property, including: (a) Apparatus, water and rescue equipment, including ambulances and equipment related to any of the foregoing; (b) Land, buildings, equipment and furnishings to house equipment and personnel necessary or appropriate to carry out its purposes.
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 6-20-402	Municipal Lease Finance	Limitation on current indebtedness	Authorizes school districts to enter into installment contracts or short-term lease-purchase agreements for purchase of school buses; payment of premiums of insurance policies on school buildings, facilities, and equipment in instances in which the insurance coverage extends three (3) years or longer; purchase of equipment; and other specified purposes.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 22-43.7-101 et seq.	Municipal Lease Finance	Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund	Creates the Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund in the state treasury. Authorizes school districts, boards of cooperative services, and charter schools to finance projects by entering into lease-purchase agreements.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 24-82-801	Municipal Lease Finance	Lease-purchase agreements for acquisition of real or personal property	Subject to specified provisions, the state treasurer, on behalf of the state of Colorado for the use of the Department of Personnel and Administration, is authorized to enter into one or more lease-purchase agreements for real and associated personal property existing or to be constructed pursuant to requirements of the state to be exclusively used, possessed, and managed by the department for state agencies and nonstate lessees of the department as the executive director may solely determine according to the approved plan and subject to the terms of the lease-purchase agreement.

Florida	Fla. Stat. § 1013.15	Municipal Lease Finance	Education Facilities	Authorizes a district school board, a Florida College System institution board of trustees, a university board of trustees, and the Board of Trustees for the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind to enter into lease-purchase agreements for the buildings and equipment, structures, and special educational use areas that are built, installed, or established to serve primarily the educational purposes and secondarily the social and recreational purposes of the community and which may lawfully be used as authorized by the Florida Statutes and approved by boards.
Hawaii	Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 302A-1506	Municipal Lease Finance	Public school facilities	The Department of Education may enter into such contracts, leases, lease-purchase agreements, or other transactions as may be necessary for the acquisition of public school facilities, including any lands for these facilities, on such terms as it may deem appropriate with the concurrence of the director of finance.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 105, § 5/34-21.1	Municipal Lease Finance	Cities of over 500,000 inhabitants – Board of Education	Authorizes the Board of Education to enter into agreements, including lease and lease purchase agreements having a term not longer than 40 years from the date on which such agreements are entered into, with private sector individuals, partnerships, or corporations for the construction of school buildings, school administrative offices, site development, and school support facilities. The board shall maintain exclusive possession of all schools, school administrative offices, and school facilities which it is occupying or acquiring pursuant to any such lease or lease purchase agreement, and in addition shall have and exercise complete control over the education program conducted at such schools, offices and facilities.
Iowa	Iowa Code § 331.301	Municipal Lease Finance	County Home Rule Implementation	Authorizes counties to enter into lease or lease-purchase agreements for real or personal property if certain requirements are met. Generally, the contract cannot be for a term longer than the economic life of the property and the contract contains provisions similar to those found in leases between private parties. The lease or lease-purchase contract may be funded by proceeds of general obligation bonds or by general funds. The same approval procedures apply no matter the source of funding.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. § 72-8225	Municipal Lease Finance	Leases and lease-purchase agreements	Authorizes the board of education of any school district, as lessee or lessor, to enter into written contracts for the use of real or personal property and, in addition to the foregoing, the board of education of any school district may enter into lease-purchase agreements

Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 30-A, § 6006-C	Municipal Lease Finance	Maine Municipal Bond Bank – Municipal Lease Finance Program	Establishes a municipal lease finance program under the jurisdiction of the Maine Municipal Bond Bank to assist municipalities and governmental entities in the financing of leases under which the municipality may acquire or obtain the right to use personal or real property. The program must provide methods of direct or indirect financing, insurance, borrowing, credit enhancement and other financial tools for the lease, lease-purchase, rental or right of use of any real or personal property or other authorized activity of a municipality. The statute also provides that the bonds, notes, leases or other forms of debt or liability incurred by municipalities under this program are not a debt or liability of the state.
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 37-7-301	Municipal Lease Finance	Powers and duties of school boards	Authorizes the school boards of all school districts to enter into lease-purchase agreements for a school building from an individual, partnership, nonprofit corporation or a private for-profit corporation for the use of such school district, and to expend funds therefor as may be available from any nonminimum program sources. The board of the school district desiring to lease a school building shall declare by resolution that a need exists for a school building and that the school district cannot provide the necessary funds to pay the cost or its proportionate share of the cost of a school building required to meet the present needs.
Nebraska	Neb.Rev.Stat. § 79-10,105	Municipal Lease Finance	Lease or lease-purchase agreements; public school district; authorization; restrictions	The school board or board of education of any public school district may enter into a lease or lease-purchase agreement for the exclusive use of its individual jurisdiction for such buildings or equipment as the board determines necessary. Such lease or lease-purchase agreements may not exceed a period of seven years, except that lease-purchase agreements entered into as part of specific energy financing contract may not exceed a period of thirty years. All payments pursuant to such leases shall be made from current building funds or general funds. No school district shall directly or indirectly issue bonds to fund any such lease-purchase plan for a capital construction project exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in costs unless it first obtains a favorable vote of the legal voters pursuant to Chapter 10, article 7.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 244.286	Municipal Lease Finance	Lease or lease-purchase agreement for construction or remodeling of building or facility	The board of county commissioners of any county may enter into an agreement with a person whereby the person agrees to construct or remodel a building or facility according to specifications adopted by the board of county commissioners and thereupon enter into a lease or a lease-purchase agreement with the board of county commissioners for that building or facility.

New Mexico	N.M. Stat. § 15-3-35	Municipal Lease Finance	Lease-Purchase Agreements	<p>A financing agreement under which a state agency is to occupy a building or other real property and that contains an option to purchase for a price that is reduced according to the lease payments made is subject to the following criteria: (1) the agreement shall not become effective until it has been ratified and approved by the legislature; and (2) if the state agency is subject to the jurisdiction of the Property Control Division of the General Services Department pursuant to the Property Control Act, the agreement shall provide that, if the real property is purchased, title to the real property shall be issued in the name of the Property Control Division.</p> <p>As used above, “state agency” means the state or any of its branches, agencies, departments, boards, instrumentalities or institutions, but “state agency” does not include state educational institutions or state-chartered charter schools.</p>
New York	N.Y. Educ. Law § 1726	Municipal Lease Finance	Lease and Lease-Purchase of Buildings	Authorizes that the board of education of any union free school district may enter into agreement for the lease-purchase of dormitory facilities. Any such agreement may provide for the alteration, reconstruction or rehabilitation of any such dormitory or part thereof by the school district or the authority as capital items.
New York	N.Y. Educ. Law § 2503	Municipal Lease Finance	Powers and Duties of Board of Education – City School Districts with Less Than 125,000 Inhabitants	Authorizes boards of education of city school districts to enter into leases or lease-purchase agreements under the same terms and conditions as may boards of education of union free school districts.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 115C-531	Municipal Lease Finance	Capital leases of school buildings and school facilities	Authorizes that local boards of education may enter into capital leases of real or personal property for use as school buildings or school facilities. The capital lease may relate to an existing building or a new school building to be constructed.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 3313.375	Municipal Lease Finance	Lease-purchase agreements for school buildings	The board of education of a city, local, exempted village, or joint vocational school district, the governing board of an educational service center, or the governing authority of a community school may enter into a lease-purchase agreement providing for construction; enlarging or other improvement, furnishing, and equipping; lease; and eventual acquisition of a building or improvements to a building for any school district, educational service center, or community school purpose.

Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 5540.04	Municipal Lease Finance	Acquisition and disposition of property	A transportation improvement district may acquire by purchase, lease, lease-purchase, lease with option to purchase, appropriation, or otherwise and in such manner and for such consideration as it considers proper, any public or private property necessary, convenient, or proper for the construction, maintenance, repair, or operation of a project.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 332.155	Municipal Lease Finance	Powers and duties of school boards relative to land, buildings, lease-purchase agreements and equipment and services	A district school board can furnish, equip, repair, lease, purchase and build schoolhouses, including high schools, junior high schools, career and technical education schools, gymnasiums, houses for teachers and other employees, and like buildings; and locate, buy and lease lands for all school purposes. Leases authorized by this section include lease-purchase agreements whereunder the district may acquire ownership of the leased property at a nominal price. Such leases and lease-purchase agreements may be for a term of up to 30 years.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 468.265	Municipal Lease Finance	Power of counties over pollution control facilities, limitations	Each county shall have the power to enter into a lease, sublease, lease-purchase, installment sale, sale, or agreement for any facility upon such terms and conditions as the governing body may deem advisable, provided the same shall at least fully cover all debt service requirements with respect to the facility and shall not conflict with the provisions of ORS 468.263 to 468.272.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 7-21-16.1	Municipal Lease Finance	Counties authorized to enter lease-purchase agreement	Authorizes any county to enter into a lease-purchase agreement for a term of years, not exceeding ten, for the purchase or lease by the county of real or personal property. Any lease-purchase agreement for a term exceeding one year requires the approval of more than sixty percent of the members-elect of the board of commissioners.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 13-16-6	Municipal Lease Finance	Definition and use of capital outlay fund – Levy required	Creates the capital outlay fund of the school district to meet expenditures which result in the acquisition or lease of or additions to real property, plant, or equipment. Such expenditures shall be for land, existing facilities, improvement of grounds, construction of facilities, additions to facilities, remodeling of facilities, or for the purchase or lease of equipment. It may also be used for installment or lease-purchase payments for the purchase of real property, plant, or equipment, which have a contracted terminal date not exceeding twenty years from the date of the installment contract or lease-purchase and for the payment of the principal of and interest on capital outlay certificates.

Tennessee	Tenn. Code § 7-51-901, et seq.	Municipal Lease Finance	Capital improvement property	<p>Authorizes municipalities to enter into, with any contracting party or parties, contracts, leases or lease-purchase agreements with respect to capital improvement property for terms not to exceed forty years or the useful life of the subject capital improvement property, whichever is less. Agreements are exempt from all state, county and municipal taxation except for inheritance, transfer and estate taxes, and except as otherwise provided in this code.</p> <p>Also authorizes any municipality to lease, lease-purchase and/or contract for the construction operation or management of capital improvement property that is all or part of “sewage treatment works” as defined in § 68-221-201, or a “public water system” as defined in § 68-221-703.</p>
Texas	Tex. Local Gov't Code § 271.002	Municipal Lease Finance	Public Property Finance Act	Authorizes a governmental entity to enter into various contracts, including leases, lease-purchase agreements or installment purchase agreements, for the purpose of obtaining real or certain personal property needed by the agency.
Utah	Utah Code § 53A-22-104	Municipal Lease Finance	Minimal school facilities – Lease-purchase or lease with option to purchase agreement authorized	If a school district is unable to find any private builder who is capable of furnishing minimal school facilities in new or existing communities, on terms acceptable to the district and to the State Board of Education, the developers of the industrial plant, or plants, may agree to provide minimal school facilities under a lease-purchase agreement or lease with option to purchase agreement with the district.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. tit.24 § 3611	Municipal Lease Finance	Contract for sewage disposal	A municipal corporation is authorized to enter into, with any contracting party or parties, contracts, leases, or lease-purchase agreements with respect to the construction, operation, and maintenance of sewage disposal plants. These contracts may be entered into for terms not to exceed 40 years or the useful life of the plant, whichever is less.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code § 18-5-9a	Municipal Lease Finance	Energy-Savings Contracts	Permits school boards to enter into a "lease with an option to purchase" contract for the purchase and installation of energy-conservation measures. The terms of the lease cannot be more than 10 years and must meet federal tax requirements for tax-exempt municipal leasing or long-term financing.

SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 15-342	School Partnership	Discretionary Powers	Allows school districts and any party to enter into voluntary partnerships to finance with funds other than school district funds and cooperatively design school facilities that comply with established state adequacy standards. The school district repays the partner with funds paid to the school district pursuant to Arizona's New School Facilities Fund.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 1013.721	School Partnership	A Business-Community (ABC) School Program	Encourages formation of partnerships between business and education by creating A Business-Community (ABC) School program. The goal is to increase business partnerships in education, to reduce school and classroom overcrowding throughout the state and to offset the high costs of educational facilities construction for public schools that offer instruction to students from kindergarten through third grade.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 17:100.10	School Partnership	Public School Facilities Financing Act	Authorizes school boards to create one or more public benefit corporations for the purpose of entering into agreements and engaging in financing arrangements to plan, renovate, construct, lease, sublease, manage, and improve schools and school property within the jurisdiction of each respective school board. Allows the public benefit corporations to act alone or in partnership with any private entity in order to leverage additional funds not otherwise available.
Maryland	Md. Education Code § 4-126	School Partnership	Alternative Financing Methods	Provides for the use of public-private partnership agreements to finance, speed delivery of, transfer risks of, or otherwise enhance the delivery of public school construction.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. § 18A:64-85	School Partnership	Authority of College to Enter Into a Public-Private Partnership Agreement	Authorizes colleges to enter into a public-private partnership agreement, that permits the private entity to assume full financial and administrative responsibility for the on-campus construction, reconstruction, repair, alteration, improvement, extension, management or operation of a building, structure, or facility of or for the benefit of the institution.
Virginia	Va. Code § 56-575.1, et seq.	School Partnership	Public-Private Education Facilities and Infrastructure Act of 2002	Provides for public/private partnerships for developing, financing, maintaining, improving, equipping, modifying, repairing or operating educational facilities, public purpose facilities and utility/telecommunications infrastructure. Partnerships are also permitted for making improvements to buildings used by public entities that enhance public safety and security, for recreational facilities or to make necessary or desirable improvements to unimproved locally-or state-owned real estate.

SMALL-SCALE WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Alabama	Ala. Code § 22-23A-6	Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems	Alabama Water System Assistance Authority	Authorizes the Alabama Water System Assistance Authority to execute agreements effectively obligating the authority to agree to pay such portion of the estimated reasonable cost of research and development, site purchase and preparation, initial construction, expansion or renovation of water supply facilities for each community water system as may be required to meet the water supply goals of the state
Alabama	Ala. Code § 22-25B-1, et seq.	Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems	Regulation of Privately Owned Wastewater Systems	<p>Authorizes the Alabama Department of Public Health to promulgate and enforce such rules as are necessary to regulate cluster wastewater systems and their wastewater management entities. Such rules may include, but may not be limited to, the following: (1) The permitting, design, installation, repair, modification, location, and operation requirements of cluster wastewater systems and facilities. (2) Minimum inspection, monitoring, operating, reporting, record maintenance, and system maintenance requirements for cluster wastewater system management entities. (3) Mechanisms, methodologies, procedures, or guidelines, or any combination of these, to insure cluster wastewater systems and their management entities comply with law, regulations, conditions of operational permits, and directives of ADPH.</p> <p>“Cluster wastewater system” is defined as “[a]n integrated wastewater collection system or treatment system, or both, or multiple systems serving a single development or contiguous developments, which collectively have a design flow of 15,000 GPD or less, and is designed and permitted for discharge of the treated wastewater to a subsurface distribution system, but excluding systems that discharge directly to surface waters of the state. The system must be designed by and certified by a licensed professional engineer to comply with design and permit requirements established by the ADPH. The term does not include a small-flow cluster system.”</p>

Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 415, § 5/19.1	Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems	Water Pollution Control and Public Water Supplies	Authorizes the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to administer the Public Water Supply Loan Program to privately owned community water supplies in addition to local government units. Allows the agency to, among other provisions, make direct loans at or below market interest rates and to provide additional subsidization, including, but not limited to, forgiveness of principal, negative interest rates, and grants, to any eligible local government unit or to any eligible privately owned community water supply to finance the construction of water supplies and projects that fulfill federal State Revolving Fund grant requirements for a green project reserve.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 40:2821, et seq.	Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems	Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund	Allows the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund to be used for, among other purposes: providing financial assistance, to the extent authorized under state law, for the planning, design, construction, and rehabilitation of both publicly and privately owned community water systems, and of nonprofit non-community water systems, that are included on the state project priority list contained within the Intended Use Plan.
Maryland	Md. Environment Code § 9-510	Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems	County Water and Sewerage Plans	The Department of the Environment can require that: before issuance of a permit for construction of a privately owned community water supply system that will serve four or more residential lots or two or more other lots, the applicant has proposed a financial management plan sufficient to ensure the dependable and safe operation of the system, and the plan has been approved by the Department; and the applicant shall comply with the plan as approved by the Department.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. tit. 24, § 4770	Small-Scale Water and Wastewater Systems	Special Environmental Revolving Fund	The owner or owners of a privately-owned community water system or a privately-owned nonprofit, noncommunity public water system may apply to the Vermont Economic Development Authority for a loan from the Vermont EPA drinking water state revolving fund, the proceeds of which may be used to acquire requisite permits, design, plan, construct, repair, or improve an existing privately-owned public community water system in order to comply with federal and state standards and protect the public health. In addition, the owner or owners of a privately-owned, nonprofit community water system may apply to VEDA for a loan from the Vermont drinking water planning loan fund established in section 4753 of this chapter.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (WITH INFRASTRUCTURE OR ALTERNATIVE FINANCE)

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 48-261 et seq.	Special Districts	Special Taxing Districts	Outlines the procedures for creating fire districts, community park maintenance districts, sanitary districts or hospital districts for either a hospital or an urgent care center. Districts must have a detailed description of boundaries and a description of the scope of services to be provided by the district during its first five years of operation. At a minimum, this description shall include an estimate of anticipated capital expenditures, personnel growth and enhancements to services, among other provisions.
California	Cal. Gov't Code § 61100 et seq.	Special Districts	Authorized Services and Facilities within District Boundaries	Authorizes Community Services Districts to offer numerous services, including police, fire, flood control and waste disposal within their boundaries. Authorizes the districts to acquire property to provide some services.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 32-1-101 et seq.	Special Districts	Special Districts	Contains a specific title dedicated to each type of special district. Special districts are authorized for water and sanitation, regional service authorities and specified special service districts (e.g., districts for certain transportation, flood control, science and cultural facilities). The special district must serve a public use and promote the health, safety, prosperity, security and general welfare of the inhabitants of the districts and of the people of the State of Colorado. Also provides tax-related information and creation procedures.
Delaware	Del. Code, tit. 22, § 1801 et seq.	Special Districts	Special Development Districts	Authorizes the creation of special development districts empowered to levy taxes and issue bonds or other obligations in order to provide financing, refinancing or reimbursement for infrastructure needs, including, but not limited to, water or wastewater systems, roads, bridges, culverts, streets sidewalks, parks, recreation facilities and schools.

Florida	Fla. Stat. § 189.401 et seq.	Special Districts	Uniform Special District Accountability Act of 1989	Provides general provisions for the definition, creation and operation of special districts especially as needed to manage and finance basic capital infrastructure, facilities and services. The legislature specifically recognizes in the statute its intent to have one centralized location for all legislation governing special districts and to ensure the accountability of special districts to state and local governments and improve communication and coordination among the pertinent parties with respect to various reporting, monitoring and taxation components related to special districts. The statute also provides the methodology for disbanding a special district or selling district assets. Additionally, the statute recognizes that the "provision of capital infrastructure, facilities, and services for the preservation and enhancement of the quality of life of the people of this state may require the creation of multicounty and multijurisdictional districts."
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 70, § 705/0.01 et seq.	Special Districts	Fire Protection Districts	Creates fire protection districts and authorizes the districts to engage in the acquisition, establishment, maintenance and operation of fire stations, facilities, vehicles, apparatus and equipment for the prevention and control of fire therein and the underwater recovery of drowning victims and provide as nearly adequate protection from fire for lives and property within the districts as possible and regulate the prevention and control of fire therein; and that the powers herein conferred upon such fire protection districts are public objects and governmental functions in the public interest. Allows districts to levy taxes to pay for services.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 70, § 750/1 et seq.	Special Districts	Flood Prevention Districts	Authorizes the creation of flood prevention districts to undertake evaluation, planning, design, construction and related activities that are determined to be urgently needed to stabilize, repair, restore, improve or replace existing levees and other flood control systems located within or outside of the district's corporate limits, among other activities. Allows for intergovernmental agreements between districts to provide services, construction and related activities. Allows for the imposition of taxes in emergency situations.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 70, §§ 2005/1, 2305/1, 3705/1	Special Districts	Assorted Special Districts	Illinois provides similar statutes to fire and flood prevention districts regarding rescue squads, water and sanitation services, respectively.

Iowa	Iowa Code § 357.1 et seq.	Special Districts	Special Districts	Provides for a variety of special districts including water, rural water, street lighting, law enforcement, recreational, emergency medical, libraries, sanitary and real estate improvement. The real estate improvement district's enabling legislation specifically recognizes the inter-relationship of the economic health and development of Iowa communities and the state's need to assist developers and communities in increasing the availability of housing in Iowa communities. Recognizing that a shortage of opportunities and means for developing local housing exists, the legislature enacted this part of the special districts statute to provide for infrastructure in such developments including water, sewer, roads and other infrastructure.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 308.010 et seq.	Special Districts	Control of Special Districts	<p>Requires that any prospective petitioner for the establishment of a special district shall file a service plan that should: (a) Consist of a financial survey and a preliminary engineering or architectural survey showing how the proposed services are to be provided and financed; (b) Include a map of the proposed district boundaries, an estimate of the population and assessed valuation of the proposed district; (c) Describe the facilities to be constructed, the standards of such construction, the services to be provided by the district, an estimate of costs, including the cost of acquiring land, engineering services, legal services, proposed indebtedness, including proposed maximum interest rates and any discounts, any other proposed bonds and any other securities to be issued, their type or character, annual operation and maintenance expenses, and other major expenses related to the formation and operation of the district;(d) Outline the details of any arrangement or proposed agreement with any city or town for the performance of any services between the proposed special district and such city or town. The form of any such contract to be used, if available, shall be attached to the service plan.</p> <p>Special districts are defined as any water district, sanitation district, water and sanitation district, municipal power district, mosquito abatement district, public cemetery district, swimming pool district, television maintenance district, weed control district, general improvement district or any other quasi-municipal corporation organized under the local improvement and service district laws of this state as enumerated in title 25 of NRS, with some exceptions.</p>

North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 153A-301 et seq.	Special Districts	County Service Districts	Authorizes county commissioners to create service districts in order to provide specified services, including hurricane protection, fire protection, police protection and drainage projects. To determine whether to create a district, the board must consider all of the following: (1) The resident or seasonal population and population density of the proposed district; (2) The appraised value of property subject to taxation in the proposed district; (3) The present tax rates of the county and any cities or special districts in which the district or any portion thereof is located; (4) The ability of the proposed district to sustain the additional taxes necessary to provide the services planned for the district; (5) If it is proposed to furnish water, sewer, or solid waste collection services in the district, the probable net revenues of the projects to be financed and the extent to which the services will be self-supporting; (6) Any other matters that the commissioners believe to have a bearing on whether the district should be established.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 11-28.1-01	Special Districts	County Special Service Districts	For the purpose of providing police protection and garbage removal services and defraying the cost thereof, any board of county park commissioners may create police protection and garbage removal service districts, and may extend any such district when necessary. The appropriate police protection or garbage removal district shall be created by resolution. Districts must have specified boundaries and the district may designate police officers. The district can also levy assessments for services.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 19, §901.1 et seq.	Special Districts	Fire Protection Districts	Authorizes the formation of fire protection districts. Fire protection districts must have distinct boundaries and may purchase or lease-purchase and maintain all necessary and convenient engines, hoses, hose carts or other appliances and supplies for the full equipment of a fire company or department and appoint fire company officers and employees, sufficient to maintain and operate the equipment owned by such district, among other duties.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 198.010	Special Districts	Special Districts	Authorizes the formation of and provides administrative procedures for special districts in Oregon. Lists all special districts active in Oregon.

South Carolina	S.C. Code § 6-11-10 et seq.	Special Districts	Special Purpose or Public Service Districts	<p>Authorizes the creation of electric lighting districts, water supply districts, fire protection districts and sewer districts for the purpose of supplying lights and water and providing fire protection, a sewerage collection system and a sewage treatment plant to a portion of any county in the state which is not included in any incorporated city or town.</p> <p>Authorizes districts to purchase and build or contract for such building electric light, water supply, fire protection and sewerage systems, may lease, own, hold and acquire all necessary equipment and property for such purpose and operate it and may contract with existing light and water companies and municipalities for light, water and fire protection or contract and connect with existing sewerage systems of municipalities or other districts. They may supply and furnish lights and water and provide for fire protection and sewerage disposal to citizens of such districts and may require an exact payment of such rates, tolls, rentals and charges as they may establish for the use of lights, water, fire protection and the sewerage plant.</p>
Texas	Texas Const. Art. 3, § 48-e	Special Districts	Special Districts for Emergency Services	Laws may be enacted to provide for the establishment and creation of special districts to provide emergency services and to authorize the commissioners courts of participating counties to levy a tax on the ad valorem property situated in said districts for the support thereof; provided that no tax shall be levied in support of said districts until approved by a vote of the qualified voters residing therein. Such a district may provide emergency medical services, emergency ambulance services, rural fire prevention and control services or other emergency services authorized by the legislature.
Utah	Utah Code § 17D-1-201 et seq.	Special Districts	Special Service Districts	Authorizes the creation of special service districts, which can include fire protection, police protection, flood control and recreation services, among others. The district must have specified boundaries and may levy taxes and fees for services.
Wisconsin	Wisc. Stat. §60.70 et seq.	Special Districts	Town Sanitary Districts	Authorizes the creation of town sanitary districts, which can handle sewer and waste disposal. Sets powers and duties of the district, as well as defines borders.

STATE REVOLVING FUNDS AND STATE INFRASTRUCTURE BANKS

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Alabama	Ala. Code § 22-23B-1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Alabama Drinking Water Finance Authority	Creates the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund administered by the Alabama Drinking Water Finance Authority. The fund is composed of federal capitalization grants and state matching revenue for rehabilitation, maintenance and acquisition of water sources and facilities, among other provisions.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 46.03.032 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Alaska Clean Water Fund	The Alaska Clean Water Fund consists of legislative appropriations to meet federal matching requirements, federal capitalization grants, loan repayments, interest received from loan repayments and the proceeds from the sale of revenue bonds secured by the Alaska Clean Water Fund. Money in the fund may be used to plan, design, build, construct and rehabilitate a public wastewater collection, treatment, or discharge system; implement a management program for controlling water pollution from nonpoint sources under 33 U.S.C. 1329, including planning, designing, building, constructing, and rehabilitating a solid waste management system; and develop and implement an estuary conservation and management program under 33 U.S.C. 1330.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 44.85.005 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority	Creates the Alaska Municipal Bond Bank Authority. Allows the sale of bonds to fund municipal self-insurance programs resulting in better credit terms for the municipality.
Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 28-7674 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Highway Expansion and Extension Loan Program	Establishes the Highway Expansion and Extension Loan Program as a state infrastructure bank. State political subdivisions and Indian tribes may apply for loans or other financial assistance from the fund. Eligible projects are defined as a highway project that are (1) on the federal aid system, national highway system or state route or state highway system, and (2) included in either the department's state highway construction plan or the transportation improvement plan of a regional association of governments.

Arizona	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 49-1221	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Clean Water Revolving Fund	Authorizes the Clean Water Revolving Fund. Monies in the clean water revolving fund may be used for the following purposes: making wastewater treatment facility and nonpoint source project loans to political subdivisions and Indian tribes under § 49-1225; purchasing or refinancing debt obligations of political subdivisions or refinancing debt obligations of Indian tribes at or below market rates, provided that the debt obligation was issued after March 7, 1985 for the purpose of constructing, acquiring or improving wastewater treatment facilities or nonpoint source projects; and providing financial assistance to political subdivisions to purchase insurance for local wastewater treatment facility or nonpoint source project bond obligations; along with other responsibilities.
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 15-5-901 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Construction Assistance Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes within the Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission the Construction Assistance Revolving Loan Fund. This fund may be used by wastewater, water, solid and hazardous facilities; recycling facilities; nonpoint source management facilities; wetlands conservation and management facilities; and other environmental programs as necessary in the future. Projects qualifying for loans include construction, planning, design, acquisition, expansion, equipment, rehabilitation, consolidation or refinancing.
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 15-22-1101 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Safe Drinking Water Fund	Establishes the Safe Drinking Water Fund within the Arkansas Soil and Water Conservation Commission. Revenue in the fund is derived from federal capitalization grants to the state, state matching grants, bond proceeds, loan principal, interest and premiums, in addition to fund investments. Planning, design, acquisition, construction, expansion, equipping, rehabilitation, consolidation, technical assistance, assistance to state programs or refinancing projects of water systems qualify for use of the fund subject to the approval of the commission.
California	Cal. Health & Safety Code § 116760 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Creates the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Planning and preliminary engineering studies, project design, and construction costs eligible for funding shall be established by the department under standards explained in section 116761.
California	Cal. Water Code § 13475 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Creates the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund to be administered by the State Water Resources Control Board. Projects eligible to receive financial assistance from the fund include construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works, implementation of non-point source pollution management programs and development and implementation of estuary conservation and management plans.

Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 37-95-107.6, 107.8	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water Revolving Fund	Creates the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and Drinking Water Revolving Fund. Provides that the state may make and contract to make loans to governmental agencies for specified water and wastewater purposes.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 43-1-113.5	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Creation of Transportation Infrastructure Revolving Fund	Creates the transportation infrastructure revolving fund. Sources of revenue for the fund include federal, state, or private grants, and appropriations made available by the general assembly or otherwise provided to the fund. Additionally, all interest or other return on the investment of moneys in the revolving fund and all payments of principal and interest credited to the revolving fund as repayment of loans and other financial assistance provided from the revolving fund pursuant shall be credited to the fund. Fund revenue may be used to provide assistance to public and private entities for the acquisition, improvement or construction of highways, multimodal transportation and intermodal transportation facilities in the state. Such assistance includes, but is not limited to, loans and other forms of financial assistance for qualified projects.
Delaware	Del. Code tit. 2, § 2012	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Public Private Initiatives Program Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes the Public-Private Initiatives Program Revolving Loan Fund to make loans for the construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitation or replacement of public or private toll transportation facilities or other transportation systems within the state.
Delaware	Del. Code tit. 29, § 6102A	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Twenty First Century Fund Investments Act	Establishes the Twenty First Century Fund, administered by the secretary of finance, to be used for long-term investments in state infrastructure through appropriations or bond and capital improvement acts. Water related projects that qualify for funding include: comprehensive water infrastructure planning through appropriations and with approval of the State Planning Cabinet Committee; wastewater management projects through a revolving account to provide the state's match for approved projects; and drinking water management projects through a revolving account to provide the state's match for approved projects.
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 339.55	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Funded Infrastructure Bank	Creates a state-funded infrastructure bank within the Department of Transportation for the purpose of providing loans and credit enhancements to government units and private entities for use in constructing and improving transportation facilities.

Florida	Fla. Stat. § 403.8532	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes infrastructure financing, technical assistance and source water protection programs to assist public drinking water systems in achieving and maintaining compliance with the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act and the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, and to conserve and protect the quality of waters of the state. To do so, the state authorizes loans, grants and deposits to community water systems, nonprofit transient noncommunity water systems, and nonprofit nontransient noncommunity water systems to assist them in planning, designing and constructing public water systems.
Georgia	Ga. Code § 12-5-23	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Revolving Loan Fund / Control of Water Pollution and Surface-Water Use	Creates the State Revolving Loan Fund within the Department of Natural Resources. This funding program is implemented by the department with funds administered through the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority. The department is responsible for establishing the guidelines and standards for determining project eligibility for use of these funds.
Georgia	Ga. Code § 32-10-120	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank	Authorizes the creation of the Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank to assist in financing qualified projects by providing loans and other financial assistance to government units for constructing and improving highway and transportation facilities necessary for public purposes, including economic development. The exercise by the bank of a power conferred in this part is an essential public function.
Georgia	Ga. Code § 50-23-5	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority	Creates the Georgia Environmental Facilities Authority to assist in the development and maintenance of public facilities as a financial authority. The authority administers a water pollution control revolving fund and a drinking water revolving fund separately with federal grant monies transferred from the Department of Natural Resources.
Hawaii	Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 340E-35 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes the drinking water treatment revolving loan fund. The fund shall be administered, operated and maintained to remain available in perpetuity to provide loans and other financial assistance to eligible public water systems for projects or activities eligible under this fund and the Federal Act.

Hawaii	Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 342D-83 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Establishes the water pollution control revolving fund to be administered by the director. The revolving fund shall be administered, operated and maintained to remain available in perpetuity to provide financial assistance to eligible parties for projects or activities to: (1) Enable counties and state agencies to plan, design, and construct publicly owned wastewater treatment works in accordance with 33 U.S.C. 1381-1387; (2) Enable eligible parties to implement management programs established under 33 U.S.C. 1329; and (3) Enable eligible parties to implement conservation and management plans established under 33 U.S.C. 1330.
Idaho	Idaho Code § 39-3627	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Board of Environmental Quality	Authorizes the state to make grants and loans at or below market interest rates to municipalities to construct sewage treatment works, community public water systems, nonprofit noncommunity public water systems and to implement nonpoint source water pollution control programs. Also, establishes the Water Pollution Control Fund. The fund can be used to make payments on general obligation bonds, provide payments for contracts established through the fund, capitalize the wastewater facility fund account and capitalize the drinking water loan account. Establishes the Wastewater Facility Loan Fund to provide loans and financial assistance authorized under title VI of the federal Water Quality Act of 1987 for the construction of sewage treatment works.

Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. tit. 415 § 5/19.3	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Revolving Fund	<p>Creates the Water Pollution Control Loan Program and the Public Water Supply Loan Program. The WPCLP shall be used and administered by the agency to accept and retain funds from grant awards, appropriations, transfers and payments of interest and principal. The WPCLP may also be used to make direct loans at or below market interest rates and to provide additional subsidization, including, but not limited to, forgiveness of principal, negative interest rates and grants to any eligible local government unit to finance the construction of wastewater treatments works and projects that fulfill federal State Revolving Fund grant requirements for a green project reserve, in addition to other purposes.</p> <p>The PSLP shall be used and administered by the agency to provide assistance to local government units and privately owned community water supplies for public water supplies to accept and retain funds from grant awards, appropriations, transfers, and payments of interest and principal and to make direct loans at or below market interest rates. The PSLP may also be used to provide additional subsidization, including, but not limited to, forgiveness of principal, negative interest rates and grants to any eligible local government unit or to any eligible privately owned community water supply to finance the construction of water supplies and projects that fulfill federal State Revolving Fund grant requirements for a green project reserve, in addition to other provisions.</p>
Indiana	Ind. Code § 4-10-19-1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Local Infrastructure Revolving Fund	<p>Establishes the Local Infrastructure Revolving Funds program for the purpose of providing funds to local governments for infrastructure projects. Eligible infrastructure projects include wastewater treatment projects, sewer systems and drinking water systems, and extending water lines and installing hydrants for fire protection, cargo, reliever and general aviation airports. For reuse of a military base, eligible uses also include highways, roads, streets and public mass transportation systems for communities.</p>

Indiana	Ind. Code § 13-18-13-1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Wastewater Revolving Loan Program	<p>Establishes the Wastewater Revolving Loan Program administered by the Department of Environmental Management and the Budget Agency. To supplement available funds, the Budget Agency is authorized to issue bonds. The fund may be used to support projects where there is an existing need for pollution abatement. Money in the fund may be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans or other financial assistance to municipalities for the planning, designing, construction, renovation, improvement or expansion of wastewater collection and treatment systems. • Paying bond or reserve insurance premiums or credit enhancement for municipal obligations in order to improve credit market access or to reduce interest rates. • Administrative costs incurred by the Department of Environmental Management and the Budget Agency. • Any other activities permitted by the federal Clean Water Act.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 13-18-21-1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund	<p>Authorizes the state to administer the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund. Money in the fund may be used to do the following: provide loans or other financial assistance to participants for the planning, designing, construction, renovation, improvement, expansion or any combination of those for public water systems that will facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations applicable to public water systems under the Safe Drinking Water Act or otherwise significantly further the health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act and other activities necessary or convenient to complete these tasks; pay the cost of administering the fund and the program; conduct all other activities that are allowed by the Safe Drinking Water Act.</p>
Kansas	Kan. Stat. § 65-163d et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Public Water Supply Loan Fund	<p>Establishes the Public Water Supply Loan Fund administered by the Department of Health and Environment. The Secretary of Health and Environment is authorized to issue revenue bonds, or to enter into agreements with the Kansas Development Finance Authority to issue revenue bonds. Moneys credited to the fund may be used for loans to municipalities for construction of eligible projects; a source of revenue or security for the payment of principal and interest on bonds; earning interest on moneys in the fund; administration of the fund and associated activities.</p>

Kansas	Kan. Stat. § 65-3321 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Establishes the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund. The fund may be used to make loans to municipalities for payment of all or a part of project costs; to carry out planning for wastewater treatments works; for implementation of nonpoint source pollution control programs; and for other purposes.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. § 75-5063 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Transportation Revolving Fund	The secretary of transportation is hereby authorized to establish a transportation revolving fund to assist governmental units for transportation projects. The secretary may authorize the creation of separate accounts within the transportation revolving fund with respect to major highway enhancement projects.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. §§ 224A.030 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Kentucky Infrastructure Authority	Establishes the Clean Water State Revolving Fund administered jointly by the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet's Division of Water and the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority. The Infrastructure Authority is authorized to issue revenue bonds to assist in capitalizing the fund. Money in the fund may be used for administration of the fund, review and regulations of project construction and costs of compliance with the federal Clean Water Act.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 30:2301 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Establishes the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Money shall be used to make loans to eligible recipients, or to purchase debt obligations using federal funds or funds on deposit in, credited to, or to be received by the CWSRF, including from the proceeds of letters of credit, at or below market interest rates for a period not to exceed thirty years from the completion of the construction of a project approved by the department, among other provisions.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat § 40:2823 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund Program. The state may provide financial assistance to both publicly and privately owned community water systems and to nonprofit non-community water systems for projects eligible for assistance.
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 23, § 1853 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Infrastructure Bank	Creates the state infrastructure bank as a revolving fund. The fund consists of certain federal highway funds and state highway funds, loan repayments, investment earnings on money in state infrastructure bank accounts and other funds as may be provided by law. Eligible projects for funding are those defined by criteria established in the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995.

Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 30-A, § 6006-A	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes the state revolving loan fund, and it must be used for the following purposes: to provide loans to municipalities for acquiring, designing, planning, constructing, enlarging, repairing or improving publicly owned sewage systems and sewage treatment plants as provided in Title 38, section 411 and for implementing related management programs; for remediation of municipal landfills that affect groundwater; or for any actions authorized under the federal Clean Water Act.
Maryland	Md. Environment Code §§ 9-1605-1605.1	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund and Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes the Water Quality Revolving Loan Fund and Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund. The funds are used to assist in the financing of wastewater facilities and water supply systems, provided they meet certain conditions.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 29C, § 1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Abatement Trust	Establishes the Water Pollution Abatement Revolving Loan Program to be administered by the Water Pollution Abatement Trust to assist local governments in financing water pollution abatement projects, including nonpoint source pollution control projects.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws § 324.5301 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Clean Water Assistance	Establishes requirements and recommendations for municipalities to receive funding for sewage treatment works projects, stormwater treatment projects, nonpoint source projects and strategic water quality initiative projects. Priority lists are developed by the Department of Environmental Quality to determine project eligibility. The priority lists are also used by the state in negotiation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the receipt of federal capitalization monies. Loans are provided from the fund derived from these federal capitalization grants, state appropriations, loan interests, and other fund investments.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 16A.662	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Infrastructure Development Bonds	Creates the Infrastructure Development Fund. The fund is at least partially financed through the sale of infrastructure development bonds.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 446A.07; Minn. Stat. § 446A.081	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Clean Water and Drinking Water Revolving Funds	Establishes the Clean Water Revolving Fund and Drinking Water Revolving Fund. The funds are used to assist in the financing of wastewater treatment, storm water projects and drinking water systems, provided they meet certain conditions.

Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 446A.085	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Transportation Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes the transportation revolving loan fund. The fund is used to provide loans for public transportation projects eligible for financing or aid under any federal act or program or state law, including, without limitation, the study of the feasibility of construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitation, or replacement of transportation facilities; along with other projects. Money in the fund may not be used for any toll facilities project or congestion-pricing project.
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 41-3-16 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Local Governments and Rural Water Systems Improvements Revolving Loan and Grant Program	Establishes a revolving loan fund to assist counties, incorporated municipalities, districts or other water organizations that have been granted tax exempt status under either federal or state law, in making improvements to their water systems, including construction of new water systems or expansion or repair of existing water systems. Loan and grant proceeds may be used by the recipient for planning, professional services, acquisition of interests in land, acquisition of personal property, construction, construction-related services, maintenance and any other reasonable use which the board, in its discretion, may allow.
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 57-1-301	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Capital Improvements Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes a local governments capital improvements revolving loan program to be administered by the Mississippi Development Authority for the purpose of assisting counties and municipalities in making capital improvements. Capital improvements are defined as: construction or repair of water and sewer facilities; construction or repair of drainage systems for industrial development; construction, repair and renovation of parks, swimming pools and recreational and athletic facilities; or remediation of brownfield agreement sites, along with various other provisions.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 644.122 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution	Creates the Water and Wastewater Loan Fund. Eligible projects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, design and construction of water and wastewater facilities. • Planning, design and construction of non-point source control facilities identified by the non-point source control plan prepared by the department of natural resources.
Montana	Mont. Code § 75-5-1101 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control State Revolving Fund	Establishes the Water Pollution Control State Revolving Fund administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. Upon the request of the department, the Board of Examiners may issue and sell bonds to provide money for the program. Money in the fund may be used to make loans to municipalities for the construction of eligible non-point source pollution control projects, among other provisions.

Montana	Mont. Code § 75-6-201 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Establishes the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide financial assistance to community water systems and nonprofit noncommunity water systems. The program must be administered in accordance with this act and the federal act.
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 71-5314 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Authorizes the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The fund may be used for the construction of safe drinking water projects.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 445A.200	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Controls Account for the Revolving Fund	Creates the Account for the Revolving Fund and the Account for Set-Aside Programs for the purposes of making loans to construct specified water projects.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 486:14	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Water Pollution Control and Drinking Water Revolving Loan Funds	Establishes the state water pollution control and drinking water revolving loan funds as provided under the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act and other federal legislation. These funds are federally funded and are administered by the commissioner of the Department of Environmental Services. One percent of all loan principal balances each year is transferred to a loan administration account for use by the department in the operation of the fund.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. § 27:1B-21.10-13	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	New Jersey Transportation Trust Fund Authority Act of 1984	Establishes the State Transportation Infrastructure Bank to provide loans or other assistance to public or private entities for the purpose of financing all or a portion of the costs incurred for the planning, acquisition, engineering, construction, reconstruction, repair and rehabilitation of a transportation project.

New Jersey	N.J. Rev. Stat. § 58:11B- 1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust Act	<p>Establishes the New Jersey Environmental Infrastructure Trust. The trust is authorized to provide low-interest loans to construct wastewater treatment and water supply facilities, stormwater runoff and non-point source pollution control projects, and brownfields remediation for municipalities, counties, public authorities and private persons. The trust also may guarantee the repayment of principal and interest on bonds issued by local governments to finance wastewater treatment or water supply facilities. The trust is required to establish two separate funds from which loans are authorized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater Treatment System General Loan Fund for loans for wastewater treatment facilities. • Water Supply Facilities General Loan Fund for loans for water supply facilities.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. § 6-21-6	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Public Project Revolving Fund	Establishes the Public Project Revolving Fund within the New Mexico Finance Authority to acquire securities or make loans to qualified entities for financing the acquisition of equipment for fire protection; law enforcement and protection; computer and data processing; street and road construction and maintenance; emergency medical services; solid waste collection, transfer and disposal; radio and telecommunications; utility system purposes; and the acquisition, construction and improvement of fire stations.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. § 6-21A-1 et seq	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Act	Establishes the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund as a financial assistance tool for the construction and rehabilitation of drinking water facilities through a self-sustaining loan program. The Department of the Environment administers the fund and may charge a fee to users of the fund for such service. The fund is derived from federal capitalization monies, state appropriations, loan principal, interest and penalty payments, transfer revenue from other revolving funds and other dedicated funds. The fund may be used for loans for construction or rehabilitation of drinking water facilities and other specified purposes.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. § 74-6A-1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Wastewater Facility Construction Loans	Establishes the Wastewater Facility Construction Loan Fund to be administered by the Environmental Improvement Division in the Department of Health and Environment for the purpose of financing local wastewater treatment projects. Revenue in the fund may be used for loans for the construction or rehabilitation of wastewater facilities, as well as additional services.

New York	N.Y. Env. Cons. Law § 17-1909	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Creates the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund and authorizes the state to offer loans for qualifying water pollution construction projects.
New York	N.Y. Public Authorities Law § 1285-j	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Establishes the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund to be administered by the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation. The corporation is empowered to issue bonds to help capitalize the fund. Revenue in the fund may be used for loans to municipalities for the construction of eligible projects at or below market interest rates and for repayment periods not to exceed 20 years, as well as additional services.
New York	N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 1160	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water Revolving Fund	Creates the Drinking Water Revolving Fund to authorize loans for construction of a water supply facility which is intended to improve drinking water facilities, including a project that would be eligible for financing under or designed to comply with the requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act or other applicable federal law and state drinking water quality goals and standards, provided that it meets certain standards.
North Carolina	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 159G-1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	North Carolina Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Act of 1987	Establishes in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources the Clean Water Revolving Loan and Grant Fund. The fund is comprised of two special accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund to finance wastewater projects pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act. • Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund to finance water supply projects pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 6-09.5-01 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Community Water Facility Loans Revolving Fund	Establishes the community water facility loan fund to provide loans for any or all projects for the development, storage, treatment, purification and distribution of water. Such projects include, but are not limited to, those works necessary for locating, conserving, controlling, treating, and distributing water, including reservoirs, dams, canals, wells, pumps, treatment plants, mains, pipelines and other associated features necessary to supply water.

North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 24-02-43	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Intergovernmental Cooperation – Infrastructure Bank	Authorizes the director of the Department of Transportation to contract and cooperate with other states, political subdivisions of the state and the United States government to establish, maintain and operate a multistate infrastructure bank pursuant to section 350 of the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995. Allows the director to transfer and commit to the multistate infrastructure bank state and federal-aid highway funds, up to a maximum of 10 percent of eligible federal-aid highway funds, and the required state matching funds. All funds and revenue allocated or generated must be used for purposes of funding eligible projects as determined by agreement of the members of the multistate infrastructure bank and as authorized by state and federal law.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 61-28.1-11 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, in order to coordinate funding for public water systems in North Dakota.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 61-28.2-01 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes a revolving loan fund in order to continue to provide funds to political subdivisions for the planning, design, construction and rehabilitation of wastewater treatment facilities, public water supply systems, and other lawful activities connected with the loan program.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 5531.09-10	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Federal Cooperation	Establishes the State Infrastructure Bank comprised of the highway and transit infrastructure bank fund, the aviation infrastructure bank fund, the rail infrastructure bank fund and the infrastructure bank obligations fund. The bank is administered by the director of the Department of Transportation. The statute authorizes the director to use the state infrastructure bank to provide financial assistance to public or private entities for the costs associated with qualified projects. Qualified projects are defined as highway, public transit, aviation, rail or other transportation projects eligible for financing or aid under any federal or state program
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 6109.22	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Safe Drinking Water Assistance Fund	Establishes the Water Supply Revolving Loan Account within the drinking water assistance fund. The director may provide financial assistance from the water supply revolving loan account for improvements to community water systems and to nonprofit noncommunity public water systems.

Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 6111.036	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Loan Fund	Creates the water pollution control loan fund to provide financial, technical and administrative assistance for the following purposes: construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works, as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act by municipal corporations, other political subdivisions and interstate agencies having territory in this state; implementation of nonpoint source pollution management programs under section 319 of that act; development and implementation of estuary conservation; and management programs under section 320 of that act.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 69, § 403 et seq	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Infrastructure Bank	Authorizes the Transportation Commission is to create the State Infrastructure Bank, pursuant to the federal National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 for the purpose of pooling available federal, private and state appropriated or revolving fund monies specifically authorized by the legislature for such use.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit.82 § 1085.51 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Wastewater Facility Construction Revolving Loan Account	Creates the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program to administer loans for water quality projects, as defined in section 1085.52.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 82, § 1085.73	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Account	Establishes the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Account within the Water Resources Fund pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 285A.213	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund	<p>Authorizes the Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority to administer the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority and the Oregon Health Authority.</p> <p>Moneys in the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund shall be used to provide financial or other assistance to publicly owned and privately owned water systems under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, and rules of the Oregon Business Development Department. As used in this subsection, assistance includes direct purchase by the Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority of goods or services related to a water system project to the extent permitted by the memorandum of understanding between the Oregon Infrastructure Finance Authority and the Oregon Health Authority, and by the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, and as authorized by rules of the Oregon Business Development Department.</p>
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 367.010 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Financing for Transportation Projects	Establishes the Oregon Transportation Infrastructure Fund in the state treasury as a separate account. Money in the fund may be used to make infrastructure loans and provide infrastructure assistance to any public or private entity.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 468.423 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Establishes the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund administered by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Lottery bond proceeds may be used to provide additional financial assistance. Moneys in the fund may be used for financial assistance for the construction of eligible projects, implementation of a non-point source pollution management program and development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under the national estuary program, among other provisions.

Pennsylvania	Pa. Stat. tit. 35, § 751.1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Pennsylvania Infrastructure Finance Authority (PENNVEST)	<p>Creates the Pennsylvania Infrastructure Finance Authority (PENNVEST) composed of a 13-member board, including the governor, state agency directors, state legislators and public representatives. PENNVEST is authorized to provide financial assistance to local governments for sewer, stormwater and drinking water projects through loans, loan guarantees, bond guarantees and grants.</p> <p>PENNVEST also provides low-interest loans for cleanup of brownfields sites. Eligible applicants include municipal or county governments, or industrial or economic development or redevelopment agencies. Eligible uses of funds include site assessment and remediation activities that have some water quality benefit. Loan terms are up to 20 years and interest rate are set at the allowable county maximum rate.</p>
Pennsylvania	Pa. Stat. tit.71, § 525	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Pennsylvania Infrastructure Bank	Establishes the Pennsylvania Infrastructure Bank as a special fund under the state Department of Transportation. The bank is authorized to make loans to or enter into leases with qualified borrowers to finance the costs of qualified projects and to acquire, hold and sell borrower obligations evidencing the loans, among other provisions.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 46-12.2-6	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Establishes the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 46-12.8-1	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Projects Revolving Loan Fund	Establishes the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund to provide financial assistance to local governmental units and to private water companies to finance costs of approved projects, and to refinance the costs of such projects, subject to terms and conditions, if any, as are determined by the department and to purchase or refinance debt obligations of the local governmental units and private water companies, or to provide guarantees, insurance or similar forms of financial assistance for such obligations; among other provisions.

South Carolina	S.C. Code § 11-40-10 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	South Carolina Infrastructure Facilities Authority Act	Creates the South Carolina Infrastructure Facilities Authority. The Authority's purpose is to provide assistance to local governments in constructing, extending, rehabilitating, repairing, replacing and renewing infrastructure facilities that are necessary for public purposes and commercial, residential and industrial development purposes. The Authority is allowed to provide grants, loans, bonds, and other forms of financial and technical assistance to local governments to finance any project or pay the cost of any project. Infrastructure facilities are defined as publicly-owned projects, structures and other real or personal property acquired, rehabilitated, constructed or planned for the purposes of water supply, treatment, storage and distribution; sewerage collection treatment and disposal; or solid waste collection, treatment and disposal.
South Carolina	S.C. Code § 48-5-10 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Quality Revolving Fund Authority	Authorizes the South Carolina Water Quality Revolving Fund Authority to issue loans for qualified water projects.
South Dakota	S.D. Codified Laws § 46A-1-60.1, et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Creates the state water pollution control revolving fund program and the state drinking water revolving fund program. The required subfunds shall be maintained separately, and all federal, state and other funds for use in the program shall be deposited into the respective sub-fund, including all federal grants for capitalization of either a state water pollution control revolving fund or a state drinking water revolving fund or both, all repayments of assistance awarded from the sub-fund, interest on investments made on money in the sub-fund, proceeds of discretionary bond issues allowed by law, and principal and interest on loans made from the fund. Money in the sub-fund may be used only for purposes authorized under federal law.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code § 4-31-1201 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Transportation State Infrastructure Fund	Creates the Transportation State Infrastructure Fund to finance transportation infrastructure projects, including streets, highways, bridges, tunnels and any related roadway facilities; intelligent transportation systems; air transport and airport facilities; railways and rail facilities; port facilities; mass transit systems or transit capital projects; parking facilities; and pedestrian or bicycle facilities that provide public benefits by enhancing mobility or safety, promoting economic development or increasing the quality of life and general welfare of the public.

Tennessee	Tenn. Code § 68-221-1001 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Wastewater Facilities Loan Fund	Establishes the Wastewater Facilities Revolving Loan Fund. The fund is established, maintained and credited with repayments, and the fund balance shall be available in perpetuity for providing loans for any facility, including the reserve capacity thereof, whose purpose is to collect, store, treat, neutralize, stabilize, recycle, reclaim or dispose of wastewater, including treatment or disposal plants, interceptors, outfall, and outlet sewers, pumping stations, equipment and furnishings thereof and their appurtenances.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code § 68-221-1201	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund	Creates a Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund to facilitate statewide compliance with state and federal drinking water standards; provide Tennessee water systems with low-cost loans and other financial assistance for system improvements through the creation of a self-sustaining revolving loan program so as to improve drinking water systems; and enable the department to receive and use federal funds for the loan program and other purposes, including, but not limited to, technical assistance, authorized by the federal act.
Texas	Tex. Trans. Code § 222.071 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Infrastructure Bank	Establishes the State Infrastructure Bank as an account in the state highway fund. The bank is charged with encouraging public and private investment in transportation facilities, including facilities that contribute to the multimodal and intermodal transportation capabilities of the state, and developing financing techniques designed to expand the availability of funding for transportation projects and to reduce direct state costs; maximize private and local participation in financing projects; and improve the efficiency of the state transportation system.
Texas	Tex. Water Code § 15.601 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Texas Water Assistance Program	Creates the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund. The state water pollution control revolving fund shall be administered by the board under this subchapter and rules adopted by the board. The fund shall be used to provide financial assistance to political subdivisions for construction of treatment works and to persons for nonpoint source pollution control and abatement projects under Section 15.603(h), in accordance with the capitalization grant program established under the federal Water Pollution Control Act.
Utah	Utah Code § 72-2-202	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Transportation Infrastructure Loan Fund	Creates the Transportation Infrastructure Loan Fund to help finance projects to improve state transportation systems. Eligible costs include the costs of project acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, equipping and fixturing.

Utah	Utah Code § 73-10c-1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Development Coordinating Council	Establishes the Wastewater State Revolving Fund program to be administered by the Department of Environmental Quality for the purposes of financing the construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works and for nonpoint source pollution control projects.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. tit. 10 § 280d et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Infrastructure Bank Program	Establishes the State Infrastructure Bank Program to assist in the improvement, rehabilitation, expansion and construction of transportation projects within the state to provide jobs and economic opportunities to the people of the state and economic development for communities, particularly downtowns.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. tit. 24, § 4751 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Special Environmental Revolving Fund	The Vermont Pollution Control Revolving Fund shall be used to provide loans to municipalities, state agencies and the Vermont housing finance agency for: planning pollution control facilities, constructing publicly owned pollution control facilities and constructing certain privately owned wastewater systems and potable water supply systems.
Virginia	Va. Code § 33.1-23.6 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Transportation Infrastructure Bank	Establishes the Transportation Infrastructure Bank. The purpose of the bank is to encourage the investment of both public and private funds and to make loans and other financial assistance available to localities, private entities, and other eligible borrowers to finance eligible transportation projects.
Virginia	Va. Code § 62.1-224 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Fund	Creates the Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Fund. Money in the Fund shall be used solely to make loans to local governments or other entities as permitted by federal law to finance or refinance the cost of any specified small water facility project and any wastewater treatment facility located or to be located in the Commonwealth, all or part of which facility serves the citizens of the Commonwealth. This includes, without limitation, sewage and wastewater (including surface and ground water) collection, treatment and disposal facilities; drainage facilities and projects; related office, administrative, storage, maintenance and laboratory facilities; and interests in land related thereto.
Virginia	Va. Code § 56-567 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Infrastructure Bank	Provides broad authority for public-private efforts to fund qualifying transportation facilities. Allows funds from state, local and federal sources and borrowing from any state infrastructure bank.

Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 82.44.195	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Transportation Infrastructure Account	Creates the State Infrastructure Account, modeled after the federal law establishing state infrastructure banks.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 90.50A.010 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Facilities – Federal Capitalization Grants	Creates the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund administered by the Department of Ecology. The department must use the fund to make loans at or below market interest rates, including interest free loans with terms not to exceed 20 years. Loans from the fund can be used to construct or replace water pollution control facilities, implement a management program relating to non-point sources of pollution established under section 319 of the federal Water Quality Act of 1987, and implement a conservation and management plan relating to the national estuary program, among other provisions.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code § 16-13C-1 et seq.	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Creates the West Virginia Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund. The fund shall be administered and managed in accordance with the provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
West Virginia	W. Va. Code § 22C-2-1	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Creates the West Virginia Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund. The fund shall be comprised of moneys appropriated to the fund by the legislature, moneys allocated to the state by the federal government expressly for the purposes of establishing and maintaining a state water pollution control revolving fund, all receipts from loans made from the fund to local entities, all income from the investment of moneys held in the fund, and all other sums designated for deposits to the fund from any source, public or private. Moneys in the fund shall be used solely to make loans to local entities to finance or refinance the costs of any qualified water or wastewater treatment facility.
Wisconsin	Wisc. Stat. § 25.405	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Transportation Infrastructure Loan Fund	Establishes the state Transportation Infrastructure Loan Fund.

Wisconsin	Wisc. Stat. § 25.43	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Environmental Improvement Fund	Establishes a nonlapsible Environmental Improvement Fund. Within this fund several sub-funds are also established including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean water fund program federal revolving loan fund account. • Clean water fund program federal financial hardship assistance account. • Safe drinking water loan program federal revolving loan fund account. • State revolving loan fund account consisting of all moneys in the fund not included in the other funds.
Wisconsin	Wisc. Stat. § 281.61	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	Safe Drinking Water Loan Program	The state administers a Safe Drinking Water Loan Program to provide financial assistance to local governmental units for projects for the planning, designing, construction or modification of public water systems, if the projects will facilitate compliance with national primary drinking water regulations under 42 U.S.C. 300g-1 or otherwise significantly further the health protection objectives of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 USC 300f to 300j-26. The following methods of providing financial assistance may be used under the safe drinking water loan program: (a) Making loans below the market interest rate for specified projects; (b) Purchasing or refinancing the obligation of a local governmental unit if the obligation was incurred to finance the cost of specified projects and the obligation was initially incurred after July 1, 1993; (c) Guaranteeing, or purchasing insurance for, obligations incurred to finance the cost of specified projects if the guarantee or insurance will provide credit market access or reduce interest rates; (d) Providing payments to the board of commissioners of public lands to reduce principal or interest payments, or both, on specified loans made to local governmental units by the board of commissioners of public lands for projects that are eligible for financial assistance under the safe drinking water loan program.
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. § 16-1-301	State Revolving Loans/ Infrastructure Banks	State Drinking Water Revolving Account	Authorizes the establishment of the State Drinking Water Revolving Loan Account.

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

State	Citation	Category	Title	Summary
Alabama	Ala. Code § 11-99-1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Districts	Authorizes the creation of tax increment districts, particularly for economic development and elimination of blight. Outlines how the districts are created, how revenues are distributed and how the districts are dissolved.
Alaska	Alaska Stat. § 29.47.460	Tax Increment Financing	Debt for Improvement Area Projects	Authorizes a municipality to provide by ordinance that the tax increment from taxes levied each year by or on behalf of the municipality on the property in an improvement area must be used to pay the principal and interest on bonds issued for improvements in that improvement area, and may pledge the tax increment from the area for that purpose.
Arkansas	Ark. Stat. § 14-168-301 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Arkansas Community Redevelopment Financing Act	Authorizes municipalities to use tax increment financing to secure bonds issued for redevelopment costs in blighted areas. Eligible costs include, but are not limited to, actual costs of the construction of public works or improvements; new buildings, structures, and fixtures; and other redevelopment purposes.
California	Cal. Health & Safety Code § 33670 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Community Redevelopment Law – Financial Provisions – Taxation	Provides for the allocation of any taxes levied upon property in a community redevelopment district. Under Cal. Const., Art. XVI, § 16, a portion of levied taxes – the portion of the levied taxes each year in excess of an amount specified in this statute – is the tax increment portion allocated to a redevelopment agency to pay indebtedness incurred in financing a redevelopment project.
Colorado	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 31-25-101 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Urban Renewal Law	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing to help defray the costs of urban renewal and development to combat blight.
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 32-285	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Incremental Financing Program	Authorizes a tax increment financing program. Taxes generated from a project may be used to pay the debt service on bonds issued by the Connecticut Development Authority to help finance economic development projects.
Delaware	Del. Code tit. 22 § 1702 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Municipal Tax Increment Financing Act	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing to pay the debt on bonds issued and sold by a municipality for the development of an industrial, commercial or residential area
Florida	Fla. Stat. § 163.330 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Community Redevelopment Act of 1969	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing as an effective method of achieving community preservation and enhancement in areas where the tax base is declining. Specifically notes the need for affordable housing for low and moderate income persons.

Georgia	Ga. Code § 36-44-1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Redevelopment Powers Law	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing as a tool for cities and counties to encourage redevelopment of blighted areas as part of overall public-private initiatives. Bonds may be issued by a political subdivision to finance redevelopment costs within a tax allocation district, with tax allocation increments derived from the district pledged as security.
Hawaii	Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 46-101 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing Act	Authorizes city councils to use tax increment financing by approving a tax increment financing plan that meets technical requirements and adopting an ordinance establishing the tax increment district. Further authorizes counties to establish tax increment districts and issue tax increment bonds.
Idaho	Idaho Code § 50-2901 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Local Economic Development Act	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing for limited time periods to assist with financing, development and investment in urban renewal areas and competitively disadvantaged border community areas.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 20 § 620/1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Economic Development Area Tax Increment Allocation Act	Authorizes municipalities to approve economic development plans, establish economic development project areas and authorize tax increment allocation financing for such economic development project areas. Cites job creation and state business retention as rational.
Illinois	Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 65 § 5/11-74.4-1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing in redevelopment project areas for the payment of redevelopment project costs. Requires surplus tax revenues to be transferred to the taxing districts in redevelopment project areas.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 36-7-14-1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Redevelopment of Areas Needing Development Generally; Redevelopment Commissions	Establishes redevelopment districts where all of the territory within a municipality constitutes a taxing district for the purpose of levying and collecting special benefit taxes for redevelopment purposes.
Indiana	Ind. Code § 36-7-15.1-1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Redevelopment of Areas Needing Development in Marion County	Authorizes the metropolitan development commission to accept loans, grants and other forms of financial assistance from a special taxing district, among other sources. Provides that redevelopment districts constitute special taxing districts for the purpose of levying and collecting special benefit taxes for redevelopment purposes. Requires reporting tax increment revenues expended by any entity receiving the tax increment revenues as a grant or loan from the commission.

Iowa	Iowa Code § 403.19 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Urban Renewal Law – Tax Increment Financing	Allocates revenue received from taxes in an urban renewal area. Authorizes a municipality to sell, lease or otherwise transfer real property or any interest in real property acquired by it in an urban renewal area for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial or other uses, or for public use to assist in preventing blight.
Kansas	Kan. Stat. § 12-1770 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Development and Redevelopment Areas in and Around Cities	Authorizes cities to acquire certain property and to issue special obligation bonds and full faith and credit tax increment bonds to finance redevelopment projects.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 65.680 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Incremental Financing for Economic Development	Authorizes cities and counties to issue tax increment bonds and pledge tax increments to the payment of debt charges on those bonds for economic development and revitalization purposes.
Kentucky	Ky. Rev. Stat § 65.7041 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing	Provides authority for cities and counties to establish local development areas for the development of previously undeveloped land within their jurisdictional boundaries and to devote local resources to support the development of projects in those local development areas. Establishes the State Tax Increment Financing Commission and grants it the authority to review applications for state participation in tax increment financing projects.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. § 47:8003 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Development Act	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing and establishes a tax increment financing trust fund to finance or refinance tax increment developments pursuant to an approved tax increment development plan.
Maine	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 30-A § 5221 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Municipal Development District	Authorizes a municipality to set aside tax increment revenues from property that has been rehabilitated or developed and then sold by the municipality. The money will annually be deposited to the credit of a sinking fund, which is pledged to the payment of interest and principal of finance obligations as they fall due.
Maryland	Md. Economic Development Code § 12-201 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing Act	Authorizes a political subdivision to issue bonds to finance the development of an industrial, commercial or residential area. Tax increment financing may be pledged as security to pay these bonds.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 23A, § 3E	Tax Increment Financing	Economic Development Incentive Program	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing in economic opportunity areas.
Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 40, § 59	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing Plan	Authorizes cities and towns to use tax increment financing in designated tax increment financing zones for economic development purposes.

Massachusetts	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 40Q, § 1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	District Improvement Financing	Authorizes cities and towns to retain all or part of the tax increment of an invested revenue district for the purpose of financing the development program.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws § 125.1771 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Water Resource Improvement Tax Increment Finance Authority Act	Authorizes a water resource improvement tax increment finance authority to create a tax increment financing plan, which must be approved by the governing body of the municipality. Provides that the activities of the authority may be financed with proceeds from the tax increment financing plan.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws § 125.1801 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Finance Authority Act	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing to prevent urban deterioration, encourage economic development and promote neighborhood revitalization and historic preservation.
Michigan	Mich. Comp. Laws § 125.2841 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Historical Neighborhood Tax Increment Finance Authority Act	Authorizes a historical neighborhood tax increment finance authority to create a tax increment financing plan, which must be approved by the governing body of the municipality. Provides that the activities of the authority may be financed with proceeds from the tax increment financing plan.
Minnesota	Minn. Stat. § 469.174 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing to finance redevelopment, housing or economic development in municipalities by using the tax increment generated in a tax increment financing district.
Mississippi	Miss. Code § 21-45-1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing Act	Authorizes municipalities to issue tax increment financing bonds with a maximum maturity date of 30 years to finance redevelopment projects.
Missouri	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 99.800 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Real Property Tax Increment Allocation Redevelopment Act	Authorizes a municipality to adopt tax increment financing for redevelopment purposes. The statute further provides for the allocation of the taxes received from the district.
Montana	Mont. Code § 7-15-4282	Tax Increment Financing	Urban Renewal Law – Authorization for Tax Increment Financing	Allows an urban renewal plan or industrial district ordinance to contain a provision for the segregation and application of tax increments.
Nebraska	Neb. Rev. Stat. § 18-2147	Tax Increment Financing	Community Redevelopment Law	Authorizes cities and villages to levy taxes for redevelopment purposes and issue various types of bonds and debt notes to finance the redevelopment.
Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 278C.010 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Areas	Authorizes municipalities to issue securities payable from various sources including tax proceeds accounted for in tax increment accounts.

Nevada	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 279.676	Tax Increment Financing	Community Redevelopment Law	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing in redevelopment plans to finance redevelopment activities. Allows municipalities to designate a tax increment area comprising any specially benefited zone within the municipality designated for the purpose of creating a special account for the payment of bonds or other securities issued to defray the cost of certain undertakings.
New Hampshire	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 162-K:1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Municipal Economic Development and Revitalization Districts	Allows municipalities to adopt a tax increment financing plan for a development district. The plan must allocate tax increments to retire bonds and notes, operation, maintenance and improvements in the district and for general municipal purposes.
New Jersey	N.J. Stat. § 52:27D-459 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Revenue Allocation District Financing Act	Authorizes municipalities to use revenue allocation financing to retire debt incurred in urban redevelopment activities to encourage private investment within blighted areas or those areas in need of redevelopment or would otherwise remain unused.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. § 3-60A-19 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Law	Authorizes a municipality to issue tax increment bonds or tax increment bond anticipation notes that are payable from and secured by real property taxes to finance metropolitan redevelopment projects.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. § 5-15-1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment for Development Act	Creates a mechanism for providing gross receipts tax financing and property tax financing for public infrastructure for the purpose of supporting economic development and job creation.
New York	N.Y. Gen. Mun. Law § 970-a et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Municipal Redevelopment Law	Authorizes municipalities to issue tax increment bonds or anticipation notes to implement a redevelopment plan. Requires debt obligations to be secured by real property taxes.
North Carolina	N. C. Gen. Stat. § 159-101 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	North Carolina Project Development Financing Act	Allows local government units to use tax increment financing for projects that enable, facilitate or benefit private development within the development financing district.
North Dakota	N.D. Cent. Code § 40-58-20	Tax Increment Financing	Urban Renewal Law – Tax Increment Financing	Authorizes a municipality that has approved a development or renewal plan to request the county auditor and treasurer to compute, certify and remit tax increments resulting from the development or renewal of the area in accordance with the plan.
Ohio	Ohio Rev. Code § 5709.43	Tax Increment Financing	Municipal Improvements Exemption	Authorizes a municipality to use tax increment financing. Municipalities must establish a municipal public improvement tax increment equivalent fund and deposit service payments in lieu of taxes.

Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. tit. 62 § 850 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Local Development Act	Enables increments from certain local taxes or fees to be used to finance project costs in areas qualified under the Local Development Act. Project costs include, but are not limited to, capital costs for public works, public improvements, building acquisition, demolition or repair and construction costs for infrastructure.
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. § 457.420 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Urban Renewal	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing in any urban renewal plan.
Pennsylvania	Pa. Stat. tit. 53 § 6930.1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing Act	Authorizes the establishment of tax increment districts to be used to eliminate and prevent blight. Eligible activities include property acquisition, clearance, redevelopment or rehabilitation.
Rhode Island	R.I. Gen. Laws § 45-33.2-1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing Act	Authorizes cities and towns to use “additional and alternative means” to finance public facilities and residential, commercial and industrial development and urban revitalization activities.
South Carolina	S.C. Code § 31-6-10 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing Law	Authorizes local governments to use tax increment financing to remove blight and encourage redevelopment.
South Carolina	S.C. Code § 31-7-10 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing Act for Counties	Authorizes counties to use tax increment financing for redevelopment.
South Dakota	S. D. Codified Laws § 11-9-1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Incremental Districts	Authorizes municipalities to designate tax incremental districts and issue tax incremental bonds and notes for development or redevelopment of the district.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code § 9-23-101 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Uniformity in Tax Increment Financing of 2012	Provides the allocation methods, administrative expenses, policy and procedures for implementing tax increment financing.
Tennessee	Tenn. Code § 13-20-201 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Redevelopment	Authorizes housing authorities to use tax increment financing to acquire blighted areas and real property and provide for necessary infrastructure.
Texas	Tex. Tax Code § 311.001 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing Act	Authorizes local governments to use tax increment financing to fund project costs in reinvestment zones and enterprise zones.
Utah	Utah Code § 17C-1-401 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment and Sales Tax	Authorizes local governments to use tax increment financing for urban renewal or economic development projects. Specifies limitations on tax increment financing.

Vermont	Vt. Stat. tit. 24, § 1891 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing	Authorizes municipalities to create tax increment financing districts to generate revenue for project improvements to encourage development, create additional employment opportunities, improve and broaden the tax base or enhance the general economy of the municipality, the region or the state.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. tit. 24, § 4403 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Vermont Planning and Development Act	Authorizes municipalities to utilize, among other tools, tax increment financing for a broad variety of purposes including encouraging development of all lands in the state.
Virginia	Va. Code § 58.1-3245 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Financing	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing to provide public facilities and infrastructure in development project areas as a means of encouraging development of such areas.
Washington	Wash. Rev. Code § 39.89.010 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Community Revitalization Financing	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing and the issuance of bonds secured by revenue generated from use to provide the necessary public improvements that may encourage investment in job-producing private development and expand the public tax base.
West Virginia	W.Va. Code § 7-11B-1 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	West Virginia Tax Increment Financing Act	Authorizes counties to use tax increment financing to finance capital improvements and facilities to encourage economic growth and development in areas with high levels of unemployment, slow income growth, contaminated property or inadequate infrastructure.
Wisconsin	Wis. Stat. § 66.1105 et seq.	Tax Increment Financing	Tax Increment Law	Authorizes the use of tax increment financing to mitigate blight.