State Of Rhode Island
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

Project Priority Ranking Worksheet

Total Project Priority Ranking Score = A + B + C + D + E + F + G

A. Health Risk and Compliance (*select no more than one from Section A*)	***Points***
1) Project is to address a Treatment Technique Violation or the exceedance of an MCL, SMCL or a Health Advisory during the 18 months preceding the development of the Project Priority List.	
a) Microbiological	
i. Surface Water Treatment Rule	
(a) Filter Performance Criteria (NTU Compliance)	50
(b) CT Disinfection	40
ii. Total Coliform Rule	
(a) Acute MCL Violation (Fecal/E-coli violation)	60
(b) Non-Acute MCL Violation (Total Monthly Coliform Violation)	45
b) Inorganic Chemicals	
i. Nitrates	53
ii. Lead and Copper	37
iii. Other Primary Standards	35
c) Organic Chemicals	35
d) Radiologicals	33
e) Secondary Standards (Aesthetics)	4
2) Projects for compliance with future SDWA regulations:	
a) Enhanced Surface Water Treatment	8
b) Ground Water Disinfection	7
c) Disinfection By-Products	6
d) Arsenic	5
e) Radon	5
3) Project is to extend the water lines of an existing system to an area where there is a public health threat due to contaminated private drinking water wells.	35
4) Projects to upgrade, replace or repair infrastructure which is at risk of causing contamination due to age or design deficiencies.	
a) Source (excluding reservoirs, dams, dam rehabilitation and water rights)	21
b) Treatment	19
c) Source-intake structure	16
d) Pump Station	14
e) Storage	12

f) Transmission/Distribution mains 10

g) Instrumentation/Controls 8

B. Economic Factors

1) * Percentage of average annual residential water bill to median household income.

a) Greater than 1.5 % 13

b) 1.25 % to 1.49 % 10

c) 1.00 % to 1.24 % 7

d) 0.75 % to 0.99 % 4

e) 0.50 % to 0.74 % 2

f) 0.25 % to 0.49 % 1

C. Capacity Development

1) Project involves the consolidation of two public water systems, one of which lacks either the proper technical, managerial, or financial capacity to maintain compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The result of the consolidation must ensure compliance with the SDWA. 5

D. Special Incentives

1) No monitoring violations over the last 24 months 1

E. System Type

1) Community 5

2) Non-transient non-community 3

3) Transient non-community 1

F. Affordable Housing Plan

1) The community (city or town) where the water system is located has a state-approved "Affordable Housing Plan." 5

***** The average annual residential water bill is to be based on 70,000 gallons of water per year. The MHI of the community in which the water service area is located will be determined from income data in the most recent United States census. If there is reason to believe that the census data is not an accurate representation of the MHI within the area to be served, the reasons will be documented, and the applicant will furnish additional information regarding the MHI. Information will consist of reliable data from local, regional, state or from an income survey conducted by a reliable impartial source.

MHIs for service areas which cross municipal boundaries is the weighted average based on the number of services in each community.

G. Green Project Reserve

1) **Green Infrastructure Projects**

a) Categorical green infrastructure projects as detailed in §11.4.2 of these 5

Regulations.

b) Non-categorical green infrastructure projects (***approved business case required to obtain a COA***) 5

2) **Water Efficiency Projects**

a) Categorical water efficiency projects as detailed in §11.5.2 of these Regulations. 5

b) Non-categorical water efficiency projects (***approved business case required to obtain a COA***) 5

c) Conducting water utility audits, leak detection studies, and water use efficiency baseline studies, which are reasonably expected to result in a capital project or in a reduction of demand to alleviate the need for additional capital investment. 3

d) Developing conversation plans/programs reasonably expected to result in water conserving capitol project or in a reduction in demand to alleviate the need for additional capital investment. 3

e) Projects that result from water efficiency related assessments (such as water audits, leak detection studies, conservation plan, etc) as long as the assessments adhered to the standard industry practices referenced in §11.5.2(e) and §11.5.2(f) of these Regulations. 5

3) Energy Efficiency Projects

a) Categorical energy efficiency projects as detailed in §11.6.2 of these Regulations. 5

b) Non-categorical energy efficiency projects (***approved business case required to obtain a COA***) 5

c) Utility energy management planning, including energy assessments, energy audits, optimization studies, and sub-metering of individual processes to determine high energy use areas, which are reasonably expected in energy efficiency capital projects or in a reduction in demand to alleviate the need for additional capital investment. 3

4) Environmentally Innovative

a) Categorical environmental innovative projects as detailed in §11.7.2 of these Regulations. 5

b) Non-categorical environmental innovative projects (***approved business case required to obtain a COA***) 5

c) Categorical environmentally innovated planning framework as detailed in §§11.7.2(a), 11.7.2(a)(2), 11.7.2(a)(3), 11.7.2(b), 11.7.2(c) and 11.7.2(d) of these Regulations. 3