# DWSRF Ranking Criteria

| I | Regionalization | General DWSRF Points | PFAS Points |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Elimination of a public water system (PWS) through a merger or acquisition (*Elimination of a PWSID)* | 150 | 200 - 500 |
| B | Elimination of a water treatment plant through an interconnection | 150 | 200 - 500 |

| II | Public Health Criteria – Water Supply | General DWSRF Points | PFAS Points |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Acquisition of a new raw water supply | 150 | 200 - 500 |
| B | Acquisition of a new potable water supply | 150 | 200 - 500 |
| C | Rehabilitation of a dam or reservoir | 10 | NA |

| III | Public Health Criteria – Treatment | General DWSRF Points | PFAS Points |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | Treatment Facilities<br>(i) Construction of a new water treatment plant<br>(ii) Rehabilitation of the water treatment plant<br>▪ Infrastructure options to meet Cryptosporidium removal/ inactivation requirements<br>▪ Modifications to meet CT inactivation requirement<br>▪ Modifications to address disinfection byproducts requirements<br>▪ Modifications to address VOC, IOC, SOC, radionuclide requirements<br>▪ Modifications to address secondary contaminants<br>(iii) Redundant processes/emergency power generators<br>(iv) Replacement of raw waterline | <br>10<br>10<br><br><br><br><br><br>2<br>5 | <br>200 - 500<br>200 – 500 |

| IV | Public Health Criteria – Distribution | General DWSRF Points |
|---|---|---|
| A | Hydraulics/Storage<br>(i) Replacement, cured-in-place, or in situ repair of inadequately sized waterlines, lines with leaks, breaks, or restrictive flows due to age, or lead or asbestos-cement pipe<br>(ii) Water loss<br>16-30%<br>31-45%<br>>45%<br>(iii) Rehabilitation of a water storage tank<br>(iv) New water storage tank<br>(v) New or rehabilitated pump station (not associated with a new tank)<br>(vi) Locating, exercising, installing, and/or replacing various distribution system appurtenances | <br>20<br><br>1<br>2<br>5<br>2<br>2<br>2<br>2 |
| B | Finished Water Quality<br>(i) Infrastructure to address inadequate turnover and disinfection byproducts<br>(ii) Redundant equipment/emergency power generators | <br>2 or 5<br>2 |
| C | Extension of Service<br>Waterline extensions to serve existing households with inadequate domestic water supplies such as contaminated wells or cisterns | 10 |

| V | Service Line Inventory | Lead Points |
|---|---|---|
| A | Inventory Development | 200 |
| B | Incorporation GIS to record inventory | 20 |
| C | Integrating service line inventory into asset management planning | 20 |

| VI | Replacement of Lead Service Line and Lead Components | Lead Points |
|---|---|---|
| A | Lead Service Lines and/or Lead Components<br>1. 1 up to 100 line replacements and/or lead components<br>2. 101 to 500 line replacements and/or lead components<br>3. Greater than 500 line replacements and/or lead components | <br>200<br>210<br>220 |

| VII | Security | General DWSRF, PFAS Points |
|---|---|---|
| A | Measures taken at the water treatment plant facilities or within the distribution system | 2 |

| VIII | Compliance and Enforcement | General DWSRF, PFAS Points |
|---|---|---|
| A | Entities with executed Orders<br>(*Project must address the terms of the Order*) | 5 |
| B | System has not received any Notices of Violation within the previous state fiscal year (July – June) | 2 |

| IX | Lead Compliance | Lead Points |
|---|---|---|
| A | Lead Action Level Exceedance | 5 |
| B | Lead Trigger Level Exceedance | 2 |

| X | Disadvantaged Community Financial Need | General DWSRF, Lead, PFAS Points |
|---|---|---|
| A | Borrowers with a median household income (MHI) below 80 percent of the Commonwealth's MHI as determined by the current American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimate | 5 |
| B | Borrowers with a MHI between 80 and 100 percent of the Commonwealth's MHI as determined by the current ACS 5-Year Estimate | 2 |

| XI | Planning | General DWSRF, Lead, PFAS Points |
|---|---|---|
| A | Asset Inventory | 2 |
| | Strategic Plan | 2 |
| | Capital Improvement Plan | 2 |
| B | System's monthly wastewater bill, based on 4,000 gallons, as a percentage of Median Household Income is: | |
| | Greater than or equal to 2.0% | 5 |
| | Between 1 and 1.99% | 2 |
| | Below 1% | 0 |
| C | System has specifically allocated funds for the rehabilitation and replacement of aging and deteriorating infrastructure | 5 |
| D | System financial audits | 1 |

| XII | Sustainable Infrastructure | General, DWSRF, Lead, PFAS Points |
|---|---|---|
| A | Green Infrastructure: Green stormwater infrastructure includes a wide array of practices at multiple scales that manage wet weather and that maintains and restores natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring and harvesting and using stormwater. On a regional scale, green infrastructure is the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as forests, floodplains, and wetlands, coupled with policies such as infill and redevelopment that reduce overall imperviousness in a watershed. On the local scale, green infrastructure consists of site- and neighborhood-specific practices, such as:<br>• Bioretention<br>• Green streets<br>• Green roofs<br>• Permeable pavement<br>• Cisterns | 1 each (5max) |
| B | Water Efficiency: The use of improved technologies and practices to deliver equal or better services with less water. Water efficiency encompasses conservation and reuse efforts, as well as water loss reduction and prevention, to protect water resources for the future. Examples include:<br>• Installing or retrofitting water efficient devices such as plumbing fixtures and appliances (toilets, showerheads, urinals)<br>• Installing any type of water meter in previously unmetered areas (can include backflow prevention if in conjunction with meter replacement)<br>• Replacing existing broken/malfunctioning water meters with AMR or smart meters, meters with leak detection, backflow prevention<br>• Retrofitting/adding AMR capabilities or leak equipment to existing meters<br>• 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 in demand to alleviate the need for additional capital investment<br>• Developing conservation plans/programs reasonable expected to result in a water conserving capital project or in a reduction in demand to alleviate the need for capital investment<br>• Recycling and water reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable sources (Gray water, condensate, and wastewater effluent reuse systems, extra treatment or distribution costs associated with water reuse)<br>• Retrofit or replacement of existing landscape irrigation systems to more efficient landscape irrigation systems<br>• Water meter replacement with traditional water meters *<br>• Distribution pipe replacement or rehabilitation to reduce water loss and prevent water main breaks*<br>• Storage tank replacement/rehabilitation to reduce water loss*<br>• New water efficient landscape irrigation system, where there currently is not one* | 1 each (5 max) |
| C | Energy Efficiency: Energy efficiency is the use of improved technologies and practices to reduce the energy consumption of water projects, use energy in a more efficient way, and/or produce/utilize renewable energy. Examples include:<br>• Renewable energy projects, which are part of a public health project, such as wind, solar, geothermal, and micro-hydroelectric that provides power to a utility<br>• Utility-owned or publicaly-owned renewable energy projects<br>• Utility energy management planning, including energy assessments, energy audits, optimization studies, and sub-metering of individual processes to determine high energy use areas<br>• Energy efficient retrofits, upgrades, or new pumping systems and treatment processes (including variable frequency drives (VFDs)*<br>• Pump refurbishment to optimize pump efficiency*<br>• Projects that result from an energy efficient related assessment*<br>• Projects that cost effectively eliminate pumps or pumping stations*<br>• Projects that achieve the remaining increments of energy efficiency in a system that is already very efficient*<br>• Upgrade of lighting to energy efficient sources*<br>• Automated and remote control systems (SCADA) that achieve substantial energy savings* | 1 each (5 max) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D | Environmentally Innovative: Environmentally innovative projects include those that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to delivering services or managing water resources in a more sustainable way. Examples include:<br>• Total integrated water resources management planning, or other planning framework where project life cycle costs are minimized, which enables communities to adopt more efficient and cost-effective infrastructure solutions<br>• Plans to improve water quantity and quality associated with water system technical, financial, and managerial capacity<br>• Source water protection planning (delineation, monitoring, modeling)<br>• Planning activities to prepare for adaptation to the long-term effects of climate change and/or extreme weather<br>• Utility sustainability plan consistent with EPA's sustainability policy<br>• Greenhouse gas inventory or mitigation plan and submission of a GHG inventory to a registry as long as it is being done for an SRF eligible facility<br>• Construction of US Building Council LEED certified buildings, or renovation of an existing building<br>• Projects that significantly reduce or eliminate the use of chemicals in water treatment*<br>• Treatment technologies or approaches that significantly reduce the volume of residuals, minimize the generation of residuals, or lower the amount of chemicals in the residuals*<br>• Trenchless or low impact construction technology*<br>• Using recycled materials or re-using materials on-site*<br>• Educational activities and demonstration projects for water or energy efficiency (such as rain gardens)*<br>• Projects that achieve the goals/objectives of utility asset management plans* | 1 each (5 max) |

**Business case may be required – see EPA's DWSRF Green Project Reserve Example Business Cases*

| XIII | Project Readiness | General DWSRF, PFAS Points |
|---|---|---|
| | A. Borrower has submitted complete technical plans and specifications to the Division of Water; and<br><br>B. Borrower has conducted a full environmental review for all components of the project or has completed the cross-cutter scoping process (including eClearinghouse, USFWS, NRCS, and USACE); and<br><br>C. Borrower has received funding commitments from other funding sources, or the DWSRF is the sole source of funding. | 10 |

| XIV | Lead Project Readiness | Lead Points |
|---|---|---|
| A | Lead Service Line Inventory<br>1. A description of goals to be achieved and products to be created (e.g., electronic or GIS database; customer communication tools) when creating a lead service line inventory procedure, including a proposed timeline for achieving each goal. | 20 |
| B | Lead Service Line Replacement<br>1. A strategy for informing customers before a LSLR and a template for an agreement with the private property owner to replace the LSL; and,<br>2. A process for documenting all property owners declining replacement of privately owned portion of LSL; and,<br>3. A procedure for customers to flush service lines and premise plumbing of particulate lead; and,<br>4. A proposed plan for conducting LSL replacement utilizing all requested funding; and,<br>5. A funding strategy for conducting LSLRs utilizing all requested funding. | 20 |