
DRINKING WATER STATE
REVOLVING FUND
INTENDED USE PLAN FOR THE
FFY22 AND FFY23
DWSRF EMERGING CONTAMINANTS
FUNDING
BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW, 2021

Submitted to the



**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV**

By the



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1. Introduction

President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) on November 15, 2021. The BIL provides \$5 billion through the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) to reduce people's exposure to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and other emerging contaminants (ECs) through their drinking water. The BIL provides emerging contaminants funding through the SRFs that must be distributed to communities entirely as forgivable loans or grants. States are not required to provide matching funds.

To receive BIL funding, states must submit an Intended Use Plan (IUP) to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Section 1452(b) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires the states to prepare a plan identifying the intended uses of the funds in the SRF and describing how those uses support the goals of the SRF. An IUP, meeting all requirements of Section 1452 of the SDWA and regulations, will be required for EPA's approval of a grant award and release of awarded funds. Public engagement is strongly encouraged during the state's solicitation stage to ensure an abundance of diverse applicants as the IUP is being developed.

The State of Florida will receive an EPA Capitalization Grant for FFY 2022 DWSRF BIL EC in the full allotment of \$29,741,000 and \$27,572,000 for FFY 2023 that will be used to provide financial assistance for the DWSRF program. No state match is required for the projected grant. The capitalization grant funds for the DWSRF BIL EC funds will be distributed as outlined by this plan.

FDEP has set its short and long term goals of this IUP to align with EPA's strategic goals and objectives [FY 2022-2026 EPA Strategic Plan](#). The Office of Water has identified specific measures that address the strategic goals and objectives outlined by EPA in its strategic plan. A basis for each goal in this program IUP has been identified. These references ensure that all of the specific commitments made by the State are properly correlated to the strategic goals and objectives of the Agency.

2. Program Goals

A. Short Term Goals - Outputs

- A. To provide DWSRF assistance to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications of the DWSRF Capitalization Grant for projects to address Emerging Contaminants as identified on EPA's Contaminant Candidate List (CCL).
- B. To provide DWSRF loans with additional subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness for not less than 100% (FFY 2022-2023 \$29,741,000 and FFY 2023-2024 \$27,572,000) of the DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant.
- C. At least 25% (FFY 2022-2023 \$7,435,250 and FFY 2023-2024 \$6,893,000) of the DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant will be subsidization to the state-defined disadvantaged communities. Should subsidization remain available, communities serving a population of 25,000 or less will receive subsidization.
- D. To ensure the projects receiving any Federal funds are in compliance with the Build America Buy America (BABA) Act passed by Congress in 2021, concurrently with the BIL (Deliverable).
- E. To ensure that American Iron and Steel and Davis Bacon Act wage rules apply to all assistance agreements made with funds appropriated under the BIL EC Capitalization Grant (Deliverable).

- F. To implement the State's DWSRF in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act and to ensure conformance with Federal crosscutting requirements (Deliverable).
- G. To protect the public health and the environment and promote the completion of cost-effective water treatment, storage, and distribution facilities.
- H. The inspection team will perform timely on-site inspections and monitoring to assure compliance with BIL BABA, Davis-Bacon wage rules, and American Iron and Steel requirements, and provide deliverables such as notes, checklists, and photos, outlining the items inspected, staff in attendance and any deviations from the requirements that require addressing.

B. Long Term Goals - Outcomes

- A. To maintain the DWSRF program and the long-term fiscal integrity of the fund.
- B. To provide a self-perpetuating source of financial assistance for the construction of public water treatment and distribution facilities needed to meet the public health goals of the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- C. To fund projects which will have a positive impact on public health and ensure compliance with the SDWA.
- D. To ensure the applicable DWSRF projects are in compliance with the Federal Davis-Bacon Act and American Iron and Steel requirements (Deliverable).
- E. Make funds available from the FFY 2022 and FFY 2023 capitalization grant for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.
- F. Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Communities by funding projects that prioritize Safe Drinking Water and Reliable Water Infrastructure and Protect and Restore Waterbodies and Watersheds by addressing sources of water pollution and projects that ensure water quality standards and protective of the health and environment.

3. Program Changes

To successfully implement the BIL EC Capitalization Grant, DWSRF, in accordance with Chapter 62-552.300(8), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), made exceptions to the following rules made:

- A. 62-552.300(1)(b) – readiness-to-proceed criteria for the documentation to be timely submitted to compete for funding at a project priority list meeting.
- B. 62-552.300(1)(d) – readiness-to-proceed deadline for the submittal and response to Department comments of documentation to appear on the project priority list.
- C. 62-552.300(2) – Allocations of principal forgiveness percentage based on loan agreement.
- D. 62-552.500 – Funds reserved for specific purposes.

The exemption to these rules was done as only one project submitted project information and a cost estimate for planning, design, and construction. Should additional projects submit information, a ranking of projects, and segment of projects will be completed.

The original priority ranking system targets items that address maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations and acute public health from regulated contaminants. By prioritizing ECs on the EPA Contaminant Candidate Lists to meet the congressional intention of the BIL EC Capitalization Grant, any regulated contaminant will be ineligible for this funding. Additionally, ranking of potential projects was based on the detected concentration of an EC listed on EPA Contaminant Candidate Lists.

Additionally, costs for planning, design, and construction were requested so as to best determine the use of the BIL EC Capitalization Grant funds.

Additionally, DWSRF will implement the Build America Buy America Act (BABA) as stated in 41 USC 8301 for projects funded through DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant. BABA will be implemented for this fiscal year and be required for projects funded through the DWSRF. BABA is considered a federal cross-cutting requirement that applies to SRF assistance equivalent to the BIL EC Capitalization Grant (i.e., “equivalency” projects). EPA’s SRF regulations at 40 CFR 35.3145 and 35.3575 require states and recipients of SRF funds equivalent to the amount of the capitalization grant to comply with federal cross-cutting requirements. Section 70914 of the IJA, which states when a Buy America preference applies, explains that “none of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States.” Therefore, BABA only applies to projects funded in an amount equivalent to the federal capitalization grant.

4. SRF Data System

The DWSRF will enter required data into the new EPA data system that has replaced the Projects Benefits Reporting (PBR) system and the Drinking Water National Information System (DWNIMS) to track drinking water projects and report quarterly to the EPA.

5. Coordination with State Drinking Water Enforcement Agency

The DWSRF will coordinate with funding priorities with the Division of Water Resource Management, the state drinking water enforcement agency.

6. Operating Agreement

The DWSRF shall comply with all of the requirements of the DWSRF Operating Agreement made with EPA dated April 1998, including the assurances contained therein. The Operating Agreement is incorporated by reference.

The State agrees to comply with all Title VI requirements of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Equal Employment Opportunity requirements (Executive Order 11246 as amended) which prohibits activities that are intentionally discriminatory and/or have a discriminatory effect based on race, color, national origin (including limited English proficiency), age, disability, or sex.

7. Capacity Development and Operator Certification

The DWSRF will continue to demonstrate compliance with the capacity development authority, capacity development strategy, and operator certification program provisions as described in the Intended Use Plan for Use in State Fiscal Year 2022 Capitalization Grant and funded from set-asides from the Capitalization Grant Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN): 98452222 and BIL General Supplemental Capitalization Grant FAIN: 02D37922 and associated modifications.

8. Public Notice and Public Meetings

To ensure interested parties were made aware of the public meeting, notice of the public meeting for the DWSRF project priority list adoption and DWSRF EC project list was published in the Florida Administrative Register, Volume 49, Number 20, on January 31, 2023 (**Appendix A**). To ensure the public has an opportunity to review a draft version of the Intended Use Plan for EC was presented to the public at least two weeks prior to February 22, 2023, public meeting. During the public meeting, DWSRF presented and discussed the draft IUP for ECs, no public comments were received.

The meeting provides a forum for discussing the overall purpose, format, and content of the IUP including the types of assistance being provided through the DWSRF project account and set-aside account, the long- and short-term goals of the program, the priority system used to rank individual projects, and the proposed list of EC projects to receive funding from FFY 2022 and FFY 2023 funds.

9. Public Health Outputs

DWSRF will continue to assist public health outputs as described in the Intended Use Plan for Use in SFY 2023-2024 Capitalization Grant and funded from set-asides from the Capitalization Grant Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN): 98452222 and BIL General Supplemental Capitalization Grant FAIN: 02D37922 and associated modifications. No set-asides are requested for public health outputs from the BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

10. Program Evaluation Report

DWSRF anticipates receiving and responding to Program Evaluation Report (PER) and audit findings for FFY 2022-2023 and FFY 2023-2024 funding in calendar years 2024 and 2025, respectively, during and following the Annual Review/PER.

11. Sources and Use of the Funds

DWSRF is anticipating to fund Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2022 and FFY 2023 projects using the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. No state match is required for the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. No set-asides are allotted from the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. One hundred percent of the funding from the BIL EC Capitalization Grant (\$29,741,000 and \$27,572,000) will be used as subsidy. At least 25% (\$7,435,250 and \$6,893,000) of the BIL EC Capitalization Grant will be subsidization to the state-defined disadvantaged communities. The State definition of a small community is a municipality or

unincorporated community or other identifiable entity with a total service area population of less than 10,000. A financially disadvantaged community is defined as a municipality, county or agency (such as a county-wide department) thereof, franchised area, or other entity with a defined public water system service jurisdiction having a median household income of less than the statewide average.

Should subsidization remain available, communities serving a population of 25,000 or less will receive subsidization.

No funds from the BIL EC Capitalization grant will be recaptured through investment earnings, loan repayments, or service fees.

The estimated sources and uses of the funds in the DWSRF Program are as follows:

SOURCE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT
FEDERAL FUNDS	
EPA FFY2022 DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant	\$29,741,000
EPA FFY2023 DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant	\$27,572,000
STATE FUNDS	
SFY 2022-2023 Matching Funds Appropriated by the FL Legislature	\$0
SFY 2023-2024 Matching Funds Appropriated by the FL Legislature	\$0
SFY 2022-2023 Loan Repayment	\$0
SFY 2023-2024 Loan Repayment	\$0
Interest on Idle SRF Funds	\$0
PRIOR YEARS' BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD	
Deobligated Loan Funds	\$0
Recaptured Funds from Unused Previously Encumbered Money	\$0
Total Available Funds	\$57,313,000

USE OF FUNDS	AMOUNT
PROJECTS	
EPA FFY2022 Emerging Contaminant Subsidization (100% of BIL EC Capitalization Grant) (Attachment 2)	\$29,741,000
EPA FFY2023 Emerging Contaminant Subsidization (100% of BIL EC Capitalization Grant) (Attachment 2)	\$27,572,000
Total Available Funds	\$57,313,000

It is not anticipated the source of funds will exceed the use of funds. Should projects not move forward expeditiously DWSRF will utilize the bypass procedure to elevate projects from the waiting list to the fundable list, up to the amount of funds available, to ensure that the BIL EC Capitalization Grant is utilized expeditiously.

At the time of this IUP, Florida does not have Unliquidated Obligations (ULO) related to the BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

12. Cash Draw

Attachment 1 provides the “Automated Clearing House” payment schedule for SFY 2022-2023 and SFY 2023-2024 funding and identifies the timing of the cash outlays by the Federal government. The anticipated cash draw is for 25% of the BIL EC grant on a quarterly basis. As there is no state match, there will be no match drawdown.

13. Loan Agreements and Binding Commitments

DWSRF will assure that all funds are expended in an expeditious and timely manner, by executing binding agreements in an amount equal to not less than 100 percent of the amount of each BIL EC Capitalization Grant payment within 1 year after the receipt of such capitalization grant payment.

No additional binding commitments are anticipated with the BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

14. Assistance, Terms, and Fees

The assistance to be provided by the BIL EC Capitalization Grant is loan agreements with 100% subsidization for planning, design, and construction. The initial funding will be conducted as a planning loan agreement. As a project progresses to design, the loan agreement will be amended, if funds are available, to include design. Once design is complete, a loan agreement will be written for the construction. Each phase is dependent on available funding and will be conducted in priority ranking until funds are exhausted.

The term of the loan agreement is closed at the completion of the planning/design phase and then the construction phase.

At this time, only one project has submitted costs for planning, design, and construction. As such, the project is funded up to the BIL EC Capitalization Grant with the remaining funds on the project priority list. The fundable project priority list itemizing the output/outcomes of the policies and procedures outlined in this Intended Use Plan for the FFY 2022-2023 and FFY 2023-2024 funds is included in **Attachment 2**.

As the BIL EC Grant is to be provided as 100% subsidization, no use of market rate determination and calculation of a loan interest rate is conducted. Additionally, no use of fees assessed on assistance recipients is conducted by DWSRF.

15. Transfer of Funds

DWSRF does not anticipate a need to transfer funds to Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF); however, DWSRF does reserve the right to in the future as needed.

16. Cross-Collateralization

DWSRF funds will not be used for debt security. There is no cross-collateralization of programs.

17. Selection of Projects

DWSRF is anticipating to fund FFY 2022-2023 and FFY 2023-2024 projects using the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. No state match is required for the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. One-hundred percent of the funding from the BIL EC Capitalization Grant (\$29,741,000 and \$27,572,000) will be used as subsidy. At least 25% (\$7,435,250 and \$6,893,000) of the DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant will be subsidization to the state-defined disadvantaged communities. The State definition of a small community is a municipality or unincorporated community or other identifiable entity with a total service area population of less than 10,000. A financially disadvantaged community is defined as a municipality, county or agency (such as a county-wide department) thereof, franchised area, or other entity with a defined public water system service jurisdiction having a median household income of less than the statewide average.

For a project or activity to be eligible for funding under this appropriation, it must be otherwise DWSRF eligible and the primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants in drinking water. Given the clear Congressional intent that these funds focus on projects addressing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (hereinafter PFAS), EPA expects states to actively solicit and prioritize PFAS-focused projects. States, however, have the flexibility to fund projects for any contaminant in any of EPA's [Contaminant Candidate Lists](#).

Both federal and state law require that a project priority ranking system be developed to determine the priority order of projects to be funded through the DWSRF program. As called for by section 1452(b) of the SDWA, the priority ranking system is designed so that the greatest priority is given to projects that:

1. Address the most serious risks to human health
2. Ensure compliance with federal and state drinking water regulations
3. Assist systems most in need on a per household basis (affordability)

The project priority system primarily targets projects that address maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations and acute public health from regulated contaminants, but also includes projects that address unregulated chemical contaminants that pose a chronic health risk at a lower priority (Base 500 points). The State has set forth exceptions to prioritize projects that address emerging contaminants based on EPA's CCLs with a primary focus on projects that address PFAS to meet the congressional intent of the BIL EC Capitalization Grant. Projects submitted that do not address emerging contaminants and/or the base priority score was greater than 500 were not considered.

DWSRF's priority system was developed under the guidance of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). The TAC reviewed the major compliance issues affecting drinking water systems in our state to determine the most critical needs. The results indicated that an important compliance issue for water systems in the state was related to violations of drinking water quality health standards for

microbiological contaminants, some of which could have an adverse impact on human health. It was also noticed that the sources for many systems were determined to be under the direct influence of surface water, and as such, were out of compliance with the surface water treatment rules. In addition, private wells with chemical and microbiological contamination were found to be a serious health risk and this issue was also addressed in the priority system.

The priority system FDEP developed in partnership with the TAC places a focus on projects to address these important public health and compliance problems. FDEP developed six baseline categories and three bonus categories for use in the ranking of projects. The complete priority system can be found in Appendix B and is summarized below:

A. Baseline Categories

Acute Public Health Risks. The highest number of base priority points of 800 is given to projects that address an acute public health risk problem. The problem may be microbiological contamination that directly affects public health, nitrate/nitrite, lead or copper contamination, or non-compliance with the surface water treatment rule.

Potential Acute Public Health Risks. The second highest number of points of 700 is given to systems that exceed 50 percent of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate, nitrite, or total nitrogen. This priority is also given to projects that address disinfection violations, total coliform violations, and to those systems that do not meet the requirements of the Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Chronic Public Health Risks. The next highest priority is given to projects that address a primary contaminant violation and to systems that exceed the standards for Radionuclides. These projects are given a base priority score of 600.

Potential Chronic Public Health Risks. Systems with primary contaminant levels that are within 50% of the MCL or trihalomethane levels within 80% of the MCL are given the next highest priority with 500 points. Projects that address unregulated chemical contaminants that are certified as a chronic health risk by the State Health Officer are also included in this category.

Compliance Issues (Compliance-1 and 2). Violations of the secondary contaminant standards and compliance issues such as not having the minimum number of wells required or not meeting the treatment, storage, power, or distribution requirements receive the next highest number. In addition, projects that address well setback and well construction requirements or cross-connection/backflow control requirements receive this score. Compliance-1 projects receive 400 points and Compliance-2 projects receive 300 points.

Other. All projects not meeting one of the above categories receive the minimum baseline score of 100 points.

B. Bonus Categories

Affordability. Up to 75 bonus points are available to systems in financially disadvantaged areas. The actual number of points received is inversely proportional to the median household income.

Population served. Up to 50 bonus points are available to small systems based on the population served. The number of points received is inversely proportional to the population served.

Projects are identified by systems through a Request for Inclusion (RFI) submittal process. Once an RFI form is received, the sponsor's project is placed on a comprehensive list of projects. FDEP project engineers review the form and assign points to projects based on the information provided by the project sponsor. As projects funded under the EC Capitalization Grant concern unregulated chemical contaminants that pose a chronic health risk, they are all assigned a baseline score of 500 points. The bonus points are then added based on the sponsor's income and population. Projects addressing other categories are excluded.

All project sponsors submitting an RFI are contacted and the program requirements are discussed. Sponsors that complete all readiness requirements are then eligible to compete for funding.

When two or more projects score equally under the project priority system a tie breaking procedure will be used. The project that completed the requirements for funding first will receive priority.

Unreserved funds are assigned to projects in priority score order, within the funding of the BIL EC Capitalization Grant, until the funds are exhausted. Projects for which funding is not available and projects that are incompletely funded are placed on the waiting list for consideration in future years.

A project must be ready-to-proceed prior to being placed on the fundable portion of the list. If a sponsor fails to execute an assistance agreement or the project fails to progress in a timely manner it is subject to bypassing at a subsequent project priority list hearing, up to the amount of funds available.

The fundable project priority list itemizing the output/outcomes of the policies and procedures outlined in this Intended Use Plan for the FFY 2022-2023 and FFY 2023-2024 funds is included in **Attachment 2**.

18. Project Description

A. Town of Belleair

The Town of Belleair operates an iron-removal facility producing approximately 800,000 gallons per day (gpd) of drinking water and consists of preliminary aeration to remove hydrogen sulfide, a sediment basin, and four (4) sand filters. Gaseous chlorine is introduced to oxidize iron upstream of the basin, and ammonia is introduced later in the treatment train to produce monochloramines for disinfection. The Town of Belleair has detected concentrations of PFAS (10 parts per trillion [ppt]) in raw water samples upstream of the plant, where the supply pipes converge. The town of Belleair is planning to evaluate treatment technologies such as ion-exchange, reverse osmosis, and granular activated carbon to reduce PFAS concentrations at the WTP and complete the design.

B. Riviera Beach Utility Special District

The Riviera Beach Utility Special District has identified PFAS in the raw water (average concentration of 26.5 ppt) and in the finished water (38 ppt [2016]). The Special District is planning to evaluate

decommissioning the existing lime softening process and installing either a three-step ion exchange, a two-step ion exchange and pellet softening, and a nanofiltration and reverse osmosis membrane process as part of upgrading the WTP to reduce PFAS concentrations. The Riviera Beach Utility Special District is a financially disadvantaged community.

C. City of Sanford

The City of Sanford (City) will be funding a project for planning, design, and construction for the removal of 1,4-Dioxane. 1,4-Dioxane is one of the ECs identified on EPA's CCL 4. Costs for construction have been placed on the waiting list and will become available, if funds are available, once the project is ready to proceed to construction.

The City owns and operates Public Water Supply (PWS) system No. 3590205, as regulated by FDEP in Seminole County. PWS No. 3590205 consists of two (2) Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) both located in Sanford, Florida. The proposed project will be implemented at WTP No. 1. Low levels of 1,4-dioxane were detected in the vicinity of the main WTP well field. The City will look at ultraviolet advanced oxidation process, ozone advanced oxidation process, and raw water transmission and return from the Lake Mary ultraviolet advanced oxidation process as alternatives to treat for 1,4-dioxane. The City of Sanford is a financially disadvantaged community.

D. City of Pompano Beach

The City of Pompano Beach has detected PFAS in the west well field (average concentration of 55.4 ppt), east wellfield (26.1 ppt), and the composite raw water (36.95 ppt) that supplies the water treatment plant. The City is planning to evaluate the two existing treatment processes (conventional lime softening and nanofiltration) as well as other treatment technologies that may be incorporated into the process. The City of Pompano Beach is a financially disadvantaged community.

E. City of Hollywood

The City of Hollywood has detected PFAS in the Chaminade wellfield (51.8 ppt), Southern wellfield (43.5 ppt), the source surface water (21.2 ppt), the membrane raw water (26.7 ppt), lime softening process (40.9 ppt and 52.9 ppt) and the point of entry (24.1 ppt) into the distribution system. The City is planning to evaluate the existing water treatment processes that may be upgraded to reduce PFAS concentrations. The City of Hollywood is a financially disadvantaged community.

F. City of Delray Beach

The City of Delray Beach has identified PFAS in the raw water and point of entry (POE) for the finished water (average concentration of 39.4 ppt) into the distribution system. As a result, the City is planning to evaluate a new membrane water treatment plant using nanofiltration to reduce PFAS concentrations.

G. Palm Beach County

Palm Beach County has identified PFAS associated with four WTPs (Number 2, 3, 8, and 9). WTP Number 2 and 8 are lime softening facilities with limited PFAS removal. WTPs Number 3 and 9 are membrane

facilities that have demonstrated a reduction in PFAS. The County is planning to evaluate the additional treatment at the lime softening facilities and nanofiltration at the membrane facilities to reduce PFAS concentrations.

H. City of North Lauderdale

North Lauderdale has detected PFAS in the groundwater supply at Test Well 4 (19.5 ppt) and in the point of entry into the potable water system (41.5 ppt). The Water Treatment Plant's current treatment process consists of softening, cascade aeration, filtration, disinfection, and fluoridation. The City will evaluate ion-exchange, nanofiltration, reverse osmosis, and granular activated carbon for treatment of PFAS and design for upgrades for the Water Treatment Plant. The City of North Lauderdale is a financially disadvantaged community.

I. Seminole County

Seminole County has detected PFAS (5.7 parts per trillion) at Country Club Water Treatment Plant from a sample collected at the point of entry into the distribution system. The treatment process currently consists of ozonation, granular activated carbon filtration, disinfection, and fluoridation. The County plans to evaluate treatments through pilot studies that consist of replacing the granular activated carbon with media specifically designed to target PFAS removal (6 months) and foam fractionation (60 days).

J. City of Boca Raton

The City of Boca Raton has identified PFAS in the east wellfield (average 23.71 ppt) and west wellfields (average 27.58 and 26.97 ppt). The City operated a Water Treatment Plant that utilizes softening and nanofiltration to treat the raw water from the surficial Biscayne Aquifer. These treatment processes operate in parallel and the two treated product streams are blended prior to four-log virus treatment disinfection. The City plans on evaluating the current treatment process and design for Water Treatment Plant upgrades to treat PFAS.

K. City of Boynton Beach

The City of Boynton Beach has detected PFAS in the raw water at the East Water Treatment Plant (32.1 ppt) preparing to evaluate alternatives for improvements to the treatment plant to treat PFAS. The current treatment process includes softening, multi-media gravity filtration, and Magnetic Ion Exchange. The alternatives the City will review include upgrading the existing process with granular activated carbon (GAC), upgrading the existing process with anion exchange, decommissioning the existing treatment process and replace with a membrane process, and an alternative where the capacity at the West Water Treatment Plant (treatment is nanofiltration) is increased to replace the capacity at the East Water Treatment Plant.

19. Green Project Reserve

The State agrees that the funds provided by the BIL EC Capitalization Grant may, at the discretion of the State, be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.

20. Equivalency Projects

As no state match is required, all projects listed on the project priority list are equivalency projects and subject to crosscutter review, Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA), and BABA, requirements.

Additionally, DWSRF will implement the Build America Buy America Act (BABA) as stated in 41 USC 8301 for projects funded through BIL EC Capitalization Grant. BABA will be implemented for this fiscal year and be required for projects funded through the DWSRF. EPA's SRF regulations at 40 CFR 35.3145 and 35.3575 require states and recipients of SRF funds equivalent to the amount of the capitalization grant to comply with federal cross-cutting requirements. Section 70914 of the IIJA, which states when a Buy America preference applies, explains that "none of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States." Therefore, BABA only applies to projects funded in an amount equivalent to the federal capitalization grant.

All appropriate DWSRF agreements and all appropriate procurement contracts for any construction project carried out in whole or in part with such assistance made available by a drinking water treatment revolving loan fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12), will include a term and condition requiring compliance with the requirements of section 1450(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C.300j-9(e)). The State will also require that loan recipients, procurement contractors and sub-grantees include such a term and condition in subcontracts and other lower tiered transactions.

21. Bypass Procedure

A project must be ready-to-proceed prior to being placed on the fundable portion of the list. If a sponsor fails to execute an assistance agreement or the project fails to progress in a timely manner it is subject to bypassing at a subsequent project priority list hearing, up to the amount of funds available.

22. Emergency Funding

Emergency Projects are considered a public health hazard and receive higher priority rankings and rank higher on the project priority list.

23. Amending the Project Priority List

DWSRF will continuously amend the project priority list through the course of the year. DWSRF anticipates amending the project priority list on no less than a quarterly basis. Amending the project priority list will be conducted through public noticing and public meetings. As more RFIs are submitted, readjustment of funding may be conducted. Should projects not move forward expeditiously DWSRF will utilize the bypass procedure to elevate projects from the waiting list to the fundable list, up to the amount of funds available, to ensure that the BIL EC Capitalization Grant is utilized expeditiously.

24. Disadvantaged Communities

At least 25% (\$7,435,250 and \$6,893,000) of the DWSRF BIL EC Capitalization Grant will be subsidization to the state-defined disadvantaged communities.

The State definition of a small community is a municipality or unincorporated community or other identifiable entity with a total service area population of less than 10,000. A financially disadvantaged community is defined as a municipality, county or agency (such as a county-wide department) thereof, franchised area, or other entity with a defined public water system service jurisdiction having a median household income of less than the statewide average.

Should subsidization remain available, communities serving a population of 25,000 or less will receive subsidization.

DWSRF will prioritize the small disadvantaged communities to utilize the BIL EC Capitalization Grant by utilizing the additional bonus points in the priority ranking system. The bonus points are calculated as follows:

Median Household Income (MHI) Score:

$$\text{MHI Score} = 100 \times \left(1.00 - \frac{\text{MHI of the Service Area}}{\text{Statewide MHI}} \right)$$

Population Score:

$$\text{Population Score} = 50 - \left(\frac{\text{Population of the Service Area}}{200} \right)$$

Affordability Score:

$$\text{Affordability Score} = \text{MHI Score} + \text{Population Score}$$

The MHI Score shall not be greater than 75 points or less than zero points and be rounded to the nearest whole number. The Population Score shall not be less than zero and rounded to the nearest whole number.

25. Annual Report

An annual report will be submitted by September 30, 2024 that will quantify and the results of the Capitalization Grants awarded for FFY2022-2023. An annual report will be submitted by September 30, 2024 that will quantify and the results of the Capitalization Grants awarded for FFY2023-2024.

ATTACHMENT 1
AUTOMATED CLEARINGHOUSE SCHEDULE

ATTACHMENT 1

ATTACHMENT 1: ACH PAYMENT SHCEUDLE AND CASH DRAWS					
FFY 2022 BIL EC GRANT, AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE (ACH), PAYMENT SCHEDULE, AND CASH DRAWS					
	FFY 2024 QTR 1 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 2 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 3 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 3 / SFY2023- 2024	TOTAL*
ACH PAYMENT SCHEDULE – BIL EC CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$29,741,000
CASH DRAW SCHEDULE FOR PROJECTS – BIL EC CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$7,435,250	\$29,741,000

*No state match is required for BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

ATTACHMENT 1: ACH PAYMENT SHCEUDLE AND CASH DRAWS					
FFY 2023 BIL EC GRANT, AUTOMATED CLEARING HOUSE (ACH), PAYMENT SCHEDULE, AND CASH DRAWS					
	FFY 2024 QTR 1 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 2 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 3 / SFY2023- 2024	FFY 2024 QTR 3 / SFY2023- 2024	TOTAL*
ACH PAYMENT SCHEDULE – BIL EC CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$27,572,000
CASH DRAW SCHEDULE FOR PROJECTS – BIL EC CAPITALIZATION GRANT	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$6,893,000	\$27,572,000

*No state match is required for BIL EC Capitalization Grant.

ATTACHMENT 2
PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PRIORITY LIST FOR STATE FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023
FUNDABLE PORTION TIER 2 & 3 (RESULTS/DELIVERABLES)**

AMENDED
FOR: 8/9/2023

ATTACHMENT 2: EMERGING CONTAMINANTS PROJECT PRIORITY LIST AND COMPREHENSIVE LIST												
TIER	PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT/ PROJECT NUMBER	PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ADOPTION DATE	FEDERAL APPROPRIATION	REQUESTED LOAN AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMOUNT	AMOUNT TO BE REPAYED	WAITING LIST
2	529	Town of Belleair/ DW-5202F	6520135	DW/Planning/ Design	Planning and Design for removal of identified PFAS concentrations at the WTP. The concentrations of PFAS were identified in the raw water samples collected upstream of the WTP where supply pipes converge.	8/9/2023	FFY22-23 BIL EC	\$ 3,097,590	\$ 3,097,590	\$ 3,097,590	\$ -	\$ -
2	514	Riviera Beach Utility Special District ² / DW-5020E	4501229 4500278	DW/Planning	Planning for the abatement of PFAS in finished water.	8/9/2023	FFY22-23 BIL EC	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -
2	510	City of Sanford ² / DW-59016	3590205	DW/Planning/ Design	Planning, Design, and Construction for the abatement of 1,4-Dioxane in water supply.	2/22/2023	FFY22-23 BIL EC	\$ 78,331,000	\$ 6,255,000	\$ 6,255,000	\$ -	\$ 72,076,000
2	509	City of Pompano Beach ² / DW-0624A	4061129	DW/Planning/ Design	Planning and design for replacement or upgrade of WTP to meet the current proposed EPA Health Advisory Level for PFAS.	8/9/2023	FFY22-23 BIL EC	\$ 9,595,000	\$ 9,595,000	\$ 9,595,000	\$ -	\$ -
2	508	City of Hollywood ² / DW-0604F	4060642	DW/Planning/ Design	Planning and Design for removal of identified PFAS concentrations at the WTP. The concentrations of PFAS were identified in the wellfields, surface source water, within the WTP, and the point of entry to the distribution system.	8/9/2023	FFY22-23 BIL EC	\$ 4,107,000	\$ 4,107,000	\$ 4,107,000	\$ -	\$ -
2	500	City of Delray Beach/ DW-5020D	4500351	DW/Planning	Planning for the abatement of PFAS in finished water.	8/9/2023	FFY22-23 BIL EC	\$ 251,963	\$ 251,963	\$ 251,963	\$ -	\$ -
2	500	Palm Beach County/ DW-5020C	4504393	DW/Planning/ Design	Planning and Design for the upgrades to WTP 2, 3, 8, and 9 to remove PFAS.	8/9/2023	FFY22-23 BIL EC	\$ 9,968,768	\$ 6,334,447	\$ 6,334,447	\$ -	\$ 3,634,321
TOTAL AWARDED SEGMENTS:									\$ 29,741,000	\$ 29,741,000	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL UNAWARDED SEGMENTS:										\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,710,321
TOTALS:									\$ 29,741,000	\$ 29,741,000	\$ -	\$ 75,710,321

1. Qualifies as a financially disadvantaged small community.

2. Qualifies as a financially disadvantaged community.

Required Minimum Subsidization (25%) to Disadvantaged Communities: \$ 7,435,250

Subsidization Listed: \$ 20,057,000

% of Subsidization to Disadvantaged Communities: 67%

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PRIORITY LIST FOR STATE FISCAL YEARS 2022-2023
WAITING PORTION (RESULTS/DELIVERABLES)**

AMENDED
FOR: 8/9/2023

ATTACHMENT 2: EMERGING CONTAMINANTS WAITING LIST				
PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT/ PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WAITING LIST
510	City of Sanford ² / DW-59016	DW/ Construction	Planning, Design, and Construction for the abatement of 1,4-Dioxane in water supply.	\$ 72,076,000
500	Palm Beach County/ DW-5020C	DW/Planning/D esign	Planning and Design for the upgrades to WTP 2, 3, 8, and 9 to remove PFAS.	\$ 3,634,321
UNCOMMITTED WAITING PORTION TOTAL:				\$ 75,710,321

1. Qualifies as a financially disadvantaged small community.
2. Qualifies as a financially disadvantaged community.

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PRIORITY LIST FOR STATE FISCAL YEARS 2023-2024
FUNDABLE PORTION TIERS 1, 2, & 3 (RESULTS/DELIVERABLES)**

AMENDED
FOR: 11/8/2023

ATTACHMENT 2: EMERGING CONTAMINANTS PROJECT PRIORITY LIST AND COMPREHENSIVE LIST												
TIER	PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT/ PROJECT NUMBER	PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ADOPTION DATE	FEDERAL APPROPRIATION	REQUESTED LOAN AMOUNT	AUTHORIZED LOAN AMOUNT	PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS AMOUNT	AMOUNT TO BE REPAYED	WAITING LIST
1	500	Palm Beach County/ DW-5020C	4504393	DW/Planning /Design (Increase)	Planning and Design for the upgrades to WTP 2, 3, 8, and 9 to remove PFAS.	8/9/2023	FFY23-24 BIL EC	\$ 3,634,321	\$ 3,634,321	\$ 3,634,321	\$ -	\$ -
2	512	City of North Lauderdale ² /D W-06150	4060976	DW/Planning /Design	Evaluation ion-exchange, nanofiltration, reverse osmosis, and granular activated carbon for treatment of PFAS and design for upgrades for the Water Treatment Plant.	11/8/2023	FFY23-24 BIL EC	\$ 7,737,500	\$ 7,737,500	\$ 7,737,500	\$ -	\$ -
2	500	Seminole County/ DW-59023	3590473	DW/Planning /Design	Evaluate treatments through pilot studies with media specifically designed to target PFAS removal and foam fractionation.	11/8/2023	FFY23-24 BIL EC	\$ 533,000	\$ 533,000	\$ 533,000	\$ -	\$ -
2	500	City of Boca Raton/ DW-5020F	4500130	DW/Planning /Design	Evaluation of the current water treatment process and design for Water Treatment Plant upgrades to treat PFAS in the raw water.	11/8/2023	FFY23-24 BIL EC	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 10,500,000	\$ -	\$ -
2	500	City of Boynton Beach/ DW-50130	4500145	DW/Planning /Design	Evaluation for upgrading the existing treatment process with granular activated carbon (GAC), upgrading the existing process with anion exchange, decommissioning the existing treatment process and replace with a membrane process, and an alternative where the capacity at the West Water Treatment Plant (treatment is nanofiltration) is increased to replace the capacity at the East Water Treatment Plant.	11/8/2023	FFY23-24 BIL EC	\$ 5,400,000	\$ 5,167,179	\$ 5,167,179	\$ -	\$ 232,821
TOTAL AWARDED SEGMENTS:									\$ 27,572,000	\$ 27,572,000	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL UNAWARDED SEGMENTS:										\$ -	\$ -	\$ 232,821
TOTALS:									\$ 27,572,000	\$ 27,572,000	\$ -	\$ 232,821

1. Qualifies as a financially disadvantaged small community.
2. Qualifies as a financially disadvantaged community.

Required Minimum Subsidization (25%) to Disadvantaged Communities: \$ 6,893,000
Subsidization Listed: \$ 7,737,500
% of Subsidization to Disadvantaged Communities: 28%

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PRIORITY LIST FOR STATE FISCAL YEARS 2023-2024
WAITING PORTION (RESULTS/DELIVERABLES)**

AMENDED
FOR: 11/8/2023

ATTACHMENT 2: EMERGING CONTAMINANTS WAITING LIST				
PRIORITY SCORE	APPLICANT/ PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WAITING LIST
510	City of Sanford ² / DW-59016	DW/ Construction	Planning, Design, and Construction for the abatement of 1,4-Dioxane in water supply.	\$ 72,076,000
500	City of Boynton Beach/ DW-50130	DW/Planning/ Design	Evaluation for upgrading the existing treatment process with granular activated carbon (GAC), upgrading the existing process with anion exchange, decommissioning the existing treatment process and replace with a membrane process, and an alternative where the capacity at the West Water Treatment Plant (treatment is nanofiltration) is increased to replace the capacity at the East Water Treatment Plant.	\$ 232,821
UNCOMMITTED WAITING PORTION TOTAL:				\$ 72,308,821

1. Qualifies as a financially disadvantaged small community.
2. Qualifies as a financially disadvantaged community.

Appendix A – Notice of
February 22, 2023 Public Meeting
August 9, 2023 Public Meeting
November 8, 2023 Public Meeting

Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The State Revolving Fund Program announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: February 22, 2023, 2:00 p.m.

PLACE: Virtual meeting, email Shanin.SpeasFrost@FloridaDEP.gov for an invitation

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: A public virtual meeting will commence at 2:00 p.m. until not later than 3:00 p.m., to discuss the issues and recommendations for management of the FY 2023 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund priority list of projects to be funded with loans under Chapter 62-552, Florida Administrative Code, respectively. To request an invitation to the virtual meeting, please send an email to: Shanin.SpeasFrost@FloridaDEP.gov.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Shanin Speas-Frost, State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, (850) 245-2991, Shanin.SpeasFrost@FloridaDEP.gov.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Shanin Speas-Frost. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: : Shanin Speas-Frost, (850) 245-2991, Shanin.SpeasFrost@FloridaDEP.gov, State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Division of Water Restoration Assistance

The Department of Environmental Protection, State Revolving Fund Program announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: August 9, 2023, 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Conference Room 137, Douglas Building, 3800 Commonwealth Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida and Virtual meeting, email Andrew.Briscoe@FloridaDEP.gov for an invitation.

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: A workshop will commence at 2:00 p.m. until no later than 4:00pm to present the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 Intended Use Plans as well as FY 2024 Bipartisan Infrastructure Law intended use plans for both programs. This is to be immediately followed by a public meeting to discuss the issues and recommendations for management of the FY 2024 CWSRF and DWSRF priority lists of projects to be funded with loans under Chapter 62-503 and Chapter 62-552, Florida Administrative Code, respectively.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Andrew Briscoe, State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, (850)245-2928, Andrew.Briscoe@FloridaDEP.gov.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Andrew Briscoe, Andrew.Briscoe@FloridaDEP.gov. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he/she will need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceeding is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence from which the appeal is to be issued.

For more information, you may contact: Andrew Briscoe, (850)245-2928, Andrew.Briscoe@FloridaDEP.gov, State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

Notice of Meeting/Workshop Hearing

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Department of Environmental Protection, State Revolving Fund Program announces a public meeting to which all persons are invited.

DATE AND TIME: November 8, 2023, 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

PLACE: Virtual meeting, email Ethan.A.Morrow@Floridadep.gov for an invitation

GENERAL SUBJECT MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED: A public virtual meeting will commence at 2:00 p.m. until not later than 4:00 p.m., to discuss the issues and recommendations for management of the FY 2024 Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund priority lists of projects to be funded with loans under Chapter 62-503 and Chapter 62-552, Florida Administrative Code, respectively. To request an invitation to the virtual meeting, please send an email to: Ethan.A.Morrow@Floridadep.gov.

A copy of the agenda may be obtained by contacting: Ethan Morrow, State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000, (850)245-2147, Ethan.A.Morrow@Floridadep.gov.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this workshop/meeting is asked to advise the agency at least 5 days before the workshop/meeting by contacting: Ethan Morrow. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the agency using the Florida Relay Service, 1(800)955-8771 (TDD) or 1(800)955-8770 (Voice).

For more information, you may contact: Ethan Morrow, (850)245-2147, Ethan.A.Morrow@Floridadep.gov State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 3505, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000.

Appendix B – Complete Priority System

62-552.300 General Program Information.

...

(e) Priority System. Timely submitted projects shall be given priority according to the extent each project is intended to remove, mitigate, or prevent adverse effects on public health and drinking water quality. The final priority score for each project shall be determined as described in subparagraphs 1. through 3., below.

1. Base Priority Score. Each project shall receive a base priority score (BPS) dependent on the weighted average of its components. The BPS shall be determined using the following formula where CPS means the component priority score and CCC means component construction cost or:

$$\text{BPS} = [\text{CPS}_1 \times \text{CCC}_1 + \dots + \text{CPS}_n \times \text{CCC}_n] / \text{Total Construction Cost}$$

a. Project components shall be assigned a component priority score (CPS) according to the categories in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Project Component	CPS
<p>Acute Public Health Risk</p> <p>1a. E-Coli or Fecal Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Exceedance (subsection 62-550.310(5), F.A.C.)</p> <p>1b. Nitrate, Nitrite, or Total Nitrogen MCL Exceedance (subsection 62-550.310(1), F.A.C., Table 1)</p> <p>1c. Lead or Copper Action Level Exceedance (Rule 62-550.800, F.A.C)</p> <p>1d. Surface Water Filtration and Disinfection Noncompliance (subsection 62-550.817(2), F.A.C.)</p>	800 points
<p>Potential Acute Public Health Risk</p> <p>2a. Nitrate, Nitrite, or Total Nitrogen Exceed 50% of MCL (subsection 62-550.310(1), F.A.C., Table 1)</p> <p>2b. Microbiological MCL Exceedance (subsection 62-550.310(5), F.A.C)</p> <p>2c. Surface Water Enhanced Filtration and Disinfection Noncompliance (subsection 62-550.817(3), F.A.C.)</p> <p>2d. State Health Officer Certification of Acute Health Risk for Unregulated Microbiological Contaminants</p> <p>2e. Violation of Disinfection Requirements (subsection 62-555.320(12), F.A.C.)</p>	700 points
<p>Chronic Public Health Risk</p> <p>3a. Inorganic or Organic Contaminant MCL Exceedance (subsections 62-550.310(1), (4), F.A.C., Tables 1, 4, 5)</p> <p>3b. Disinfection Byproducts MCL Exceedance (subsection 62-550.310(3), F.A.C., Table 3)</p> <p>3c. Radionuclide MCL Exceedance (subsection 62-550.310(6), F.A.C.)</p>	600 points
<p>Potential Chronic Public Health Risk</p> <p>4a. Inorganic or Organic Contaminant Exceed 50% of MCL (subsections 62-550.310(1), (4), F.A.C., Tables 1, 4, 5)</p> <p>4b. Disinfection Byproducts Exceed 80% of MCL (subsection 62-550.310(3), F.A.C., Table 3)</p> <p>4c. State Health Officer Certification of Chronic Health Risk for Unregulated Chemical Contaminants</p>	500 points
<p>Compliance-1</p> <p>5a. Infrastructure upgrades to facilities that are undersized, exceed useful life, or have continual equipment failures</p> <p>5b. Insufficient water supply source, treatment capacity, or storage</p> <p>5c. Water distribution system pressure less than 20 psi</p> <p>5d. Eliminate dead ends and provide adequate looping in a distribution system</p> <p>5e. Replace distribution mains to correct continual leaks, pipe breaks, and water outages</p> <p>5f. New public water system or extension of existing system to replace contaminated or low yield residential wells</p> <p>5g. Lack of significant safety measures (e.g. chemical containment)</p> <p>5h. Secondary Contaminant MCL Exceedance (Rule 62-550.320, F.A.C.)</p>	400 points

5i. Drinking water supply project as defined in paragraph 403.8532(9)(a), F.S.	
Compliance-2 6a. Treatment, Storage, Power, and Distribution Requirements (Rule 62-555.320, F.A.C.) 6b. Minimum Required Number of Wells (subsection 62-555.315(2), F.A.C.) 6c. Well Set-back and Construction Requirements (Rules 62-555.312 and 62-555.315, F.A.C.) 6d. Cross-Connection Control Requirements (Rule 62-555.360, F.A.C.) 6e. Physical Security Project Documented in a Vulnerability Analysis 6f. Consolidation or regionalization of public water systems 6g. Water/Energy Conservation Project	300 points
7. Other projects, including land or public water system acquisition	100 points

b. Project component scores that are based on contaminant levels shall be justified by sample analytical data. The date samples were collected must be no older than 24-months from the date of submittal of a Request for Inclusion. The sample results shall show an ongoing and current problem with a drinking water quality standard. The project sponsor shall provide documentation demonstrating contaminant levels (e.g. disinfection byproducts) cannot be reduced by adjusting system operations, if applicable. Samples shall be analyzed by a state certified laboratory as defined in Rule 62-550.550, F.A.C.

c. A project component score of 400 points that is based on compliance-1 categories of Table 1 shall be supported by documentation demonstrating the need for the project; otherwise, a component score of 300 points will be assigned.

d. A project sponsor with a qualifying water conservation project is eligible to receive an additional 100 points added to their priority score if the sponsor provides a water conservation plan in accordance with EPA's Water Conservation Plan Guidelines, document number EPA-832-D-98-001, August 6, 1998, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference. The sponsor must demonstrate that the proposed project meets the objective of the water conservation plan. This document is available from the Department's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000 or <http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-08363>.

e. If 50% or more of residential wells of a given project meet the contamination levels indicated in Table 1 and connect to a new or existing public water system, then the project would be awarded component priority points according to the appropriate public health risk. Surface water flooding of wells of residents with septic drainfields and wells under the direct influence of surface water are considered an unregulated microbiological potential acute public health risk, and require substantiated documentation of occurrence in lieu of sampling data.

2. Affordability Score. The extent of affordability existing in a small community to be served by the project shall be reflected in the priority score. Points shall be awarded based upon two affordability criteria: namely, median household income (MHI) and service area population. These points are to be added to the base priority score. Affordability Score = (MHI Score + Population Score).

a. MHI Score. MHI score shall be derived based on the extent a community's MHI falls below the statewide average. MHI data shall represent all areas to be served by the project sponsor's public water system.

(I) MHI score shall not exceed a maximum of 75 points, shall not be less than zero points, and shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

(II) MHI score is calculated as follows:

MHI Score = 100 x (1.00 - MHI fraction), MHI fraction is equal to the MHI of the service area divided by the statewide MHI.

b. Population Score. Projects for small systems are generally less affordable than those for larger systems due to a limited rate base from which to recover costs. Special consideration is given to such projects based on service area population. Population data shall represent all areas to be served by the project sponsor's public water system.

(I) Population score shall not be less than zero points and shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

(II) The population score is calculated as follows:

Population score = 50 - (P/200). P is the population of the service area.

3. Tie-breaking procedure. The sponsor with the larger population will have the higher priority.