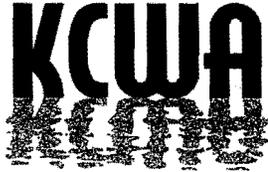


EXHIBIT E

Board Meeting

May 20, 2010



Kent County Water Authority

August 4, 2010

Ms. Sue Kiernan, Deputy Chief
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Resources
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

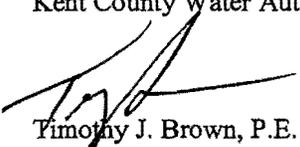
Sent Via Email: Sue.kiernan@dem.ri.gov

Re: Evaluation of Opportunities for Wastewater Reuse in Rhode Island

Dear Ms. Kiernan:

Kent County Water Authority wholeheartedly supports any efforts towards the reuse of wastewater effluent to recharge aquifers and rivers within the state. Since 2007 we have been advocating this in our Annual Water Supply System Management Plan Report to the Water Resources Board. In the report we recommend the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) champion such an effort as the controlling laws and legislation in the State of Rhode Island empower the RIDEM to do so. There have been many articles in the American Water Works Association Journals, Wall Street Journal and other technical magazines expressing the great success these types of efforts have had in other parts of the country. You are already aware of some of the so called stressed basins as they have been identified in the project summary. Kent County Water Authority recommends review of the Hunt River Basin for the potential for stream flow augmentation of both the Hunt River and its tributary Fry Brook by the use of effluent from the East Greenwich wastewater treatment plant. Both rivers are gauged by USGS and flow can be controlled with the use of these gauges to provide a measured recharge flow. Effluent water could be piped to multiple locations for introduction to the river, pacing off of the stream flow gauges that are present. Large infiltration structures could be installed underground in state property and the effluent pumped to these areas for recharge of the aquifers effectively increasing stream flow. Not only will this provide aquifer recharge during the summer months but also stabilize river flows throughout the year to enhance aquatic activity within the basin. We believe the method of treatment from East Greenwich which includes denitrification would produce an effluent that would do just that. This would be a great opportunity as a demonstration project and we highly recommend and urge DEM to consider this as a key stepping stone for the work contemplated on this project. We would be happy to discuss this further with you or members of your staff.

Very truly yours,
Kent County Water Authority



Timothy J. Brown, P.E.
General Manager Chief Engineer

Enclosures

PO Box 192
West Warwick, RI 02893-0192
401-821-9300
www.kentcountywater.org

11 E

Timothy Brown

From: lisa salisbury [LSalisbury@kentcountywater.org]
Sent: Friday, June 25, 2010 10:57 AM
To: tbrown@kentcountywater.org
Subject: FW: Evaluation of Opportunities for Wastewater Reuse in Rhode Island
Attachments: Sue Kiernan project 2.doc

From: Christine Longo [mailto:christine.longo@DEM.RI.GOV]

Sent: Friday, June 25, 2010 9:44 AM

To: BIWater@new-shoreham.com; charper_bcwa@msn.com; abrodd@cumberlandri.org; kbooth@cityofeastprov.com; info@eastsmithfieldwater.com; dpowers@verizon.net; pbisson@harrisvilleri.org; sgoslee@jamestownri.net; lcaruso@johnston-ri.us; customerservice@kentcountywater.org; info@kingstonwaterdistrict.com; jfaile@lincolnwatercommission.com; esylvia@muni.ri.net; jforgue@cityofnewport.com; slicardi@northkingstown.org; malvarez@nsmithfieldri.org; ntwater@msn.com; tgarille@pud-ri.org; decelles@pwsb.org; info@portsmouthwater.org; wsplash@prov.water.com; vharritos@qdcri.com; dpw1@smithfieldri.com; jschock@southkingstownri.com; board@stonebridgedfd.com; dlamb@uri.edu; stanley.knox@unitedwater.com; water-div.@warwickri.com; pcorina@westerly.org; clariviere@woonsocketri.org

Cc: Sue Kiernan

Subject: Evaluation of Opportunities for Wastewater Reuse in Rhode Island

To Municipal Planning, Wastewater and Water Supply Officials,

I am writing to inform you of and invite your input on a project the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) has initiated aimed at identifying opportunities for the re-use of treated wastewater in Rhode Island. With hopes of assisting communities and businesses, RIDEM has retained engineering consultants to conduct a statewide evaluation of opportunities for potential wastewater re-use.

While the project is expected to take place over the next twelve to fifteen months, we at the RIDEM are seeking your early input with respect to any interest you may have in possible local opportunities for wastewater re-use. RIDEM is aware that in some communities there is a continuing focus on recovery from the March flooding in our State, but we are offering you the opportunity and encouraging you to provide input on this topic if it is of interest in your community.

RIDEM policy currently allows for treated wastewater to be re-used for the following: (1) Irrigation of grassed areas; e.g. parks; (2) Irrigation of non-food agricultural products; and (3) Industrial uses. In addition, it may be beneficial to pursue wastewater re-use to achieve aquifer recharge.

A project summary description is attached. The project is a result of funding awarded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 to RIDEM to support an infrastructure planning project that is aimed at identifying and evaluating opportunities to re-use treated wastewater. The planning work undertaken in this project will support Rhode Island's overall effort to manage Rhode Island's water resources and watersheds in a sustainable manner that ensures acceptable water quality and adequate water quantities are maintained. While not widespread in New England, the practice of re-using wastewater is a topic of growing interest both nationally and regionally.

After reviewing the attached project description, if you have feedback on the project or ideas on possible opportunities to re-use wastewater, please provide them to DEM by contacting me or the other individuals listed in the project description.

Sue Kiernan, Deputy Chief
DEM Office of Water Resources
401-222-4700 ext. 7600
Sue.kiernan@dem.ri.gov



Evaluation of Opportunities for Wastewater Reuse in Rhode Island

Project Summary

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) has recently initiated an infrastructure planning project to identify and evaluate opportunities to reuse treated wastewater. With funding from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) awarded via the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, RIDEM has recently retained Horsley Witten Group, Inc. and Hazen Sawyer, P.C. as its engineering consultants for the project. Background on the project and a summary of the work to be undertaken is provided below.

Project Background:

While Rhode Island has historically enjoyed abundant freshwater supplies that provide for various water uses, over the past decade, competing water demands in certain areas of Rhode Island, along with emerging information on hydrologic stresses in selected watersheds, have highlighted the need for new and innovative approaches to water management to maintain an ample and reliable supply of water for public health, economic development, and ecological needs.

The Department of Environmental Management (DEM), along with other state agencies including the Water Resources Board, has identified a number of actual and potential hydrologically stressed basins where water management is a priority. These areas include the watersheds of the Hunt River, Chipuxet River, Annaquatucket River, and Abbott Run Brook and within the watersheds of the south branch of the Pawtuxet River, and the water supply systems for Jamestown, Westerly, and Woonsocket. In these watersheds, the quantity of water withdrawn for commercial, industrial and residential uses from the rivers or associated groundwater aquifers has been either documented to cause significant reductions in stream flows and/or adverse impacts on wetlands or has the potential to do so. This in turn is associated with adverse environmental impacts, including habitat alteration and loss of riverine fish communities, which directly impact ecologic health, recreational opportunities and other quality of life uses. Seasonal restrictions on the use of water may also result. The DEM-Office of Water Resources (OWR) is interested in exploring opportunities for re-use of wastewater as one means among several for restoring and maintaining a more natural hydrologic regime within watersheds, particularly those considered stressed due to existing or planned water withdrawals.

About 70% of Rhode Island's population is directly serviced by public sewer systems, with the remainder using some form of on-site wastewater treatment system. The majority of the wastewater collected and treated through sewer systems is discharged directly into coastal waters, typically constituting an out-of-basin transfer of water from its original basin of origin. DEM has adopted a policy governing wastewater re-use that describes its appropriate applications (available on the DEM website at <http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/water/permits/wtf/pdfs/reusegyd.pdf>). The policy provides guidance for the reuse of treated wastewater effluent for specific common uses. In this project, wastewater reuse opportunities under consideration will include diversions of treated effluent from wastewater treatment facilities (WWTFs). The primary opportunities for reuse include irrigation of grassed areas, e.g. golf courses, parks, etc., irrigation of non-food agricultural products and industrial uses including non-contact cooling water or process water. In addition, infiltration or injection of treated wastewater for aquifer storage and recovery will be considered as a potential reuse in this project.

To date within RI, a limited number of projects or facilities have integrated wastewater reuse into their operations. Examples include the irrigation of the Jamestown Municipal Golf Course by treated wastewater effluent from the Jamestown wastewater treatment facilities (first allowed in

1995) and the use of Cranston wastewater treatment effluent for cooling water use at a natural-gas energy production facility located at the Central Landfill in Johnston. A smaller scale irrigation system using highly treated wastewater effluent from an onsite wastewater treatment system occurs at the Carnegie Abbey development in Portsmouth. In 2007, the RI Quonset Development Corporation completed a study entitled "Evaluation of the Potential Re-use of Wastewater Effluent for Irrigation Purposes" (November 1, 2007). DEM is interested in encouraging greater application of wastewater re-use.

Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to undertake a statewide screening level analysis to identify potential opportunities to re-use wastewater in Rhode Island. This project will also include further feasibility analyses and the completion of conceptual engineering design work for a selected number of locations deemed potentially viable given both technical, environmental benefit and cost effectiveness considerations. The project will proceed in phases with the conceptual design work contingent on identifying viable opportunities through the completion of tasks in the early phases of the project. Additionally, the project is intended to support sound water management within watersheds by reducing the use of potable water for non-potable water purposes for commercial, industrial and agricultural uses. The project is intended to spur subsequent capital projects to install modifications or new infrastructure to implement wastewater re-use.

The objectives of the project are as follows:

- To complete a statewide screening level analysis, using available geographic information system (GIS) data and other sources of information, to identify locations that may offer an opportunity for wastewater re-use;
- Through the application of screening criteria and input from local officials and WWTF facility operators, to complete a preliminary evaluation of the potential wastewater re-use opportunities in order to identify those locations that most likely offer an economically viable project that can also be associated with environmental results and re-use benefits (aquifer augmentation, non-contact cooling, etc.);
- To complete a more detailed, site specific evaluation of the engineering feasibility and cost effectiveness of selected wastewater re-use opportunities;
- To complete conceptual designs (minimum 10% design plans) for one or more sites.

The RIDEM Office of Water Resources, via the RI Department of Administration, has recently retained engineering consultants to execute a project aimed at identifying opportunities for the beneficial re-use of treated wastewater in Rhode Island. RIDEM has contracted with the Horsley Witten Group, Inc. and Hazen Sawyer, P.C. to provide engineering consulting services for the project.

The first major project task will involve the use of geographical information system (GIS) to generate a list of locations or groups of locations that may have the potential for re-using wastewater. The analysis will look at opportunities within zones that are 1, 5 and 10 miles from existing wastewater treatment facilities. The intent is to match the availability of treated wastewater with potential users. As noted above, the initial work will be followed by more detailed work to assess the feasibility of selected opportunities, potentially ending in conceptual designs. The project results will be summarized in a report. For more information, you may contact the following DEM Office of Water Resources personnel:

Sue Kiernan, Deputy Chief, sue.kiernan@dem.ri.gov	401-222-4700 ext.7600
Bill Patenaude, Principal Engineer, bill.patenaude@dem.ri.gov	401-222-4700 ext. 7264
Alisa Richardson, Principal Engineer alisa.richardson@dem.ri.gov	401-222-4700 ext. 7232

June 2010

KENT COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

WATER SUPPLY
SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT

2007



Present & Future Service Population Estimates

In the past, KCWA has estimated the service population in each community we serve by multiplying the number of services by the average number of people per household. In several communities this method led to underestimating the service population. This is primarily related to the fact that in many instances one service connection supplies water to multiple households. In order to better estimate the service population, KCWA has recently modified the methodology for estimating service population.

The new method makes use of census tract data (and in some instances block group and/or block data) from the U.S. Census. The census tract data provides an estimate of the total population within a specific geographic area. KCWA uses this data in conjunction with a map of our distribution system to estimate the extent a given census tract is serviced by Kent County Water Authority. Our method is now being finalized in a report for publication.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

KCWA Initiatives

The purpose of the WSSMP is to outline contemplated goals relative to water supply management planning for the KCWA water supply system, and to serve as general considerations for future decision-making processes. The WSSMP was approved in mid May 2008. Advancing with the implementation of the plan is still in its infancy due to the short period of time between the approval of the plan and annual reporting deadline.

Statewide Initiatives

KCWA has requested state support in the implementation of initiatives aimed at promoting equitable implementation of various components of water supply system management for all residents of the state.

- **Outdoor water use** contributes to double the average daily demand in many water systems throughout the state. Expansive lawns and the advent of economical automatic underground irrigation systems have been the most significant contributing factors to the rise in outdoor water use. Legislative or state agency regulations are necessary to provide an equitable solution to control this increasing demand aspect. It is envisioned that this type of initiative would realize significant demand reduction in outside water use across the state.
- **Recycled water.** Currently inter-basin transfer from sewer plants conveyed across hydrological divides to rivers and bays is starving the recharge capabilities of the aquifers of the state. Today's technological advances in ultra filtration and ultraviolet disinfection have provided the impetus for many states to embrace returning sewer plant effluents back to recharge the aquifers instead of dumping to rivers and bays. A prime example would be the Hunt River Aquifer. Water is currently pumped from this aquifer to supply East Greenwich, Warwick, North Kingstown and EDC, some who have sewer systems. The effluent, representing

75-80% of the household use, is treated and released into the bay. An initiative such as wastewater reclamation could conceivably restore the groundwater reserves, provide additional supply and quell the perceived stress on this aquifer. In Rhode Island commercial, industrial and wastewater facilities must report water returned to the environment as part of the Rhode Island Discharge Elimination System (RIDES) requirements. This wastewater is export or loss from an aquifer that could be returned to the source. KCWA recommended that the state pursue this type of reclaimed water initiative in the updated WSSMP.

- **Inventory of private wells:** The effects of private well withdrawals for both domestic and irrigation concerns have not been accounted for in the factors concerning the withdrawal and use of the waters of the state. The emphasis on conservation seems to be predicated on available use factors from public water suppliers. Most environmental groups focus on what public water suppliers should be doing to compel conservation void of regard for the impact that private well use has on the availability of supply and the impact on the environment. KCWA recommends that the state inventory and account for these uses in pursuit of statewide conservation regulations that will equitably control all water takers throughout the state.

Water Conservation

Water conservation initiatives are defined as the "methods, procedures and devices designed to promote efficient use of water and to eliminate waste of water." The KCWA has preempted the onslaught of seasonal outdoor water use demands through press releases, bill messages, brochures and web page information to encourage efficient outdoor watering techniques, provide tips on how to check for leaks, encourages the installation of low-flow retrofit devices and implementation of an in-house Water Conservation Action Plan. Similar information has also been disseminated to the entire customer base as part of the informational content of the federally mandated annual water quality Consumer Confidence Report.

Enforcement of conservation initiatives is very difficult due to the multitude of different opinions from various cities, towns and consumer groups. KCWA has included a noncompliance outdoor water use fine structure and a seasonal rate structure for consideration by the Public Utilities Commission in its 2008 rate case filing. The public impact of these interventions will be closely reviewed by the commission as part of the public hearing process over the many months this process will take.

Conservation initiatives vary greatly between the hundreds of water purveyors statewide. In most cases rates have been directly associated to historic sales. Many water suppliers may be reluctant to curtail seasonal sales because the reduction in water use results in a reduction in funds available to support planned budgetary requirements. As communicated in previous correspondence and indicated in the recently approved WSSMP, statewide consistency is a paramount factor to effective conservation implementation and rate stabilization for the suppliers. We believe that at the very least all users of Scituate Reservoir and defined multi use aquifers should have the same water conservation regulations.

KENT COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

WATER SUPPLY
SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT

2008



August 12, 2009

data) from the U.S. Census. The census tract data provides an estimate of the total population density within a specific geographic area. The use of this data overlaid on a map of our distribution system provides a service boundary in each census tract to estimate the extent a given census tract is serviced by Kent County Water Authority. This method realizes a more accurate measure of customers served and per-capita use data. This is primarily related to the fact that in many instances one service connection supplies water to multiple households such as in master metered condominiums, apartment complexes and various other residential complexes. The previous method of multiplying the number of services by the overall census average for each community lead to wholly underestimating the service population and exaggerated per-capita consumption figures.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

KCWA Initiatives

The purpose of the WSSMP is to outline contemplated goals relative to water supply management planning for the KCWA water supply system, and to serve as general considerations for future decision-making processes. The WSSMP was approved in mid May 2008. The central meaning of the plan provided global guidance in the decision making processes. The implementation of these concepts is better defined by the goals and objectives in various other programs such as our Capital Improvement, Infrastructure Replacement and maintenance programs. Other implementation action is seemingly more difficult due to our reliance on future implementation of our Statewide Initiatives recommendations in order to move forward these WSSMP concepts.

Statewide Initiatives

KCWA continues its appeal to the state for support in the implementation of initiatives aimed at promoting equitable implementation of various components of water supply system management for all water purveyors and residents of the state.

- **Outdoor water use** contributes to double the average daily demand in many water systems throughout the state. Expansive lawns and the advent of economical automatic underground irrigation systems have been the most significant contributing factors to the rise in outdoor water use. Legislative or state agency regulations are necessary to provide an equitable solution to control this increasing demand aspect. It is envisioned that this type of initiative would realize significant demand reduction in outside water use across the state.
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such as wastewater reclamation could conceivably restore the groundwater reserves, provide additional supply and quell the perceived stress on this aquifer. In Rhode Island commercial, industrial and wastewater facilities must report water returned to the environment as part of the Rhode Island Discharge Elimination System (RIDES) requirements. This wastewater is export or loss from an aquifer that could be returned to the source. KCWA recommended that the state pursue this type of reclaimed water initiative in the updated WSSMP.

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Water Conservation

Water conservation initiatives are defined as the "methods, procedures and devices designed to promote efficient use of water and to eliminate waste of water." The KCWA continues to be proactive in the curtailment of seasonal outdoor water use demands through public information press releases, bill messages, brochures and web page information to encourage efficient outdoor watering techniques, provide tips on how to check for leaks, encourages the installation of low-flow retrofit devices and implementation of an in-house Water Conservation Action Plan. This year we have revised our Customer Directory to include much of this same type of water saving information <http://www.kentcountywater.org/kcwauseruploads/forms/CustomerDirectory.pdf>. Our website also contains an easy to do household water audit so our customers can better understand where their water use occurs and how it can be curtailed <http://www.kentcountywater.org/kcwauseruploads/forms/WaterAuditFINAL.pdf>. Also annually similar information has been disseminated to the entire customer base as part of the informational content in the federally mandated annual water quality Consumer Confidence Report <http://www.kentcountywater.org/kcwauseruploads/forms/CCR08.pdf>.

Enforcement of conservation initiatives is very difficult due to the multitude of different opinions from various cities, towns and consumer groups. KCWA included a noncompliance outdoor water use fine structure and a seasonal rate structure for consideration by the Public Utilities Commission in its 2008 rate case filing. These intervention programs were not part of the final rate case decision.

Conservation initiatives vary greatly between the hundreds of water purveyors statewide. In most all cases rates have been directly associated to historic sales as part of the Public Utilities Commission and Municipal rate review process. Many community water suppliers may also be reluctant to curtail seasonal sales because the reduction in water use results in a reduction in funds available to support planned budgetary requirements

KENT COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

WATER SUPPLY
SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT

2009



APRIL 15, 2010

this increasing demand aspect. It is envisioned that this type of initiative would realize significant demand reduction in outside water use across the state.

- **Recycled water.** Currently inter-basin transfer from sewer plants conveyed across hydrological divides to rivers and bays is starving the recharge capabilities of the aquifers of the state. Today's technological advances in ultra filtration and ultraviolet disinfection have provided the impetus for many states to embrace returning sewer plant effluents back to recharge the aquifers instead of dumping to rivers and bays. A prime example would be the Hunt River Aquifer. Water is currently pumped from this aquifer to supply East Greenwich, Warwick, North Kingstown and EDC, most of which have sewer systems. The effluent, representing 90-98 % of the household use, is treated and released into the rivers and the bay. An initiative such as wastewater reclamation could conceivably restore the groundwater reserves, provide additional supply and quell the perceived stress on this aquifer. In Rhode Island commercial, industrial and wastewater facilities must report water returned to the environment as part of the Rhode Island Discharge Elimination System (RIDES) requirements. This wastewater is export or loss from an aquifer that could be returned to the source. KCWA recommended that the state consider and pursue this type of reclaimed water initiative in the updated WSSMP. We have seen no action by any state entity regarding this type of revolutionary initiative.
- **Inventory of private wells:** The effects of private well withdrawals for both domestic and irrigation concerns have not been accounted for in the factors concerning the withdrawal and use of the waters of the state. The emphasis on conservation seems to be predicated on available use factors from public water suppliers. Most environmental groups focus on what public water suppliers should be doing to compel conservation void of regard for the impact that private well use has on the availability of supply and the impact on the environment. KCWA recommends that the state inventory and account for these uses in pursuit of statewide conservation regulations that will equitably control all water takers throughout the state. RIDEM is the regulatory agency responsible for the permitting and documentation of private wells through its well drillers program. A renewed emphasis on collecting information from the well drillers and municipalities in the state would provide vital comprehensive information regarding the overall withdrawals, use and conservation of the waters of the state.

Water Conservation

Water conservation initiatives are defined as the "methods, procedures and devices designed to promote efficient use of water and to eliminate waste of water." The KCWA continues to be proactive in the curtailment of seasonal outdoor water use demands through public information press releases, bill messages, brochures and web page information to encourage efficient outdoor watering techniques, provide tips on how to check for leaks, encourages the installation of low-flow retrofit devices and implementation of an in-house Water Conservation Action Plan. Our website also contains our:

- Customer Directory, which includes water saving tips and information.



Orange County, Calif., pumps a portion of its treated wastewater to the Miller Basin, where it percolates into deep aquifers and eventually mixes with the drinking-water supply. (main photo) local officials taste water that's been treated. (inset)

Sewer to Spigot: Recycled Water

BY ANJALI ATHAVALEY

AGROWING number of cities and counties grappling with water shortages are turning to a solution that may be tough for some homeowners to stomach: purifying wastewater so that residents can drink it.

In an effort to replenish its groundwater supply, Los Angeles is slated to announce Thursday a plan that will recycle 4.9 billion gallons of treated wastewater to drinking standards by 2019. In San Diego, the city council voted in favor of a pilot project that would pump recycled sewage water into a drinking-water reservoir, despite a veto from the mayor over the system's cost. Miami-Dade County, Fla., is planning a system that would pump 23 million gallons a day of purified

wastewater into the ground; the water will eventually travel to a supply well and be reclaimed for drinking use.

Water recycling is just one of a number of tactics parched cities—many of which have faced water shortages for years—are using. "Demand is growing, and supply is pretty much staying static," says Wade Miller, executive director of the Water Reuse Association, a nonprofit in Alexandria, Va., that promotes water recycling.

Cities ranging from San Diego to Denver already recycle wastewater for irrigation and industrial use. Some communities, such as the Tampa Bay area of Florida, desalinate seawater, which is generally more expensive than recycling. Many cities are also pushing water-conservation initiatives such as imple-

Please turn to page D4



Kent County Water Authority

September 7, 2007

Ms. Rachel Sholly
The Rhode Island River's Council
c/o Rhode Island Water Resource's Board
Justice William E. Power's Building, 3rd Floor
One Capital Hill
Providence, RI 02908

Re: River's Council September Newsletter
Hunt River Watershed Impacts

Dear Ms. Sholly:

We find the Hunt River Watershed article in your September newsletter to be immoderately pointed and officiously projects public water purveyors as the principle contributing factor to the demise of flow in water drainage basins. Articles such as this will dissuade readers from endeavoring to obtain all of the influencing factors contributing to the overall health of the aquifer and the convergent surface water drainage basins before making their conclusions. This often results in taking for granted that there is only one contributing factor to blame for a problem. This then, in turn, becomes the buss word or poster child effect for a given situation. An affect that is very difficult to overcome with the truth once it is placed in motion. Many inherent and induced factors contribute to flow issues in rivers or drainage basins. These are just a few you may wish to consider in your future articles:

1. The article references low flows during August 2005 and 2007. Prevailing weather conditions during these periods reflect practically no rainfall. In August of 2007, we saw the second driest period in 113 years. This certainly had an effect and an uncontrollable environmental impact on stream flow.
2. Many single family homes within the aquifers have both documented and undocumented private wells that support irrigation of their properties. Some pump directly from the rivers and streams. During periods of low rainfall these withdrawals impact the drainage basin flow of each river and tributary, yet there is no statewide guidance or controls on these types of withdrawals. The Rhode Island River's Council should be working to enact these.
3. Efforts to reduce the summer time bacteria levels of the Hunt and its contributing tributaries resulted in an endeavor to install closed municipal sewer systems to replace

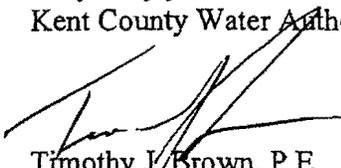
outflow discharged to the bay. There is no statewide effort to return the treated effluent back to the aquifer it was removed from. The Rhode Island River's Council should be working to stop this outer basin transfer and recommend state action to restrict.

4. Transpiration effects from trees during periods of no or low rainfall is often overlooked. A medium to large tree can transpire 65 to 100 gallons a day from groundwater. This is approximately as much as one person's daily consumption. Seasonally dry weather exacerbates this effect.
5. The effects of increased impervious surfaces associated with continued development, roadway and highway projects present an adverse impact on the overall permeable recharge surface area. Rain water meeting impermeable surfaces becomes runoff that quickly reaches the river or stream without any contribution to the storage capacity to the aquifer. The Rhode Island River's Council should encourage aquifer replenishment via infiltration basins along all impervious roadways.

Watershed hydrology is a very complex issue with many influencing factors. These are just a few of these contributing factors that should be more closely evaluated and expounded upon for their overall impact on a river aquifer and drainage basin. For sometime now it has been all too easy to blame the water purveyor because this makes for a great rallying point that most individuals can easily understand. What most crusaders fail to realize is that the existing public water supply wells have been well established for many years, some well over 100 years, and the pumping rate or capacities have gone relatively unchanged. Basically the influence from the public water supply has been comparatively consistent over numerous years, yet the impacts from increased population, development, inter-basin transfer from municipal sewers, private wells and impervious surface areas within the contiguous aquifer have increased exponentially. It is important that future publications embrace the other factors and expound on their greater diminutive influence on the overall aquifer.

The task at hand is not to fix the blame for the past, but to fix the course for the future. We hope that your future issues can make the necessary corrections to present a more global account of the factors that influence water quality in aquifer and drainage basins. We are always available to review and provide insight into future publications that affect our public water sources. Please feel free to call us if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,
Kent County Water Authority



Timothy J. Brown, P.E.
General Manager Chief Engineer

cc: Board Members
Joseph McGair, Esq., Petrarca & McGair

tbrown@kentcountywater.org

From: Tim Cranston [GCranston@northkingstown.org]
Sent: Thursday, September 06, 2007 3:10 PM
To: rachel@ririvers.org
Cc: Sue Licardi; Beverly O'Keefe; tbrown@kentcountywater.org
Subject: RE: RIRC eNews - Sept. 2007

Hi Rachel, I must say I take exception to the "broad brush" generalizations you've utilized in this newsletter to characterize the water quantity problems in the Hunt as being wholly the cause of the water suppliers. I'm sure the Rivers Council is sophisticated enough in their understanding of watershed dynamics to realize that land use patterns, percentage of impervious cover in the watershed, and on-going changes involved in the new route 403 project, among a myriad of other issues, can and most probably do have an equivalent or greater impact on Hunt River water levels. These important issues are, I admit, more difficult to not only comprehend but to have an impact upon. This however does not give an excuse to everyone involved to hammer away at the "easy targets" – the water suppliers. As stewards of the Rivers and watersheds of our state I think it is imperative that your group present the whole story in regards to these issues; yes I understand that most folks do not want to have to look to themselves to find the solutions to such broad ranging problems, but like global warming, these issues are really all about how all of us interact with our environment, not just the water suppliers as they attempt to respond to unsustainable usage demands. I hope that in your next issue you can make the necessary corrections to your text so as to present the "whole story" to your readership.

From: Rhode Island Rivers Council [mailto:rachel@ririvers.org]
Sent: Thursday, September 06, 2007 6:01 AM
To: Tim Cranston
Subject: RIRC eNews - Sept. 2007

Rhode Island Rivers Council Newsletter

September 2007

This edition provides information on the Hunt River watershed, which will be the focus of this fall's Watershed Stewardship Program. Registration is now open!

How Can I Get Involved?

Watershed
Stewardship
Program



Rhode Island Rivers Council

Learn how to protect your watershed. Sign up for the 2007 Watershed Stewardship Program. Visit our [website](#) for more information.

Join the
Rivers Council
Mailing List

Water Lady Tips



When Using Sprinklers:

Avoid irrigating during hot, windy parts of the day to reduce evaporation loss—early morning is best as wet plant foliage during evening hours can increase susceptibility to disease.

Be sure that automatic sprinklers have a manual control option—irrigate according to weekly rainfall amounts and not a set, automatic schedule.

About the Hunt River Watershed

The Hunt River watershed includes parts of seven Rhode Island communities: Exeter, North Kingstown, East Greenwich, West Greenwich, Coventry, West Warwick, and Warwick. The watershed includes Hunt River, Potowomut River, and four major tributaries. The major tributary sub-watersheds are Sandhill Brook, Frenchtown Brook, Scrabbletown Brook, and Fry Brook.

Key Issue: Water Quantity

Low flow is a chronic problem for the Hunt River. In August 2005, an average of 4.8 million gallons per day (MGD) was withdrawn from the Hunt River basin by public water suppliers. As a direct consequence of this withdrawal, for nearly half of August, the flow in the Hunt River was at or below two cubic ft/sec and fell to 10% of the average August flow (1.1 cubic ft/sec). While the summer of 2005 was relatively dry, it never reached the stage of drought advisory, the lowest level of drought designation. The two cubic ft/sec flow is only a quarter of the lowest natural flow that would be expected for the driest week in a ten-year period (the 7Q10) - far too low to be protective of the aquatic environment. Currently, the USGS Stream Gage Data shows extremely low flow in the Hunt. A reading taken on August 31, 2007 measured discharge at 2.1 cubic ft/sec. [View real-time USGA data.](#)

Key Issue: Water Quality

The Hunt River and two of its tributaries, Fry Brook and Scrabbletown Brook, have been identified by DEM as being impaired by pathogens (i.e., bacteria). During the summer of 1999, DEM staff carried out extensive water quality monitoring in the Hunt River watershed under wet and dry weather conditions. The data collected was used to support the development of water quality restoration plans known as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). These TMDLs are aimed at reducing pathogen levels and returning the streams to a condition that meets state standards. The TMDLs have undergone a public review and were given final approval by EPA in January 2001. DEM is now working with Towns and state agencies to implement the recommendations of the TMDL to reduce pollutant loads to the streams.

Source: RI Dept. of Environmental Management

Hunt River Watershed Association

About HRWA: The Hunt River Watershed Association (HRWA) is a newly formed organization working to

Turn your automatic sprinkler system off when it is raining. Don't be a water waster. Avoid irrigating paved surfaces, roads and driveways.

Use shallow cans or a rain gauge to measure the amount of water being applied.

Adjust the flow rate to the sprinklers to avoid surface runoff.

Obtain and install a soil moisture sensor as part of your irrigation system.

Questions? [Email the Water Lady!](#)

Stewards Say...

"As an environmental novice, the Watershed Stewards Program was a fun and interesting way for me to learn about the many issues that face our watershed. The program gave me the tools and background knowledge to become a more engaged watershed resident in looking after and advocating for my local river."

- Jennifer Styles
'06 Steward

Quick Links

[RI Rivers Council](#)

[Watershed Stewardship Program](#)

[RI Water Resources Board](#)

[Hunt River Watershed Association](#)

establish itself within the watershed community. Its mission is to protect and preserve the Hunt River watershed, aquifer, and ecosystem by implementing a monitoring program and by educating the community on the importance of water quality and quantity issues.

Water Quality Monitoring: With funding from Quonset Development Corporation, the HRWA works with several volunteer monitors through the [URI Watershed Watch](#) program. Every other week, these volunteers collect water samples from 7 sites on the Hunt River, Sandhill Brook, Frenchtown Brook, Scrabbletown Brook, and an unnamed brook in East Greenwich. Samples are then processed by URIWW to measure dissolved oxygen levels. Monitoring began in late spring 2007 and will continue through October. The HRWA is looking for more volunteer monitors for 2008 to expand the program by testing more sites in the watershed and measuring more water quality parameters. Securing funding for 2008 monitoring is also a top priority.

Next Steps: Future plans for the HRWA include the development of a public education program to inform watershed residents about the importance of water conservation. One of the key targets for this program will be automatic lawn sprinklers, which are major users of water in summer months. The group also plans to apply for official watershed council designation by RI Rivers Council. Visit the [HRWA website](#) for more information.

How Can I Get Involved?

Become a Member!

The HRWA is looking for new members to attend meetings and take part in the decision making process. Meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each month at 7:00pm at [Quonset Development Corporation](#) (30 Enterprise Drive). Feel free to stop by and talk about your concerns, ask questions, or just listen. Active members are needed to represent all of the Hunt River watershed communities.

Become a Volunteer!

Volunteers are needed to help expand the monitoring program for 2008. If you live near the Hunt or one of its tributaries, you could take samples at a new site near your home. You could also sample at an existing site or be a back-up monitor. Other than monitoring, the HRWA is looking for volunteers to do any services they wish to provide - from making educational materials to grant writing! All volunteers are encouraged to be active members as well. For more information, [email](#) or call Barry at 401-885-3773.

Become a Watershed Steward!

The Watershed Stewardship Program is a series of classes that provide interested citizens with the information and experience they need to actively monitor and protect their local rivers and surrounding watersheds. The 2007 WSP will focus on the Hunt River watershed. The program is open to the public and requires no prior experience.

For more information, visit the Rivers Council [website](#) or [email Rachel](#).

The Rivers Council was created by statute to coordinate, oversee, and review efforts to improve and preserve the quality of the state's rivers and other water bodies and to develop plans to increase river use. The Council is charged with coordinating state policies to protect rivers and watersheds and strengthening local watershed councils as local partners in river and watershed protection. In 2004, the Rivers Council became an associated function of the Rhode Island Water Resources Board. Rivers Council programs are made possible with funding from the RI State Legislature and the RI Foundation.

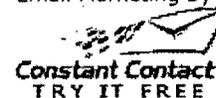
Rhode Island Rivers Council
c/o RI Water Resources Board
Justice William E. Powers Building, 3rd Floor
One Capitol Hill
Providence, RI 02908

Forward email

 **SafeUnsubscribe®**

This email was sent to gcranston@northkingstown.org, by rachel@ririvers.org
[Update Profile/Email Address](#) | Instant removal with [SafeUnsubscribe™](#) | [Privacy Policy](#).

Email Marketing by



Rhode Island Rivers Council | c/o RI Water Resources Board | Dept. of Administration | One Capitol Hill | Providence | RI | 02908

EXHIBIT F

Kent County Water Board Meeting

August 19, 2010

Timothy Brown

From: Jason Denton [JDenton@summitfinancialcorp.com]
Sent: Wednesday, June 16, 2010 7:56 PM
To: tbrown@kentcountywater.org
Cc: Joseph Bonasera; David Mulkern
Subject: Funding Cost Projections
Attachments: Kent County 2010 Projections Client.xls

Hi Tim, attached are the funding projections we discussed at the trustee meeting last month. The current projections assume 7.25% asset return for 2010 and beyond as well as annual pay increases of 3%. It is also assumed that KCWA will make plan contributions exactly equal to the normal cost with interest amount.

The projections can be adjusted to immediately see the impact of asset returns higher or lower than expected or to see the impact of contributions in excess of the minimum assumed amount. To model changes from the baseline, you just need to adjust any of the blue entries at the top of the page.

Please let me know if you have any questions and feel free to call me if you would like to discuss in advance of this month's meeting - the cell phone number below is usually the best way to reach me.

Jason

Jason A. Denton, FSA, EA
Senior Retirement Consultant
Summit Financial Corporation
7 New England Executive Park, Suite 220
Burlington, MA 01803
Phone: (781) 229-9500
Cell: (401) 309-3331
Fax: (781) 229-2700

Kent County Water Authority Pension Plan

Pension Funding - Deterministic Forecast Results (2009 - 2015)

Assumptions

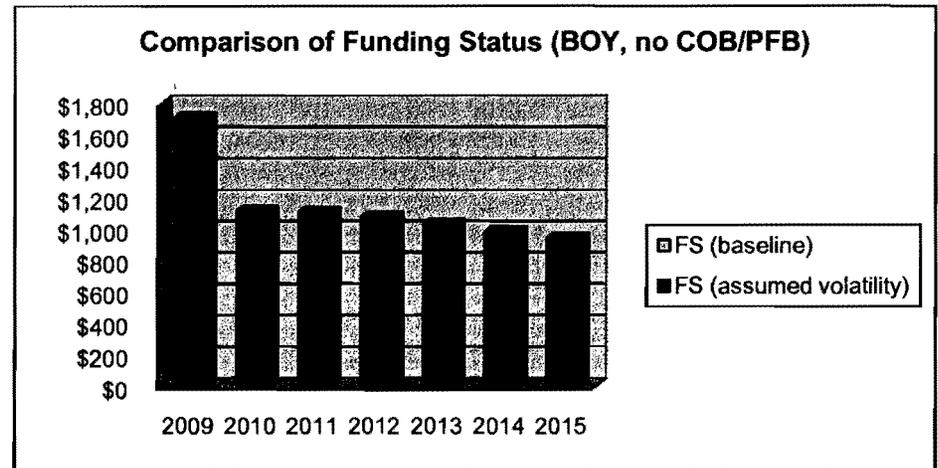
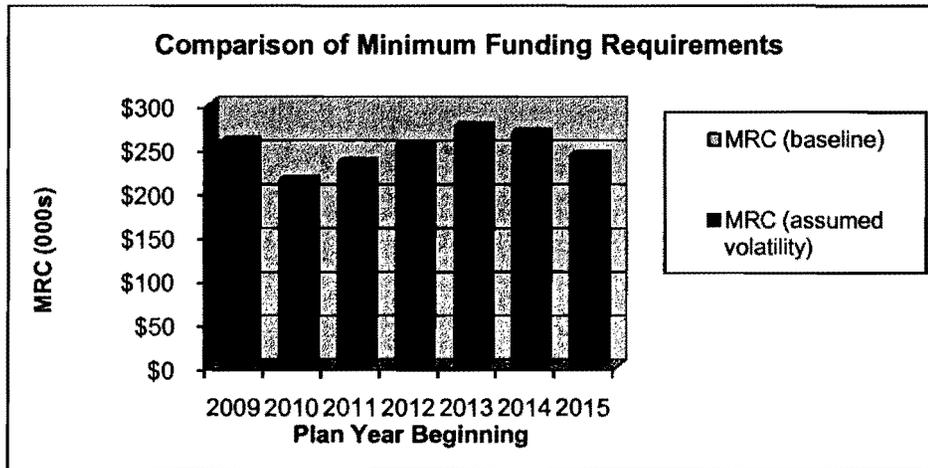
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Additional Contribution	\$ 1,608	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Actual Rate of Return	19.93%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%

Funding Measurements (BOY)

Present Value Future Benefits	\$ 6,184,890	\$ 6,058,884	\$ 6,209,735	\$ 6,376,516	\$ 6,560,842	\$ 6,764,452	\$ 6,988,118
Actuarial Value of Assets	3,528,601	3,928,333	3,944,253	3,998,621	4,094,934	4,480,733	4,811,634
Present Value Future Normal Cost	\$ 2,656,289	\$ 2,130,551	\$ 2,265,482	\$ 2,377,895	\$ 2,465,908	\$ 2,283,719	\$ 2,176,484
Current Normal Cost	240,925	199,558	217,978	236,630	255,747	249,034	224,760
PVFB Funding Ratio	57.1%	64.8%	63.5%	62.7%	62.4%	66.2%	68.9%
Benefit Liability (Unit Credit)	4,652,251	4,618,224	4,795,299	4,987,076	5,207,241	5,464,153	5,758,170
Market Value of Assets	2,940,501	3,499,204	3,683,288	3,905,819	4,170,296	4,480,733	4,811,634
Unfunded Liability	1,711,750	1,119,020	1,112,011	1,081,257	1,036,945	983,420	946,536
Funding Ratio	63.2%	75.8%	76.8%	78.3%	80.1%	82.0%	83.6%

Contribution Information (EOY)

Baseline Funding Cost with Interest	258,392	214,026	234,000	254,000	275,000	268,000	242,000
Revised Funding Cost with Interest	258,392	214,026	234,000	254,000	275,000	268,000	242,000



Cumulative Contributions	\$ 1,747,026	baseline results from 2009 through 2015
Cumulative Contributions	1,747,026	based on assumed volatility from 2009 through 2015

Historical Balance Inquiry

Contract Name: Kent County Water Authority
Contract #: 004214-202-001
Status: Active
As of: 08/11/2010

Preceding 24 Calendar Month End Balances

Period Ending	Contract Balance
07/31/2010	\$3,392,487.56
06/30/2010	\$3,263,938.08
05/31/2010	\$3,368,513.12
04/30/2010	\$3,573,451.86
03/31/2010	\$3,552,889.67
02/28/2010	\$3,443,719.36
01/31/2010	\$3,412,046.90
12/31/2009	\$3,499,203.93
11/30/2009	\$3,378,266.83
10/31/2009	\$3,250,726.78
09/30/2009	\$3,278,564.98
08/31/2009	\$3,197,414.28
07/31/2009	\$3,103,936.35
06/30/2009	\$2,926,406.71
05/31/2009	\$2,945,827.87
04/30/2009	\$2,843,758.01
03/31/2009	\$2,691,755.08
02/28/2009	\$2,583,121.35
01/31/2009	\$2,777,999.41
12/31/2008	\$2,940,500.80
11/30/2008	\$2,682,218.25
10/31/2008	\$2,819,206.94
09/30/2008	\$3,247,152.25
08/31/2008	\$3,531,911.87

Plan Year End Balances

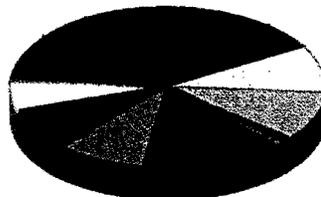
Plan Year Ending	Contract Balance
12/31/2009	\$3,499,203.93
12/31/2008	\$2,940,500.80
12/31/2007	\$3,726,168.33
12/31/2006	\$3,634,468.22

STAR Allocation

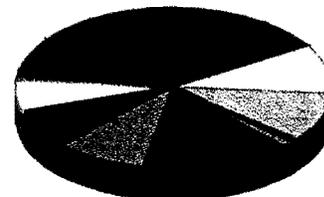
Contract Name: Kent County Water Authority **Rebalancing Date:** 07/01/2010
Contract #: 004214-202-001

Investment Option	Balance on 06/30/2010	Percent of Balance	Re-Allocation Percent	Transfer Amount In/(Out)
All Pro Diversified Bond Fund	\$366,874.25	11.240%	10.000%	(\$40,480.44)
All Pro International Equity Strategy	\$181,604.53	5.564%	6.000%	\$14,231.75
All Pro Large Cap Growth Fund	\$312,288.93	9.568%	10.000%	\$14,104.88
All Pro Large Cap Value Fund	\$319,066.87	9.776%	10.000%	\$7,326.94
All Pro Small Cap Growth Fund	\$32,285.07	0.989%	1.000%	\$354.31
All Pro Small Cap Value Fund	\$31,969.83	0.979%	1.000%	\$669.55
Fixed Income Fund	\$467,294.80	14.317%	15.000%	\$22,295.92
Vanguard Growth Index Fund Shares	\$280,397.66	8.591%	9.000%	\$13,356.77
Vanguard High-Yield Corporate Fund	\$106,364.65	3.259%	3.000%	(\$8,446.51)
Vanguard Inflation-Protected Securities	\$184,202.89	5.644%	5.000%	(\$21,005.99)
Vanguard Mid-Cap Index Fund	\$191,864.84	5.878%	6.000%	\$3,971.44
Vanguard Small-Cap Growth Index Fund	\$31,956.28	0.979%	1.000%	\$683.10
Vanguard Small-Cap Value Index Fund	\$31,877.79	0.977%	1.000%	\$761.59
Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Fund	\$257,124.37	7.878%	7.000%	(\$28,648.70)
Vanguard Total International Stock Index Fund	\$184,353.11	5.648%	6.000%	\$11,483.17
Vanguard Value Index Fund	\$284,412.21	8.714%	9.000%	\$9,342.22
Contract Balance:	\$3,263,938.08			

- Vanguard Small-Cap Growth Index Fund
- Vanguard Small-Cap Value Index Fund
- ▣ Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Fund
- Vanguard Total International Stock Index Fund
- ▣ Vanguard Value Index Fund
- All Pro Large Cap Growth Fund
- All Pro Large Cap Value Fund
- All Pro Small Cap Growth Fund
- ▣ All Pro Small Cap Value Fund
- Fixed Income Fund
- Vanguard Growth Index Fund Shares



Allocation as of Last Day of Quarter



Target Allocation

Balance By Investment Option

Contract Name: Kent County Water Authority
Contract #: 004214-202-001
Status: Active
Balance as of: 08/11/2010

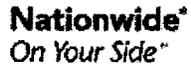
Investment Option	# of Units	Unit Value	Amount
<u>All Pro Diversified Bond Fund</u>	15,270.124	21.781218	\$332,601.90
<u>All Pro International Equity Strategy</u>	16,690.713	12.574779	\$209,882.03
<u>All Pro Large Cap Growth Fund</u>	46,727.962	7.287150	\$340,513.67
<u>All Pro Large Cap Value Fund</u>	27,828.311	12.339431	\$343,385.52
<u>All Pro Small Cap Growth Fund</u>	2,729.068	12.128917	\$33,100.64
<u>All Pro Small Cap Value Fund</u>	2,451.758	13.641688	\$33,446.12
<u>Fixed Income Fund</u>	444,896.190	1.000000	\$444,896.19
<u>Vanguard Growth Index Fund Shares</u>	34,095.112	9.156823	\$312,202.91
<u>Vanguard High-Yield Corporate Fund</u>	8,541.315	11.849329	\$101,208.85
<u>Vanguard Inflation-Protected Securities</u>	13,639.184	12.109484	\$165,163.48
<u>Vanguard Mid-Cap Index Fund</u>	23,126.499	8.869727	\$205,125.73
<u>Vanguard Small-Cap Growth Index Fund</u>	3,603.954	9.305780	\$33,537.60
<u>Vanguard Small-Cap Value Index Fund</u>	4,024.275	8.354750	\$33,621.81
<u>Vanguard Total Bond Market Index Fund</u>	18,766.671	12.358287	\$231,923.91
<u>Vanguard Total International Stock Index Fund</u>	28,159.714	7.547497	\$212,535.36
<u>Vanguard Value Index Fund</u>	40,164.909	7.702722	\$309,379.13
TOTAL			\$3,342,524.85

Nationwide offers a variety of investment options through our products. The funds underlying the investment options or their affiliates may make payments to Nationwide. Want more detail about the payments that Nationwide receives? [Read More](#)

Nationwide Retirement Services
Performance Information for The Kent County Water Authority
004214-202-001

As Of 07/31/2010									
Offering Since ¹	Month ²	3 Month ²	YTD ²	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Offering Inception	Fund Inception
Domestic Equity									
11/01/2006	7.38%	-7.22%	-1.45%	12.96%	-4.83%			-1.62%	0.00%
11/01/2006	7.35%	-9.30%	5.79%	22.50%	-4.36%			-3.09%	0.00%
04/14/1998	7.13%	-8.47%	2.68%	15.69%	-4.95%	-0.20%	6.31%		
11/01/2006	6.81%	-7.22%	4.14%	23.32%	-5.94%			-2.21%	0.00%
04/14/1998	5.96%	-7.63%	-2.62%	10.81%	-10.16%	-3.76%	-6.31%		
11/01/2006	6.82%	-8.40%	4.52%	19.73%	-4.16%			-0.23%	0.00%
04/14/1998	6.94%	-5.64%	1.64%	13.39%	-8.11%	-0.60%	2.86%		
11/01/2006	6.49%	-6.93%	0.37%	13.46%	-9.50%			-6.14%	0.00%
04/14/1998	6.27%	-7.60%	3.19%	15.42%	-9.57%	-2.89%	-3.93%		
International/Global Equity									
06/29/1998	8.06%	-6.41%	-7.24%	4.47%	-14.64%	-1.09%	0.18%		
96) 05/01/2007	10.25%	-2.92%	-3.40%	8.06%	-8.98%			-7.67%	0.00%
Bond									
11/01/2006	-0.15%	1.10%	3.76%	8.52%	5.57%			4.95%	0.00%
11/01/2006	0.87%	3.26%	5.85%	7.94%	6.74%			5.77%	0.00%
07/29/1996	1.29%	2.76%	6.55%	11.00%	6.14%	4.69%	5.92%		
11/01/2006	3.35%	1.45%	6.65%	16.72%	5.94%			4.72%	0.00%

separate accounts and allocation strategies that are offered in the Nationwide Life Insurance Company's Selector+ Group Variable Annuity Contract. Total return information for the group variable annuity contract, has been provided by those funds. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Performance reflects the deduction of investment management



Nationwide Retirement Services
Performance Information for The Kent County Water Authority
004214-202-001

Other fund and separate account expenses, such as custodial fees, brokerage fees, contract charges and other transactions costs. Performance reflects the reinvestment of all income and capital gains. The investment return and principal value of the investment will fluctuate so that the return on an investment may be more or less than the original amount invested. For more complete information about the investment options listed, including charges and expenses, please read the prospectuses of the applicable underlying mutual funds, insurance product funds or the descriptions for the separate accounts and strategies.

Investments in international stocks/emerging markets are subject to additional risk, including currency fluctuations, foreign taxation, political risks, lower liquidity, differences in auditing and other financial reporting standards. Investments in emerging markets, lower rated debt instruments are subject to greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the credit quality of the issuer. Investments in small company stocks generally carry greater risks than are typically associated with large companies such as steeper price fluctuations, narrower markets, limited financial resources and less liquid stock. Investments in sector funds may be more volatile than diversified equity funds.

Investments in which the separate account was first offered as an investment option under Nationwide Life Insurance Company's Selector+ Group Variable Annuity Contract. Actual performance may vary from the performance shown.

EXHIBIT G

Kent County Water Board Meeting

August 19, 2010

CHANGE ORDER

OWNER FIELD
ENGINEER OTHER
CONTRACTOR

PROJECT: 2006B/2007 INFRASTRUCTURE
(name, address) IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
FOR THE KENT COUNTY WATER
AUTHORITY

CHANGE ORDER NUMBER: 1
DATE: JULY 22, 2010

TO CONTRACTOR: PARKSIDE UTILITY CONSTRUCTION CORP.
(name, address) 2229 PLAINFIELD PIKE
JOHNSTON, RI 02919

ENGINEER'S PROJECT NO.: 08-002
CONTRACT FOR: 2006B/2007
INFRASTRUCTURE
IMPROVEMENTS

The Contract is changed as follows:

INSTALLATION OF BITUMINOUS CONCRETE DRIVEWAY AT 12/14 ALLARD ST.,
CRANSTON, RI (AS REQUESTED BY THE KCWA) - see attached

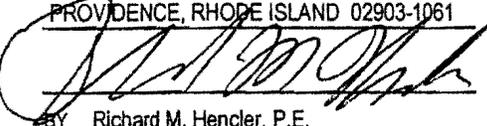
ADD \$2,782.50

The original (Contract Sum) (Guaranteed Maximum Price) was	\$	5,191,540.00
Net change by previously authorized Change Orders	\$	0.00
The (Contract Sum) (Guaranteed Maximum Price) prior to this Change Order was	\$	5,191,540.00
The (Contract Sum) (Guaranteed Maximum Price) will be (increased) (decreased) (unchanged) by this Change Order in the amount of	\$	2,782.50
The new (Contract Sum) (Guaranteed Maximum Price) including this Change Order will be	\$	5,194,322.50

JAMES J. GEREMIA & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEER

272 WEST EXCHANGE ST., SUITE 201
Address

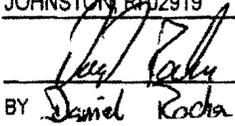
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND 02903-1061

BY  Richard M. Hencler, P.E.
Principal Manager

PARKSIDE UTILITY CONSTRUCTION CORP.
CONTRACTOR

2229 PLAINFIELD AVE.
Address

JOHNSTON, RI 02919

BY  Daniel Rocha

KENT COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY
OWNER

P.O. BOX 192
Address

WEST WARWICK, RI 02893-0192

BY

Donald c Parrillo jr excavating and paving
 28 Lafazia dr
 Johnston, RI 02919

Estimate

Date	Estimate #
7/12/2010	112617

Name / Address
Parkside Utility Construction Dan Colobro

Project

Description	Total
Asphalt driveway 12-14 Allard St Cranston, R.I.	0.00
Sawcut and remove asphalt in an area 23x25, Then add 2-3" of processed gravel as needed. Compact and finish grade for new asphalt of 2" of a binder course and 2" of a class I finish coat. All work is guaranteed for one year and payment is due upon completion.	2,650.00
Thank you for your business.	Total \$2,650.00

EXHIBIT H

Kent County Water Board Meeting

August 19, 2010

PLANNING DOCUMENT \$25,000/YEAR ALLOCATION

PROJECT	STATUS
Water Supply System Management Plan WSSMP	Approved
Hunt River Interim Management & Action Plan	Implementing, Weather Dependant , WRB Committee
2008 CIP Program Plan	Approved
Clean Water Infrastructure Plan 2008	Approved

UPDATED CIP PROJECTS BOND FUNDING

PROJECT	STATUS
Mishnock Well Field (new wells) CIP - 1A	Permitting Completed National Grid Proposal
Mishnock Transmission Mains CIP - 1B	Design Review, Funding may be critical
Mishnock Treatment Plant CIP - 1C	Encroachment Issue Resolution
East Greenwich Well Treatment Plant – CIP-2	Modeling Proceeding
Clinton Avenue Pump Station Rehabilitation CIP - 7A	Completed
Read School House Road Tank CIP - 7B	Online - Liquidated Damages - Lien Release
Read School House Road Main CIP 7c, 7d, 8a	Paving Failures - Action Required - Notified Bond Insurer

IFR FUNDED PROJECTS

PROJECT	STATUS
IFR 2005	Completed C. O. # 1 Asphalt Adjustment
IFR 2006 A	Closed out, Paving Issue West Warwick, Need Resolution
IFR 2006 B / IFR 2007	Paving Failure Action Required, Notified Bond Insurer
IFR 2009 A & 2009 B --	2009A - Construction Ongoing, 2009B Design Complete, Funding
IFR 2010	Design Review, Funding
Prospect Street	Completed
PWSB 78" / Johnson Blvd. P.S. Modification	Completed
Greenwich Avenue Replacement	Completed
Hydraulic Tank Evaluation	Completed
Quaker P. S. Design	Bid on Hold, Funding Needed, Easement Negotiations for Extension
Tech Park Tank Recoating	Completed
Tiogue Tank Re-Service	Completed
Hydrant Painting	Ongoing KCWA Forces