CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2025
INTENDED USE PLAN

SEPTEMBER 2025

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A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF or SRF) was created in 1987 under Title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (a.k.a. Clean Water Act) with the purpose of establishing a water pollution control revolving fund for providing assistance for construction of publicly owned treatment works, implementing nonpoint source management programs, and implementing conservation and management plans in National Estuary watersheds.

Under this authority the state receives federal capitalization grants from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to fund the program. These grants must be matched with a 20% state share. These funds plus, the interest and principal repayments from previous loans, are loaned to eligible borrowers at a low interest rate for a maximum term of 30 years, or the useful life of the project, whichever is less. Changes to the program in 2009 have allowed for some of the loan principal to be forgiven, i.e. not paid back or grant-like funding.

Prior to the award of the capitalization grant, an Intended Use Plan (IUP) must be submitted to EPA. Federal regulations require states with SRFs to develop IUPs that identify the intended uses of the funds and describe how those uses support the goals of the SRF. The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) has developed this IUP to comply with the requirements set forth in the federal regulations. This IUP contains the programs long and short-term goals, the Department's environmental priority point system, the project priority ranking system for the FFY 2025 projects, and the methodology for distribution of loan funds, loan principal forgiveness for affordability, fiscal sustainability plans, climate adaptation plans, and Green Project Reserve. It also contains information on the projects receiving funding offers.

The IUP must be prepared annually and must be subject to public comments and review before being submitted to EPA. In compliance with the requirement in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Section 606(c) to provide for public review and comment, the Department posted the Intended Use Plan in draft form at https://www.maine.gov/dep//water/grants/SRF/cwsrf/index.html, beginning on or around June 27th, 2025, requesting all comments were submitted by *5:00 p.m., July 18th, 2025*. No comments were received.

Maine's federal capitalization grant for FFY 2025 is $12,281,000 and the required 20% state match is $2,456,200. Of the capitalization grant amount, the Base CWSRF is required to distribute $1,228,100 in additional subsidy to loan recipients and at its option, can provide up to $3,684,300 in total additional subsidies. States are also able to utilize previous years' uncommitted additional subsidy from grants that have not been administratively closed. The additional subsidy will be provided to borrowers in the form of loan principal forgiveness. In addition, the FFY 2025 Appropriations Act requires states to make no less than 10 percent ($1,228,100 for Maine) of their capitalization grant available to fund green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.

For the CWSRF General Supplemental, BIL requires 49% ($9,343,810) of the funds to be made available as additional subsidy. Congress specified that it made this appropriation "notwithstanding" the specific provisions of the CWA 603(i)(3)(B) that provide for minimum and maximum percentages that may be additional subsidy. In doing so, Congress made clear its intent that the only exception it was making to EPA's underlying authority was to the provision specifying the minimum and maximum additional subsidization levels and not to any of the other

provisions regarding additional subsidization. For the CWSRF, additional subsidy must be provided to eligible CWSRF assistance recipients or project types as described in section 603(i) of the CWA. Maine will receive a CWSRF Supplemental and Emerging Contaminant funding package from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), signed on November 15th, 2021. The Supplemental CWSRF grant will be for $19,069,000 and requires a 20% state match of $3,813,800. The CWSRF Supplemental grant requires a 49% ($9,343,810) in additional subsidy to the loan recipients. The Emerging Contaminate (EC) grant plus the re-allotments from (FY22 and FY23) of $1,735,000 do not require a state match. However, at least 10% of all the above CWSRF funds should be used toward green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities, if possible.

The Department and the Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB) jointly administer the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The Department administers the technical aspects of the program and the individual projects funded by it, while the MMBB is the financial manager of the fund.

The CWSRF is a major source of below market rate financing for publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities and other municipal projects intended to protect and improve the quality of surface and ground water. CWSRF provides interim and long-term funding for projects at or below the municipal tax-exempt rate. SRF loans may be obtained for projects such as planning, design, and construction of wastewater collection systems; sewer system separation and upgrades; wastewater pumping station construction and improvements; reduction, treatment, or elimination of combined sewer overflows; wastewater treatment facility construction, improvement, or upgrading; wastewater outfalls; sludge treatment and disposal systems; non-point pollution abatement; landfill closures; sand/salt sheds; and other water pollution abatement projects. The Department reviews and approves potential projects for SRF eligibility. Under certain circumstances the SRF program may also benefit communities by refinancing pollution control projects that have already been constructed and financed by another agency.

The Department solicited projects from municipalities, quasi municipalities and districts, which were ranked, using the funding matrix that results in offers containing principal forgiveness and loan funds. This year the Department received funding requests for 60 projects (50 Infrastructure, 2 Standalone FSP, 2 EC and 6 SW/NPS) from loan applicants totaling ***$435M***, ($414M, $100K, $19M and $106K respectively), plus ***$4.5M*** in the Maine Forest Direct Link Program commitment. After the final ranking, the Department made offers, pending available funding, to applicants. The funding offers totaled ***$123M*** and included ***$16M*** in loan principal forgiveness (Base + BIL Supplemental + BIL EC). Taking into consideration the available repayment, FFY 2025 capitalization grant and state match funds, BIL Supplemental, and BIL EC funds, and the projects that the program has committed to fund but has not yet funded, CWSRF will have approximately ***$147M*** in funding available for new projects.

Table 1 – *FFY 2025 CWSRF Appropriation*, shows a funding need of approximately ***$123M***. If any of the projects fall off the list during this funding year and funding is available, it will be offered to projects in order of environmental ranking.

Table 2 – CWSRF Project Priority List for Capital Projects, contains all the projects that were submitted to the Department for financial assistance, a brief description of the projects, the loan and principal forgiveness being offered for these projects, as well as other information pertinent to the CWSRF program.

The Department and the MMBB are currently looking at how we can bridge the remaining funding gap and prudently finance as many of these environmentally important projects as we can. Through the 2022 EPA Clean Watersheds Needs Survey (CWNS), an assessment of the capital investment needed for publicly-owned wastewater collection and treatment facilities to meet the water quality goals of the Clean Water Act, was conducted. For the State of Maine, just over ***$3.1B*** in needs were identified. The single largest need category was decentralized wastewater treatment systems

at ***$769M***. The decentralized needs primarily account for the costs associated with individual subsurface systems (septic systems) used widely throughout the state. Combined municipal wastewater needs (treatment, conveyance, CSO) totaled ***$1.7B***. Out of the 185 survey requests for Maine, 170 responses were received, a 92% participation rate. Entities that did not respond became ineligible to receive any principal forgiveness funding from the Department for the next two years (2024-2025). EPA expects to do the next survey beginning in 2027.

B. FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2025 INTENDED USE PLAN

1. Introduction

The primary purpose of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF or simply SRF) is to, "…, design, plan, construct, enlarge, repair or improve publicly-owned sewage systems, sewage treatment plants or to implement related management programs". The long-term goal of the SRF is to maintain and improve Maine's inventory of municipal sewage facilities in perpetuity. This will ensure preservation of the water quality gains that were realized by initial construction of them.

Federal fiscal year 1989 (FFY 1989) marked the beginning of Maine's transition from a grant program to fund water quality improvement projects to a program financed by the SRF. The Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB) is the financial manager of Maine's CWSRF, and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) administers the technical aspects of the program and the individual projects funded by it. This is the 36th year that Maine has made application to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a grant to capitalize the state's revolving fund. This Intended Use Plan (IUP) identifies the projects that are expected to receive loans from FFY 2025 dollars and funding associated with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

On November 15th, 2021, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) was passed, which provided additional funding allocations to the CWSRF for the years FFY 2022 through FFY 2026. In FFY 2025 the CWSRF will receive Supplemental funding of $19,069,000[1], of which 49%, is principal forgiveness. States must provide a 20% match to receive the federal dollars authorized. This year's State Match will be received from the State Budget.

The BIL will also provide funding to be used in the treatment of any pollutant that is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) or any pollutant identified by the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator as a contaminant of emerging concern. This funding has a five-year projection from FFY 2022 through FFY 2026, of which 100% is principally forgiven. The process of awarding these funds is the same as the Base CWSRF program.

[1] BIL Supplemental Total Allotment – 604(b) Grant = Available Funding, $19,069,000
[2] BIL Emerging Contaminants Allotment – 604(b) Grant = Available Funding, $1,722,249

FFY 2025 is the 17th year that the CWSRF has been authorized to provide additional subsidization to borrowers in the form of loan principal forgiveness. The DEP will be providing affordability principal forgiveness to some applicants as well as incentives of loan principal forgiveness for the development of a climate adaptation plan, a fiscal sustainability plan, or improvements to an existing one, and green project reserve projects. The process for awarding loan principal forgiveness is described later in this document.

Maine's Environmental Priority Point System is used to rank CWSRF projects but does not dictate the order of funding. The Multi-Year SRF projects in this IUP are found in *Attachment 6 – Multi-Year SRF Project Priority List (PPL).*

All treatment works projects which receive loan assistance must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review requirements. The State of Maine Revolving Fund Rules, Chapter 595 administered by the Department and Maine Municipal Bond Bank contain these requirements. Section C.5, Required Environmental Review and Determinations, contains the environmental review procedures.

2. CWSRF Program Overall Goals

Projects in this IUP are for renovations and improvements to publicly owned treatment works and appurtenant facilities, and for non-point source pollution abatement practices. The projects will maintain or restore compliance in many facilities and improve or protect water quality in others.

The table entitled *Federal Fiscal Year 2025-Available Funds*, lists the sources of funds available to be loaned to applicants. Taking into consideration the available repayment, capitalization and state match funds, and the projects that the program has committed to fund but has not yet funded, the CWSRF will have roughly ***$147M*** in funding available for new projects. The following tables contain all the projects that were submitted to the Department for financial assistance, brief descriptions of the projects, the loan and principal forgiveness being offered for these projects, as well as other information pertinent to the CWSRF program. Table 1 – *FFY 2025 CWSRF Appropriation*, Table 2 – *CWSRF Project Priority List for Capital Projects*, , and Table 3 – *Project Priority List for Standalone Plans for Fiscal Sustainability & Climate Adaptation* , Table 4 – *Stormwater / Nonpoint Source plans*.

The total CWSRF funding needed for the proposed project list and program commitments is ***$123M***, including the Maine Forest Direct Link Program commitment. To comply with 40 CFR §35.3135(c) of the Act, the State must enter into binding commitments (loans) in an amount equal to 120% of the Capitalization Grant within one year of receiving the grant. The proposed projects exceed 120% of the $12,281,000 Capitalization Grant and is more than the total of all available SRF loan funds. It is anticipated that not all applicants that requested funding will accept the financial package offered and the resulting demand for funds will be less. The Department and the Maine Municipal Bond Bank are currently looking at how to bridge the remaining funding gap and prudently finance as many of these environmentally important projects as possible. Potential additional loan applicants are found in *Attachment 6 – Multi-Year SRF Priority List*. Also, in *Attachment 6* the *Sand/Salt Storage Areas* are listed.

Table 1 – *FFY 2025 CWSRF Appropriation*, contains a listing of the proposed projects to be funded with the FFY 2025 Capitalization Grant, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) funds, State Match Funds, and/or Repayment Funds. This table also contains the applicants' project number and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit number (if available), a brief project description, the loan assistance amount, the Clean Water needs category, and the State's environmental priority and environmental points rating.

To meet all the long-term needs of treatment facilities and water quality projects in Maine, the Maine Municipal Bond Bank can lend additional bond dollars for every federal and state dollar available. This is accomplished by making parallel loans of program dollars at 0% and bond loan dollars at market rates. This maximizes the total loan amount available and allows the overall loan interest rate to remain below market rate. The ratio of additional bond dollars added to the funds available varies depending on the market rate; however, for estimating purposes it is roughly 1:1.

It is the goal of Maine's CWSRF program to preserve the principal amounts of capitalization grant and state match dollars in perpetuity while fulfilling its lending obligations to treatment facilities within Maine in the easiest and most cost-effective manner possible. The CWSRF provides interim and long-term loans, up to 30 years or the useful life of the asset being financed for funding at an interest rate at or below the municipal tax-exempt market rate. To maintain, in perpetuity, the environmental review and technical administration, and the financial administration of the program, the DEP charges a 3.5% administration fee, and the MMBB charges a 1.5% fee. The DEP and MMBB assess the fees annually and reserve the right to reevaluate the fee structure anytime during the IUP year. Fees are currently under review and will be changed during this IUP year. When changes are finalized, an amended IUP will be issued. These funds are held outside the SRF and will be used to fund the administration of the SRF program and support other water quality related positions within the Department. Fees may also be used to fund loans for eligible CWSRF projects.

2.1. Short Term Goals, 40 CFR §35.3150(b)(2)

The CWSRF's program short term goals including, but not limited the following:

1) Provide incentives that promote sustainable infrastructure through the development of stand-alone Fiscal Sustainability Plans (FSP) for wastewater and stormwater communities that have not previously identified the system assets, their condition, the useful life, and the cost to replace these assets.
2) Provide incentives that promote Climate Adaptation Plans (CAP) that assess the climate stressors the system has, how to mitigate or reduce the hazard, plan for future climate issues, and identify the costs associated with the mitigation.
3) Provide incentives that promotes Stormwater / Nonpoint Source (SW/NPS) plans to assist with stormwater asset management, utility development, watershed surveys stream crossings resiliency, stream geomorphic assessments, chloride source control watershed management, and best management practices of watershed planning.
4) Support economically disadvantaged communities that meet the affordability criteria to provide additional subsidy for wastewater infrastructure upgrades or replacements.
5) The program is committed to providing low interest loans for wastewater infrastructure

upgrades or replacements.

6) Engage communities and other stakeholders in an evaluation of the Department's Affordability Criteria and Priority Ranking Criteria.

2.2. Long Term Goals, 40 CFR §35.3150(b)(2)

The Water Quality Act of 1987 created a new authority that allows EPA to make grants which capitalize State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds (SRFs). Maine made the decision to take advantage of the federal dollars being offered and established an SRF. The primary purpose of the fund is to, "acquire, design, plan, construct, enlarge, repair or improve a publicly-owned sewage system, sewage treatment plant or to implement a related management program".

The long-term goal of the SRF is to:

1) Maintain and improve Maine's water quality by providing financial assistance to water quality projects. The main emphasis of the program is to provide financial assistance to maintain the inventory of municipal sewage facilities in perpetuity. This will ensure the preservation of the water quality gains that were realized by the initial construction of the facilities.
2) To provide funding assistance to municipalities, districts and quasi municipalities seeking to comply with stormwater or wastewater Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other permit requirements.
3) Encourage environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation and resiliency in program incentives and priorities.
4) Continue investment in traditional stormwater and wastewater infrastructure to increase resiliency and reliability, to meet increased demand for collection, treatment, and disposal, and to meet environmental and water quality requirements and goals.
5) Utilize available program eligibility to invest in natural resource projects to cost effectively address clean water challenges.
6) CWSRF Silviculture – Maine Forest Direct Link Loan program which incentives sustainable harvesting and best practices for erosion control.
7) Compliance Assistance Loan Program – loan financing for small business owners' renovation, removal, disposal or replacement of above ground and underground oil storage facilities.

2.3. By-Pass Provision

The purpose of the Proposed Project Priority List (PPL) is to prioritize projects for funding. Applicants on the list have the responsibility to expedite their project and enter into a loan agreement with the MMBB by ***September 30th, 2026***. If the CWSRF program has sufficient funding to cover previous commitments and the projects on the PPL, projects can be funded out of order on the PPL. **If funding is limited, projects will be funded in order of the PPL.** Projects on the PPL that do not enter into a loan agreement by the date above may be by- passed, and assistance would then be offered to applicants that are not on the PPL but are ready to proceed with a project by entering into a loan agreement.

2.4. History of Eligibility

In 1995, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed with the Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA) to provide SRF loans for the repair and replacement of malfunctioning septic systems. In 2006, MSHA modified its income eligibility to allow more families to borrow money for this use. In 2016 MSHA reviewed their administration costs of the program and fees that they could assess in compliance with the federal Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act. MSHA determined that the administrative costs exceeded the allowable fees, and the program was suspended.

In 1996 the 117th Maine Legislature expanded the eligible use of the Maine SRF to include the remediation of municipal landfills that affect groundwater and for any projects authorized under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA).

In 2001 a MOU was signed by the MMBB, DEP, the State Department of Agriculture, and the Finance Authority of Maine (FAME) to allow FAME to administer a loan program to farmers to construct manure storage facilities and other facilities to reduce Non-Point Source (NPS) pollution from farm and agricultural operations. In 2012 this program was further expanded to include additional agricultural non-point source abatement projects mostly in the areas of sediment control, in-stream flow and water level protection, and water conservation. In 2024 this program MOU was dissolved due to the lack of interest.

In 2004 the DEP expanded the eligible use of SRF funds for municipalities to design and construct sand/salt sheds in areas that the DEP has determined that ground water or surface water has been contaminated by sand/salt piles. In 2013 the DEP expanded this eligibility, as authorized under the CWA for protection of water quality, to include all uncovered municipal sand/salt piles.

Beginning in 2006, the SRF has been able to make loans for municipal storm water treatment and improvement projects to Phase 2 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted communities.

In 2007, an MOU was signed by the DEP, MMBB, and the Department of Conservation, Maine Forest Service to implement a direct-link loan program to provide subsidized loans as incentive financing to loggers for the purchase of timber harvesting equipment and other best management practices that reduce the risk of nonpoint source pollution from silviculture activities.

In 2009, the passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 necessitated the DEP and the MMBB to initiate rulemaking to allow for loans at 0%, or negative percent loans, or loan principal forgiveness as allowed under the federal stimulus bill. In accordance with this, the SRF rules were amended to state that further adjusting the interest rate down to accommodate for fees shall not apply to loans where the interest rate is 0% or less. These amendments were needed for the DEP and MMBB to provide continued administration of the program while offering beneficial financial instruments to the borrowers.

Through FFY 2013 the state match had been funded, almost exclusively, by appropriations of State of Maine General Obligation Bonds as approved by voters. In the past, the State's fiscal policy has been to reduce the State interest costs due to borrowing and seek other ways to fund the state match. With the enactment of Public Law 2013, Chapter 269 (LD 1555), the 126th Maine Legislature established a revenue stream from the State's Liquor Operation Revenue

Fund. These funds, up to $3.5 million annually, were used to provide the required state match starting in state fiscal year 2015 with the funding of the FFY 2014 match. This source of funding, however, is no longer available to the CWSRF and a state match will be sought once again through the state's budget or bond referendum.

In 2014, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) was amended to allow States to provide between 0% and 30% of their capitalization grant amount in the form of additional subsidies to borrowers. However, the FFY 2024 Appropriations Act requires states to provide a minimum of 10% of their capitalization grant as additional subsidies. EPA has determined that these amounts, $631,900 and $1,895,700 for Maine's Base CWSRF, are additive, bringing the total amount of additional subsidies that can be offered to $2,527,600. States are also able to utilize previous years' uncommitted additional subsidy from grants that have not been administratively closed. Congress and EPA encourage States to target this subsidy for public health and water quality protection projects to communities that would experience a significant hardship raising the revenue necessary to finance a project. In addition, green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements and sustainable infrastructure through implementation of asset fiscal sustainability plans are also a priority to EPA. An explanation of how principal forgiveness will be allocated in FFY 2024 is included in the project priority system section of this document.

In 2017, a MOU was signed by the DEP, MMBB, and the Finance Authority of Maine (FAME) to implement a non-point source program allowing FAME to administer the Compliance Assistance Loan Program to commercial borrowers for the renovation, removal, disposal, or replacement of underground or aboveground oil storage tanks or facilities.

In 2021, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) was signed that will add Supplemental and Emerging Contaminant funding on top of the Base CWSRF program allocations to be used in the wastewater treatment works and the treatment of any pollutant that is a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) or any pollutant identified by the Environmental Protection Agency. The BIL is projected for the five-year period, beginning in FFY 2022 through FFY 2026.

3. Loan Commitment Date to Secure Loan Principal Forgiveness

The Department will be providing loan principal forgiveness to qualified applicants for financial affordability, fiscal sustainability plans, climate adaptation plans, and/or green project reserve as described later in the IUP. Timely implementation of projects that receive principal forgiveness is important to fairly distribute these funds to applicants that can utilize them in the near future. As such, applicants that have received offers for principal forgiveness from the Department **must** enter a binding loan commitment with the MMBB for their project by the end of FFY 2025 (***September 30th, 2026***) to receive principal forgiveness. The Department reserves the right to waive this requirement should evidence of extenuating circumstances beyond the applicant's control be presented.

4. State Match, 40 CFR §35.3135(b)

The FFY 2025 capitalization grant requires a 20% state match of $2,456,200. The BIL allocation grant requires a 20% state match of $3,813,800. It is anticipated that the required match for FFY 2024 and the BIL will be deposited into the CWSRF on or around June 27th, 2025, from the State Budget.

5. Binding Commitments, 40 CFR §35.3135(c)

The DEP and the MMBB will schedule the capitalization grant and BIL payments to assure that loan binding commitments equal to at least 120 percent of each quarterly grant payment are made within one year of receipt of payment.

6. Expeditious and Timely Expenditure, 40 CFR §35.3135(d)

Maine's FFY 2025 CWSRF capitalization grant and the BIL will provide funding for a portion of the needed program administrative costs and loan money for projects identified in this IUP. Projects on *Attachment 6 – Multi-Year SRF Project Priority List.* Also, in *Attachment 6* the *Sand/Storage Areas* list may be added to the FFY 2025 Project List or replace another project on the list. To ensure the timely and expeditious use of the capitalization grant, the Department will encourage loan recipients to start construction within ***sixteen months*** of being placed on the IUP.

7. First Use of Funds, 40 CFR §35.3135(e)

The Maine CWSRF will first use funds in the SRF equaling the amount of the grant, all repayments of principal and payment of interest on the initial loans from the grant, and the State match to address publicly owned treatment works that the Region and State have previously identified as part of the National Municipal Policy (NMP) list for the State. The State has no unresolved needs that were previously identified as part of the NMP list.

8. Compliance with Title II Requirements, 40 CFR §35.3135(f)

The Department will ensure that equivalency projects will comply with the appropriate sections of the FWPCA in accordance with 40 CFR §35.3135(f).

9. Transfer and Cross-Collateralization of Clean Water State Revolving Funds and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, Section 302 SDWA

Section 302 of the Safe Drinking Water Act allows for the transfer of funds from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund or from the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. No transfer of funds is planned at this time; however, the State reserves the right to transfer funds in the future.

10. Program and Non-Program Income, Regulatory Citation, 70 FR 61039, Oct. 20, 2005

Estimated fee income to manage the program comes from two sources. Fees associated with the loans financed by federal capitalization grants are considered program income and all other fees from loans are considered non-program income. The estimate of program income and non-program income for state fiscal year 2025 are *$1,847,376 and $6,934,471*, respectively. Fee income is used to fund the administration of the SRF program at the DEP and the MMBB, support 2.5 water quality related positions within the DEP, and may be used to fund loans for eligible CWSRF projects. The 2.5 water quality related positions within DEP uses non-program fee income. These funds will also be used to upgrade the software needed to administer the funds.

11. Congressional Appropriations Acts Additional Subsidy Authority

Under this authority, states may provide this subsidy to any CWSRF-eligible recipient. States must use 10 percent of the funds made available in the base 2022 CWSRF capitalization grant to provide additional subsidization to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these) to be used where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred after March 15, 2022.

12. Additional Subsidy Commitments on Open Grants

The FFY 2022, FFY 2023 and FFY 2024 Appropriations Acts require states to provide a minimum of 10% of their annual capitalization grants as additional subsidies. The State intends to meet that requirement and also meet the IIJA 49% subsidy requirement by entering binding commitments. **Please see Table 1 – FFY 2025 CWSRF Appropriation for subsidy amounts.**

13. Clean Water Act Additional Subsidy Authority

As amended by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), (Pub. L. 117-58), the CWA mandates that states use at least 10 percent but no more than 30 percent of the capitalization grant amount to provide additional subsidy to the following:

- any municipalities that meet the state's affordability criteria;
- municipalities that do not meet the state's affordability criteria but seek additional subsidization to benefit individual ratepayers in the residential user rate class; or
- entities that implement a process, material, technique, or technology that addresses water or energy efficiency goals; mitigates stormwater runoff; or encourages sustainable project planning, design, and construction.

14. Audits and Reporting

The Maine CWSRF is committed to transparency and accountability. To that end, program information, Intended Use Plans, Annual Reports, and other program materials are posted on the SRF website: https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/SRF/cwsrf/index.html

An independent audit of the CWSRF program is conducted annually by an outside CPA firm in accordance with 2 CFR part 200, subpart F also known as the Uniformed Guidance or just simply the "Single Audit Act".

The Maine CWSRF will prepare an Annual Report and submit it to EPA no later than September 30th annually.

The Maine CWSRF will enter the required program data elements at *least quarterly* into the Office of Water State Revolving Fund (OWSRF) Reporting database, and the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) Subaward Reporting System (FSRS).

The State has not determined which projects will be chosen for FFATA reporting. The State designates a borrower for FFATA reporting at the time of loan closing. The state no longer

applies requirements across the board. They will select projects and those projects will meet the requirements for reporting.

15. Davis-Bacon Wage Rates, Section 602(b)(6) FWPCA

Section 602(b)(6) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act requires the application of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage rates to all treatment works projects funded in whole or in part by the CWSRF. The Davis-Bacon requirements do not apply to nonpoint source or decentralized wastewater treatment projects. Davis-Bacon applies to construction contracts over $2,000 and their subcontractors (regardless of the subcontract amount).

To ensure compliance with these requirements, DEP will confirm that the correct wage determinations are being included in the bid specifications and/or construction contracts. DEP will also provide assistance recipients with the specific EPA Davis-Bacon contract language that is to be included in bid specifications and/or contracts. In addition, at the time of disbursement requests the DEP will collect Certifications of Davis-Bacon compliance from assistance recipients.

Beginning in 2021, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program has made Davis Bacon compliance software, named Elation Systems, available to the CWSRF community of borrowers and their consultants. Now that the software procedures and training program are established, CWSRF will be asking for an increasing number of projects to use the software over a period of time.

The requirement to use the software will be determined as part of the CWSRF review and approval of the proposed bidding documents, based on the engineer's most current estimate of the value of the construction contract. Depending upon the estimated value of the construction contract, the requirement to use Elation Systems for Davis Bacon payroll compliance must be incorporated into the project bidding documents effective **October 1st, 2024, for all CWSRF construction contracts that are estimated to cost $2,000,000 or more.** The use of Elation Systems for Davis Bacon payroll compliance will remain optional for construction contracts that are estimated to cost less than $2,000,000.

This requirement can be waived during the design stage for a specific construction contract only when there are compelling circumstances that would cause the use of Elation Systems to be more burdensome for the borrower / consultant than performing the payroll compliance manually. A request for a waiver which includes detailed justification must be submitted in writing to the CWSRF Project Engineer for review and approval.

16. Architectural/Engineering Services Selection, Section 602(b)(14) FWPCA

Section 602(b)(14) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act requires that Architectural and Engineering (A/E) service contracts being carried out using funds made available by a capitalization grant be negotiated in the same manner as under chapter 11 of title 40, United States Code, or an equivalent State qualifications-based requirement. This requirement applies to loans totaling an amount equal to the State's capitalization grant; it does not apply to all loans. This is termed an "equivalency" requirement, as it is equivalent in amount to the State capitalization grant. To comply with chapter 11, the A/E services are selected based on qualifications (a cost component is not allowed) and the borrower then negotiates the fee with the most qualified firm.

The CWSRF must report to EPA that loans totaling an amount equal to the State's capitalization grant have been awarded meeting this and other equivalency requirements. To satisfy the equivalency requirement of Section 602(b)(14), Maine's CWSRF program will be requiring borrowers with projects more than $1 million to either;

1) procure A/E services using a qualification-based selection (QBS) process in accordance with chapter 11 of title 40 USC,
2) fund the engineering services with non CWSRF funds, or
3) take out two CWSRF loans – one for construction and one for A/E services. Loans where the A/E procurement is in accordance with chapter 11, or where no CWSRF funds were used for A/E services, will have met the conditions of Section 602(b)(14). Loans meeting the A/E services selection process as well as the other equivalency requirements will be tracked as "equivalency projects" in the Intended Use Plan and reported to EPA in the Annual Report.

17. American Iron and Steel, Section 608 FWPCA

Section 608 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act requires assistance recipients, absent a waiver, to use iron and steel products that are produced in the United States for the construction, alteration, maintenance, and repair of treatment works in accordance with the Implementation of Iron and Steel Provisions of F.L 113-76, Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014.
To ensure compliance with this requirement, DEP will provide assistance recipients with the specific American Iron and Steel language that is to be included in bid specifications and/or contracts. In addition, at the time of disbursement requests the DEP will collect Certifications of American Iron and Steel compliance from assistance recipients.

18. Build America, Buy America Act (BABAA)
The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), also known as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), expanded domestic sourcing requirements with the inclusion of the Build America, Buy America Act (BABAA). Starting on May 14, 2022, all steel, iron, manufactured products, non-ferrous metals, plastic and polymer-based products (including polyvinylchloride, composite building materials, and polymers used in fiber optic cables), glass (including optic glass), lumber, and drywall used in infrastructure projects for federal financial assistance programs must be produced in the United States.

19. Technical Assistance (2% Set-Aside)

The CWSRF Base program will use $200,000 of the allowable Technical Assistance (TA) 2% set-aside allotment of $245,620. The remaining $45,620 will be banked credit funds in the Base program. The CWSRF program will continue to bank credit the technical assistance 2% set-aside from the BIL Supplemental and BIL Emerging Contaminant.

The technical assistance of $200,000 will be allotted to Maine Rural Water Association (MRWA) to fund the mobile training unit that will travel to wastewater treatment facilities with population of less than 10,000 and/or considered disadvantaged per the CWSRF affordability criteria. MWRA will provide a scope of duties, schedule, and budget. They are scheduled to complete training event for grinder pump installation in a rural disadvantage community using the mobile training unit.

20. Public Review and Comment

In compliance with the requirement in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Section 606(c) to provide for public review and comment, the Department posted the Intended Use Plan in draft form at https://www.maine.gov/dep//water/grants/SRF/cwsrf/index.html, beginning on or around June 27th, 2025, requesting all comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m., July 18th, 2025 to Brandy Piers, (207) 287-6093 or Maine.CWSRF.Grants@maine.gov.

The Maine DEP received no comments or concerns during the public comment period.

C. FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2025 – AVAILABLE FUNDS

Current Funds Available For Projects (as of 6/23/2025)

State Repayment Balance as of 6/23/2025	$29,822,912
BIL SUP (FY 2024)	$1,741,017
BIL EC (FY 2024)	$1,477,600
Federal Repayment Balance	$66,466,161
Future Repayment Balance	$29,510,181
Maine Forest Service Direct-Link Program Recycled Funds Commitment (Repayments from 05/30/2024 to 05/28/2025)	$4,521,435
Total Funds Available	**$133,539,306**

Less Current Funds Committed To Projects (as of 6/23/2025)

FY 2022 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	($2,500,000)
FY 2023 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	($4,159,601)
FY 2024 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	($23,137,440)
Total Commitments	**($29,797,041)**
Current Total Uncommitted Funds Available	**$103,742,265**

Additional FY 2025 Base CWSRF Funds Available For Projects

FY 2025 Federal Cap Grant	$12,281,000
Less - 4% Administrative Fee	($491,240)
Less - 2% Technical Assistance (Banked Credit from FY 2025 = $45,620)	($200,000)
FY 2025 State Match 20%	$2,456,200
Program and Non-Program Income	$8,781,847
Less - Administrative Expenses	($3,000,000)
Additional FY 2025 Base CWSRF Funds Available	**$19,827,807**

Additional BIL Supplemental FY 2025 Funds Available

BIL Supplemental FY 2025	$19,069,000
Less - 4% Administrative Fee	($762,760)
Less - 2% Technical Assistance (Banked Credit from FY 2025 = $381,380)	$0
FY 2025 State Match 20%	$3,813,800
Additional BIL Supplemental FY 2025 Funds Available	**$22,120,040**

Additional BIL Emerging Contaminants (EC) FY 2025 Funds Available

BIL EC FY 2025	$1,646,000
BIL EC Re-allotment FY22 ($4,000) & FY23 ($85,000)	$89,000
Less - 4% Administrative Fee	($69,400)
Less - 2% Technical Assistance (Banked Credit from FY25 = $34,700)	$0
FY 2025 State Match 0%	$0
Additional BIL EC FY 2025 Funds Available	**$1,665,600**

Total FY 2025 CWSRF Base and BIL and EC Funds Available	**$147,355,712**
Potential Revenue Bond funds from MMBB to be blended with available funds Estimated	$0
TOTAL ALL AVAILABLE FY 2025 SRF LOAN FUNDS	**$147,355,712**

*Note: Maine CWSRF will hold back approximately **$24M** to assist with continual project cost overages and supply issues for projects on the existing IUPs. This amount is being held back based on the last 5 years of construction costs.*

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2025

Table 1 – FFY 2025 CWSRF APPROPRIATION

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2025 SRF & BILS & BILE Assistance Provided
1	Androscoggin Valley Soil & Water Conservation District (319)	C230-NPS338-01	N/A	Sabattus Pond Watershed Preplanning & Assessment	VI-D	SW/NPS	69	$7,400	$0	$7,400
2	Anson-Madison Sanitary District (212)	BILS075-02 (FFATA)	ME0101478	**Maine Centralized PFAS Mitigation Facility** - phase 1 of the project to include aeration lagoon upgrades, new diffused aeration, new treatment building to house blowers, chemical storage and injection, PFAS foam fractionation system, a DAF for tertiary treatment, lab, tankage, pumping, cell 3 outlet relocation, etc. The project will improve treatment, solids management and processing and provide PFAS removal below drinking water standards prior to discharge.	II	4H	27	$1,000,000	$3,000,000	$4,000,000
3	Bath, City of (212)	BILS043-02A&B (FFATA)	ME0100021	**Commercial Street PS and Force Main Upgrades** per the CAP - risk of localized flooding or ponding, exacerbated localized flooding (from coastal influences), accessibility issues, SSOs, CSOs, and increased I/I to pump station.	V-A	4H	27	$1,000,000	$5,801,085	$6,801,085
4	Bath, City of (319)	C230-NPS043-01	ME0100021	Bath Stormwater Utility Feasibility Study	VI-D	SW/NPS	48	$26,500	$0	$26,500

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2025

Table 1 – FFY 2025 CWSRF APPROPRIATION

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2025 SRF & BILS & BILE Assistance Provided
5	Belfast, City of (212)	BILS066-01A&B (FFATA)	ME0101532	**High St., Church, Court, Park and Pearl St. Area Sewer Improvements and Telemetry Upgrade** - evaluate and improve its pump station telemetry and modernize it to provide timely notifications of issues to the operators. The city is required to continue the efforts to reduce CSO discharges with the next project identified in the 2019 CSO Master Plan Update. The bulk of the existing sewer system in the project area is undersized deteriorated vitrified clay and will be replaced with PVC piping. Also, the DEP has required the City to evaluate and improve its pump station telemetry and modernize it to provide timely notifications of issues to the operators. *This project was applied for in 2022 with fully funded Phase 1 which is currently under construction. There were funds left over, but there was insufficient funding to complete all work.	III-B, V-A	4H	27	$1,000,000	$2,625,500	$3,625,500
6	Biddeford, City of (212)	BILS240-02A&B (FFATA)	ME0100048	**Alfred Street CSO Separation Phase 3** - 1,800 LF of new storm drain along Alfred Street, Porter Street, and Mt. Vernon Street, and will separate approximately 22 catch basins. 15” and 18” storm drains will convey flows from the project area to a 36” storm drain beginning at Alfred Street and Mt. Vernon Street.	V-A	4H	27	$0	$2,335,400	$2,335,400
7	Brewer, City of (212)	BILS099-02A&B (FFATA)	ME0100072	**Brewer Cove CSO Reduction** - 2200 lf of 10" VC pipe replacement on Brewer St. and 300 lf of 8" VC on Tibbetts St.	V-B	4H	27	$709,200	$1,260,800	$1,970,000
8	Caribou Utilities District (212)	C230121-09	ME0100145	**Wastewater System Upgrades - Pump Station #1 & Force Main Upgrades** - The project includes renewing pumps, valves, meters, controls, and replacing the standby generator. This project includes replacing old VFDs, new telemetry system, gas and combustibles detection equipment, and general building updates. This project also includes constructing a second force main across the river or enlarging the existing to increase pumping capacity to reduce the chance of overflows. This station has a history of overflows during peak spring wet weather.	III-B	5H	22	$0	$300,000	$300,000

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2025

Table 1 – FFY 2025 CWSRF APPROPRIATION

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2025 SRF & BILS & BILE Assistance Provided
9	Caribou Utilities District (212)	C230121-09	ME0100145	**Wastewater System Upgrades - Pump Station 2 (Grimes Rd PS) Upgrades** - The project includes renewing Pump Station #2, Grimes Road pump station to include pump and valve renewal, VFD replacement and electrical upgrades, new telemetry system, new gas and combustible detection system, and the addition of a new high flow force main from one of the 4 pumps to increase plant capacity and reduce the risk of SSOs from the Grimes Road site.	I	5H	22	$0	$400,000	$400,000
10	Caribou Utilities District (212)	C230121-09	ME0100145	**Wastewater System Upgrades - Headworks Upgrades** - This project is the renewal of the headworks and improvements to the influent and effluent structures & piping. This will better control and measure sanitary sewer overflows. The district currently has an influent structure with a non-metered overflow. The headworks includes single mechanical screen, but dual grit channels with a chain and rake system that is also original equipment and failing. The concrete is spauling and the aluminum grating over the channels is warped and bent. The district intends to repair concrete, add a debris screen, repair the chain and rake system, and replace grating and make safety improvements to the gas detection system and ventilation system.	I	5H	22	$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
11	Cobbossee Watershed District (319)	C230-NPS339-01	N/A	Pleasant Pond Watershed Based Plan Update Phase 1	VI-D	SW/NPS	75.4	$18,700	$0	$18,700
12	Corinna Sewer District (212)	C230058-03 , BILS058-01	MEU508206	**Lagoon Sludge Dredging** - This project will provide needed sludge removal for the Town's two facultative and one storage lagoon associated with its treated wastewater land application. Over time, solids building reduces the lagoon's treatment capacity, leading to potential water quality issues and reduced system efficiency. Removing accumulated sludge will restore the storage volume, improve treatment performance, and extend the lagoon's operational life. Completing this project will allow the district to treat water in an efficient and low energy maimer for several more decades.	I	5L	10	$65,000	$0	$65,000
13	Corinna Sewer District (212)	C230058-04	MEU508206	**Corinna Headwork Influent PS Replacement** - pump replacement; description needs to be updated here.	I	5M	16	$224,284	$0	$224,284
14	Fort Kent, Town of (212)	C230260-07A&B (FFATA)	ME0102369	**Highland Avenue, Meadow Lane and Market Street Sewer and Stormwater** - Highland Ave - Project includes the replacement of approximately 1,500LF of sewer and the installation of approximately 5,800LF of stormwater infrastructure to address aging infrastructure and significant flooding and drainage issues.	III-B, VI-A	4H	27	$0	$1,400,000	$1,400,000

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2025

Table 1 – FFY 2025 CWSRF APPROPRIATION

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2025 SRF & BILS & BILE Assistance Provided
15	Hamlin, Town of (Sewer Department) (212)	C230331-01, BILS331- 01	ME0100684	**Wastewater Pump Station & Force Main Upgrade** - The pump station has duplex submersible pumps in a precast concrete wet well. The force main is approximately 1,100 feet of 4" pipe. All mechanical and electrical components in the station have outlived their useful life and are failing. There is no backup power and power outages can be lengthy. The only failure alarm for the station is a local light indicated a fault. The project will replace pumps, valves, internal piping, slide rails, base elbow, controls, wet well top slab, hatch, etc. Automated backup power will be added to the pump station, and the new hatch will have fall protection to improve operator safety. Updated controls will include alarm annunciation to operators. The project will also replace the antiquated force main.	III-B	5H	22	$938,500	$0	$938,500
16	Hampden, Town of (212)	C230156-08 (Repay)	ME0102512	**Souadbscook PS Replacement & Metering** - Replacement of this pump station is an immediate action item to replace in our FSP due to its age and lack of redundancy in controls.	I	4H	27	$0	$2,992,500	$2,992,500
17	Kennebec County Soil and Water Conservation District (319)	C230-NPS334-03	N/A	Webber, Threemile and Threecornered NPS Tri-watershed Management Plan Development	VI-D	SW/NPS	74.5	$28,527	$0	$28,527
18	Lewiston-Auburn Clean Water Authority (LACWA) (212)	BILE336-01A&B	ME0101478	**Biosolids Dryer Project** - The project includes installation of a low temperature belt dryer, a building to house the dryer and its ancillary components, conveyance, modifications to the existing treatment plant solids handling bay, a solids feed hopper, and modifications to tie-in to the existing facility waste heat system.	VI-C	5H	22	$832,800	$0	$832,800
19	Lewiston-Auburn Clean Water Authority (LACWA) (212)	BILS336-03A&B (FFATA)	ME0101478	**CSO Tank** - 2.1 MG CSO Storage Tank	V-A	4H	27	$0	$8,000,000	$8,000,000
20	Limestone Water and Sewer District (212)	BILE202-01A&B, BILS202-01, C230202- 04	ME0102849	**New Regional Septage Receiving and Dewatering System** - a septage receiving station for screening and rock removal; a septage day tank with mixing; a new screw press dewatering system; and truck/container bay for dewatered sludge to supplement the sludge drying beds. Rehabilitation of the gravity thickener (which is no longer in use) to aid in thickening of solids prior to dewatering is also required.	VI-C	5H	22	$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
21	Lubec, Town of (212)	C230190-04A&B (FFATA)	ME0102016	**WWTF Process Upgrade** - Upgrade of four existing wastewater pumping stations and existing wastewater treatment facility.	I	5L	10	$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
22	Lucerne, Village of (319)	C230-NPS340-01	N/A	NPS Watershed Survey	VI-D	SW/NPS	73	$15,000	$0	$15,000

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2025

Table 1 – FFY 2025 CWSRF APPROPRIATION

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2025 SRF & BILS & BILE Assistance Provided
23	Machias, Town of (212)	C230093-10, BILS093- 02	ME0100323	**CSO Storage Tank** - The purpose of this project is to design a CSO storage tank in Machias, Maine which would be located at WWTP. Machias has been working to improve its sewer system and reduce overflows for many years. Much work has been completed in the sewer collection system to minimize CSO's and reduce overflows. The Town currently has no CSO storage capacity and would like to add a tank to its current wet weather controls to continue to reduce its CSOs into the local environment. By capturing and storing excess flows during heavy rainfall, this project will prevent direct discharges, improve water quality, and continue the progress towards the goal to minimize CSOs.	V-A	3H	32	$1,000,000	$1,660,000	$2,660,000
24	Maine Forestry Direct Link (319)	MFS-25, MFSBILS-25	N/A	Reduce the non-point source pollution from timber harvesting. This program allows the CWSRF to encourage Best Management Practices in timber harvesting to protect water quality.	VII-C	N/A	N/A	$0	$4,521,435	$4,521,435
25	North Windham WWTF (212)	C230329-03 (FFATA)	MEU508276	**North Windham WWTF** - a new collection system and advanced membrane filtration treatment plant serving the North Windham area, along with treated water recharge to a groundwater drip dispersal system located adjacent to the plant. The Town of Windham has been investigating the development of a centralized wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system in North Windham for over 50 years. This project is critical for sustaining economic development while reducing pollution to the aquifer and impacts to the surrounding valuable water resources. Increasing nitrate nitrogen levels have been observed in the underlying aquifer over the past 20 years that threaten the health of valuable local water resources.	II	1M	36	$1,000,000	$9,000,000	$10,000,000
26	Ogunquit Sewer District (212)	C230294-05	ME0100986	**Pump Station No.4 Upgrade** - The project involves includes relocating the main electrical service, automatic transfer switch and permanent diesel generator set with base mounted fuel tank to the second floor of a remodeled Harbor Master Shack, elevating all of the critical equipment above the 100-year flood elevation plus 4 feet (minimum) increasing the resiliency and reliability of the pump station.	I	5H	22	$0	$800,000	$800,000
27	Old Orchard Beach, Town of (212)	C230114-06 (Backup FFATA)	ME0101524	**WWTF & Collection System Redundancy Upgrades** - Treatment facility, PS and collection system resiliency upgrades in several locations.	I, III-B	5H	22	$0	$9,800,000	$9,800,000
28	Orono, Town of (319)	BILS248-01	ME0100498	Stormwater Fiscal Sustainability Plan	VI-D	I	N/A	$50,000	$0	$50,000
29	Oxford County Soil and Water Conservation District (319)	C230-NPS341-01	N/A	Worthley Pond Watershed Management Plan Development Project	VI-D	SW/NPS	45	$9,610	$0	$9,610

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2025

Table 1 – FFY 2025 CWSRF APPROPRIATION

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2025 SRF & BILS & BILE Assistance Provided
30	Portland Water District - Westbrook WWTF (212)	BILS122-01A&B maybe? (FFATA - Backfill)	ME0100846	**Westbrook CSO Stormwater Collection** - PWD and Westbrook submitted an Updated Long-Term Control Plan that included the construction of a storage tank in the PWD interception system. On May 9, 2024, the Maine DEP approved the Westbrook Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Master Plan (Plan). This plan proposed construction of a 1-million-gallon (MG) off-line gravity storage tank at CSO 003. As part of its review of the plan, DEP requested that further design review investigate and confirm the final sizing of the storage tank. Additional work is required to confirm site appropriateness (geo-technical hydraulic modeling) conduct additional modeling to validate tank size and approach (separate tank or in-line storage). PWD anticipates cost analysis on July 1st, 2025. Preliminary estimates for a 1 MG tank are in the SRF and will change with modifications to capacity, site selection or design approach.	V-A	4H	27	$50,000	$9,950,000	$10,000,000
31	Rockland, City of (212)	BILS108-01A&B (FFATA - Backfill)	ME0100595	**Collection System Rehabilitation** - removes 81.5 acres of storm drain sub catchment area, and CSO separation. (Add details from application).	III-B	4H	27	$1,000,000	$9,000,000	$10,000,000
32	Sabattus Sanitary District (212)	BILS135-04 (repay)	ME0101842	**WWTP Improvements** - 40-year-old treatment facility upgrade and the addition of phosphorus treatment needed to meet the current permit.	I	4H	27	$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
33	Saco, City of (212)	C230147-10 (FFATA)	ME0101117	**Saco Water Resource Recovery** - resilient to the effects of sea level rise, flooding, and climate change with a sustainable conceptual design for the City's future. In addition, this project will account for anticipated nutrient removal requirements and allow for a reduction in CSO discharges. The use of an innovative wastewater technology - aerobic granular sludge - will increase wet weather treatment capacity, allow for restoration of greenspace land for existing Riverwalk enhancements, and conserve up to 50% energy over conventional treatment systems, all within a smaller footprint. Older infrastructure will be retrofitted were feasible, while new infrastructure will be sited in locations and elevations that will make the facility resilient to climate impacts.	II	4H	27	$1,000,000	$10,000,000	$11,000,000

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2025

Table 1 – FFY 2025 CWSRF APPROPRIATION

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2025 SRF & BILS & BILE Assistance Provided
34	South Berwick Sewer District (212)	C230288-05	ME0100820	**Influent Pump Station Upgrades** - Construction of new septage receiving facility (including new acceptance and storage) to replace the manual screening and septage handling facilities that require significant manual oversight/handling by operators and do not provide any operator control of septage discharge to the wastewater treatment facility and replacement of existing sludge dewatering equipment which is critical to septage acceptance and sludge handling/disposal at the WWTF.	I	5H	22	$0	$3,700,000	$3,700,000
35	Westbrook, City of (212)	BILS307-02	ME0100846 (PWD)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan	VI-D	I	N/A	$50,000	$0	$50,000
36	Windham, Town of (212)	BILS335-02	ME0102751	**Windham School Conveyance** - eliminate its outfall to the Pleasant River, and construct sewer infrastructure (over four miles of sewer and at least pump stations\ to convey wastewater to Portland Water District's new North Windham WWTF.	IV-A	4H	27	$1,000,000	$9,000,000	$10,000,000
37	Winslow, Town of (212)	BILS085-03	ME0102628	**CSO & Stormwater Management Improvements** - Sunset Heights sewer separation and storm drainage improvements.	V-A, VI-A	4H	27	$1,000,000	$1,517,952	$2,517,952
38	Wiscasset, Town of (212)	BILS269-01	ME0100757	**WWTP Relocation** - relocate the existing wastewater treatment plant from Cow Island, which is in a floodplain, to a non-floodplain location.	I	5H	22	$1,000,000	$9,000,000	$10,000,000
								$16,025,521	**$107,064,672**	**$123,090,193**

Color Codes:
FSP & CAP Projects
Stormwater (SW) & Nonpoint Source (NPS)
Infrastructure Projects
BIL Emerging Contaminants

***PF Overage will be taken from previous unused IUP years.**

Table 2 – PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

				Project Budget								Linked	Subject to Change Based on Final Allotments										
Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Unfunded Multi-year applicants	Estimated Total 'Project' Cost (Excludes FSP & CAP)	Co-Funded 'Project' Cost From Other Funding Sources	CWSRF 'Project' Funding	Additional FSP Borrowing Beyond 'Project'	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount (Max. $10M)	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	BIL EC	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total Assistance Provided
63.75	North Windham WWTF	**North Windham WWTF** - a new collection system and advanced membrane filtration treatment plant serving the North Windham area, along with treated water recharge to a groundwater drip dispersal system located adjacent to the plant. The Town of Windham has been investigating the development of a centralized wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system in North Windham for over 50 years. This project is critical for sustaining economic development while reducing pollution to the aquifer and impacts to the surrounding valuable water resources. Increasing nitrate nitrogen levels have been observed in the underlying aquifer over the past 20 years that threaten the health of valuable local water resources.	No	$50,000,000	$5,656,000	$44,344,000	$0	$10,000,000	1M	36	$200,000	10.89	100.00%	**$1,000,000**	100.00%	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$1,000,000	$9,000,000	$10,000,000
60.85	Saco, City of	**Saco Water Resource Recovery** - resilient to the effects of sea level rise, flooding, and climate change with a sustainable conceptual design for the City's future. In addition, this project will account for anticipated nutrient removal requirements and allow for a reduction in CSO discharges. The use of an innovative wastewater technology - aerobic granular sludge - will increase wet weather treatment capacity, allow for restoration of greenspace land for existing Riverwalk enhancements, and conserve up to 50% energy over conventional treatment systems, all within a smaller footprint. Older infrastructure will be retrofitted were feasible, while new infrastructure will be sited in locations and elevations that will make the facility resilient to climate impacts.	No	$65,530,382	$10,956,978	$54,573,404	$0	$11,000,000	4H	27	$11,000,000	3.72	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	$1,000,000	GI	$1,000,000	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
58.32	Bath, City of	**Commercial Street PS and Force Main Upgrades** per the CAP - risk of localized flooding or ponding, exacerbated localized flooding (from coastal influences), accessibility issues, SSOs, CSOs, and increased I/I to pump station.	No	$9,474,085	$2,673,000	$6,801,085	$0	$6,801,085	4H	27	$9,474,085	5.32	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	$1,000,000	GI	$1,000,000	$5,801,085	$6,801,085
57.81	Windham, Town of	**Windham School Conveyance** - eliminate its outfall to the Pleasant River, and construct sewer infrastructure (over four miles of sewer and at least pump stations\ to convey wastewater to Portland Water District's new North Windham WWTF.	No	$19,100,000	$1,000,000	$18,100,000	$50,000	$10,000,000	4H	27	$100,000	9.68	93.70%	**$0**	93.70%	**$950,000**	**$0**	**$50,000**	$0		$1,000,000	$9,000,000	$10,000,000
57.24	Lewiston-Auburn Clean Water Authority (LACWA)	**CSO Tank** - 2.1 MG CSO Storage Tank	No	$31,500,000	$23,500,000	$8,000,000	$0	$8,000,000	4H	27	$0	5.69	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$8,000,000	$8,000,000
54.54	Anson-Madison Sanitary District	**Maine Centralized PFAS Mitigation Facility** - phase 1 of the project to include aeration lagoon upgrades, new diffused aeration, new treatment building to house blowers, chemical storage and injection, PFAS foam fractionation system, a DAF for tertiary treatment, lab, tankage, pumping, cell 3 outlet relocation, etc. The project will improve treatment, solids management and processing and provide for PFAS removal below drinking water standards prior to discharge.	No	$25,647,500	$15,096,150	$10,551,350	$0	$10,000,000	4H	27	$0	10.67	100.00%	**$1,000,000**	100.00%	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$1,000,000	$3,000,000	$4,000,000
52.20	Rockland, City of	**Collection System Rehabilitation** - removes 81.5 acres of storm drain sub catchment area, and CSO separation. (Add details from application).	Yes	$12,465,225	$0	$12,465,225	$0	$10,000,000	4H	27	$9,233,500	6.59	0.00%	**$0**	43.43%	**$1,000,000**	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$1,000,000	$9,000,000	$10,000,000
51.20	Machias, Town of	**CSO Storage Tank** - The purpose of this project is to design a CSO storage tank in Machias, Maine which would be located at the WWTP. Machias has been working to improve its sewer system and reduce overflows for many years. Much work has been completed in the sewer collection system to minimize CSO's and reduce overflows. The Town currently has no CSO storage capacity and would like to add a tank to its current wet weather controls to continue to reduce its CSOs into the local environment. By capturing and storing excess flows during heavy rainfall, this project will prevent direct discharges, improve water quality, and continue the progress towards the goal to minimize CSOs.	No	$2,650,000	$0	$2,650,000	$10,000	$2,660,000	3H	32	$0	11.24	100.00%	**$500,000**	100.00%	**$490,000**	**$0**	**$10,000**	$0		$1,000,000	$1,660,000	$2,660,000
49.14	Fort Kent, Town of	**Highland Avenue, Meadow Lane and Market Street Sewer and Stormwater** - Highland Ave - Project includes the replacement of approximately 1,500LF of sewer and the installation of approximately 5,800LF of stormwater infrastructure to address aging infrastructure and significant flooding and drainage issues. Existing sewer in the area is asbestos cement pipe and CCTV data from 2022 indicates the pipe is in fair to poor condition. There is a known flooding and drainage issue in the area that will be addressed by this project. - $1,200,000 Meadow Lane – Project includes the replacement of approximately 1,300 LF of stormwater infrastructure in the area of Meadow Lane to address significant flooding and drainage issues in the area. The existing infrastructure is undersized and in poor condition so it is not capable of conveying the required flows in the area. - $800,000 Market Street – Project includes the replacement of approximately 6,900 LF of sewer infrastructure on Market Street in coordination with a project to replace the sidewalk and esplanade in the area. The sewer pipe is known to be asbestos cement and in very poor to fair condition. Replacement of this line will minimize the impact of I/I and reduce the frequency of bypass events.	No	$5,100,000	$600,000	$4,500,000	$0	$4,500,000	4H	27	$0	4.64	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$1,400,000	$1,400,000

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48.59	Belfast, City of	**High St., Church, Court, Park and Pearl St. Area Sewer Improvements and Telemetry Upgrade** - evaluate and improve its pump station telemetry and modernize it to provide timely notifications of issues to the operators. The City is required to continue the efforts to reduce CSO discharges with the next project identified in the 2019 CSO Master Plan Update. The bulk of the existing sewer system in the project area is undersized deteriorated vitrified clay and will be replaced with PVC piping. Also, the DEP has required the City to evaluate and improve its pump station telemetry and modernize it to provide timely notifications of issues to the operators.	No	$5,192,100	$1,566,600	$3,625,500	$0	$3,625,500	4H	27	$3,625,500	6.30	0.00%	**$0**	39.69%	**$1,000,000**	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$1,000,000	$2,625,500	$3,625,500
48.02	Winslow, Town of	**CSO & Stormwater Management Improvements** - Sunset Heights sewer separation and storm drainage improvements.	No	$10,342,000	$7,824,048	$2,517,952	$0	$2,517,952	4H	27	$2,517,952	4.28	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	$1,000,000	GI	$1,000,000	$1,517,952	$2,517,952
47.93	Biddeford, City of	**Alfred Street CSO Separation Phase 3 -** 1,800 LF of new storm drain along Alfred Street, Porter Street, and Mt. Vernon Street, and will separate approximately 22 catch basins. 15" and 18" storm drains will convey flows from the project area to a 36" storm drain beginning at Alfred Street and Mt. Vernon Street.	Yes	$2,335,400	$0	$2,335,400	$0	$2,335,400	4H	27	$0	5.69	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$2,335,400	$2,335,400
47.90	Wiscasset, Town of	**WWTP Relocation** - relocate the existing wastewater treatment plant from Cow Island, which is in a floodplain, to a non floodplain location.	Yes	$40,500,000	$20,890,000	$19,610,000	$0	$10,000,000	5H	22	$10,000,000	4.38	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	$1,000,000	GI	$1,000,000	$9,000,000	$10,000,000
47.52	Sabattus Sanitary District	**WWTP Improvements** - 40 year old treatment facility upgrade and the addition of phosphorus treatment needed to meet the current permit.	No	$26,000,000	$500,000	$25,500,000	$10,000	$10,000,000	4H	27	$13,000,000	6.52	0.00%	**$0**	42.51%	**$990,000**	**$0**	**$10,000**	$0		$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
45.90	Brewer, City of	**Brewer Cove CSO Reduction** - 2200 lf of 10" VC pipe replacement on Brewer St. and 300 lf of 8" VC on Tibbetts St.	No	$1,970,000	$1	$1,969,999	$0	$1,969,999	4H	27	$1,970,000	6.00	0.00%	**$0**	36.00%	**$709,200**	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$709,200	$1,260,800	$1,970,000
45.36	Hampden, Town of	**Souadbscook PS Replacement & Metering** - Replacement of this pump station is an immediate action item to replace in our FSP due to its age and lack of redundancy in controls.	No	$4,992,500	$2,000,000	$2,992,500	$0	$2,992,500	4H	27	$0	3.16	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$2,992,500	$2,992,500
41.85	Portland Water District - Westbrook WWTF (212)	**Westbrook CSO Stormwater Collection** - PWD and Westbrook submitted an Updated Long-Term Control Plan that included the construction of a storage tank in the PWD interception system. On May 9, 2024, the Maine DEP approved the Westbrook Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Master Plan (Plan). This plan proposed construction of a 1-million-gallon (MG) off-line gravity storage tank at CSO 003. As part of its review of the plan, DEP requested that further design review investigate and confirm the final sizing of the storage tank. Additional work is required to confirm site appropriateness (geo-technical hydraulic modeling) conduct additional modeling to validate tank size and approach (separate tank or in- line storage). PWD anticipates cost analysis on July 1st, 2025. Preliminary estimates for a 1 MG tank are in the SRF and will change with modifications to capacity, site selection or design approach.	No	$10,000,000	$0	$10,000,000	$0	$10,000,000	4H	27	$0	3.07	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$50,000**	$0		$50,000	$9,950,000	$10,000,000
40.67	Old Orchard Beach, Town of (212)	**WWTF & Collection System Redundancy Upgrades** - Treatment facility, PS and collection system resiliency upgrades in several locations.	Yes	$9,800,000	$0	$9,800,000	$0	$9,800,000	5H	22	$3,000,000	5.54	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$9,800,000	$9,800,000
40.51	Portland Water District	**Northeast and India St. Pump Stations Electrical and HVAC Upgrades** - Refer to the attached 30% design report developed in collaboration with Woodard & Curran.	No	$6,100,000	$0	$6,100,000	$0	$6,100,000	5H	22	$350,000	6.90	0.00%	**$0**	47.61%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
39.92	Portland Water District	**East End WWTF Dewatering Improvements** - dewatering equipment upgrades, sludge conveyance upgrades, odor control upgrades and polymer storage upgrades to assist in PFAS removal.	No	$22,950,000	$901,720	$22,048,280	$50,000	$10,000,000	5H	22	$500,000	6.90	0.00%	**$0**	47.61%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
38.94	Caribou Utilities District	**Wastewater System Upgrades - Headworks Upgrades** - This project is the renewal of the headworks and improvements to the influent and effluent structures & piping. This will better control and measure sanitary sewer overflows. The District currently has an influent structure with a non- metered overflow. The volume and impact of SSO's, which occur nearly annually, can only be estimated. In addition, the site piping and structures are original equipment (1962) and in disrepair from sewer gas impacts, vehicle damage, etc. The headworks includes single mechanical screen, but dual grit channels with a chain and rake system that is also original equipment and failing. The concrete is spauling and the aluminum grating over the channels is warped and bent. The District intends to repair concrete, add a debris screen, repair the chain and rake system, and replacing grating and make safety improvements to the gas detection system and ventilation system.	No	$1,116,000	$1	$1,115,999	$0	$1,115,999	5H	22	$0	5.93	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%		**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$1,000,000	$1,000,000

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38.94	Caribou Utilities District	**Wastewater System Upgrades - Pump Station 2 (Grimes Rd PS) Upgrades** - The project includes renewing Pump Station #2, Grimes Road pump station to include pump and valve renewal, VFD replacement and electrical upgrades, new telemetry system, new gas and combustible detection system, and the add-on of a new high flow force main from one of the 4 pumps to increase plant capacity and reduce the risk of SSOs from the Grimes Road site.	No	$404,000	$1	$403,999	$0	$403,999	5H	22	$0	5.93	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$400,000	$400,000
38.44	Freeport Sewer District	**Force Main Replacement** - Route 1 Force Main replacement	Yes	$7,445,000	$0	$7,445,000	$0	$7,445,000	5H	22	$6,780	6.48	0.00%	**$0**	41.99%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
37.84	Caribou Utilities District	**Wastewater System Upgrades - Pump Station #1 & Force Main Upgrades** - The project has several components all aimed at replacing antiquated equipment as well as to increase capacity to eliminate overflows of untreated wastewater into the Aroostook River at the Limestone Street facility. The project includes renewing pumps, valves, meters, controls, and replacing the standby generator. This project includes replacing old VFDs, new telemetry system, gas and combustibles detection equipment, and general building updates. This project also includes constructing a second force main across the river, or enlarging the existing to increase pumping capacity to reduce the chance of overflows. This station has a history of overflows during peak spring wet weather. The District has done considerable I&I investigation and found infiltration is widespread and no "smoking gun". The lagoons were upgraded in 2020 to provide additional peak wet weather storage and treatment.	No	$1,921,250	$1	$1,921,249	$0	$1,921,249	5H	22	$0	5.93	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$300,000	$300,000
36.96	Ogunquit Sewer District	**Pump Station No.4 Upgrade** - The project involves includes relocating the main electrical service, automatic transfer switch and permanent diesel generator set with base mounted fuel tank to the second floor of a remodeled Harbor Master Shack, elevating all of the critical equipment above the 100-year flood elevation plus 4 feet (minimum) increasing the resiliency and reliability of the pump station.	No	$800,000	$0	$800,000	$0	$800,000	5H	22	$800,000	1.61	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$800,000
36.08	South Berwick Sewer District	**Influent Pump Station Upgrades** - Construction of new septage receiving facility (including new acceptance and storage) to replace the manual screening and septage handling facilities that require significant manual oversight/handling by operators and do not provide any operator control of septage discharge to the wastewater treatment facility and replacement of existing sludge dewatering equipment which is critical to septage acceptance and sludge handling/disposal at the WWTF.	No	$3,700,000	$0	$3,700,000	$0	$3,700,000	5H	22	$3,700,000	3.41	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$3,700,000
33.88	Wells Sanitary District	**Pump Station No. 6 Upgrades** - replacing the existing dry-pit pumps with submersible pumps that are specifically designed to operate in water, modifying the existing wet well to accommodate the new submersible pumps, relocating/raising electrical controls, VFDs, and the main service panel, flood proofing the existing dry side structure and wet well as necessary, and sealing penetrations.	No	$2,600,000	$0	$2,600,000	$0	$2,600,000	5H	22	$2,600,000	3.30	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
32.48	Hamlin, Town of (Sewer Department)	**Wastewater Pump Station & Force Main Upgrade** - Hamlin has a sewer collection system that serves a residential area on the north end of Town. The system has gravity collection, a pump station, and a force main. Wastewater is pumped to Van Buren for treatment. The pump station has duplex submersible pumps in a precast concrete wetwell. The force main is approximately 1,100 feet of 4" pipe. All mechanical and electrical components in the station have out lived their useful life and are failing. There is no backup power and power outages can be lengthy. The only failure alarm for the station is a local light indicated a fault. The project will replace pumps, valves, internal piping, slide rails, base elbow, controls, wetwell top slab, hatch, etc. Automated backup power will be added to the pump station and the new hatch will have fall protection to improve operator safety. Updated controls will include alarm annunciation to operators. The project will also replace the antiquated force main.	No	$932,500	$0	$932,500	$6,000	$938,500	5H	22	$30,000	9.48	100.00%	**$932,500**	100.00%	**$0**	**$0**	**$6,000**	$0		$938,500	$0	$938,500
31.02	Lewiston-Auburn Clean Water Authority (LACWA)	**Biosolids Dryer Project** - The project includes installation of a low temperature belt dryer, a building to house the dryer and its ancillary components, conveyance, modifications to the existing treatment plant solids handling bay, a solids feed hopper, and modifications to tie-in to the existing facility waste heat system.	No	$9,000,000	$0	$9,000,000	$0	$9,000,000	5H	22	$0	5.40	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	$0	**$832,800**	**$0**	$0		$832,800	$0	$832,800
29.70	Limestone Water and Sewer District	**New Regional Septage Receiving and Dewatering System** - a septage receiving station for screening and rock removal; a septage day tank with mixing; a new screw press dewatering system; and truck/container bay for dewatered sludge to supplement the sludge drying beds. Rehabilitation of the gravity thickener (which is no longer in use) to aid in thickening of solids prior to dewatering is also required.	No	$9,900,000	$0	$9,900,000	$50,000	$9,950,000	5H	22	$0	7.33	53.73%	**$117,200**	53.73%	$0	**$832,800**	**$50,000**	$0		$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
26.16	Bar Harbor, Town of	**Glen Mary and Shannon Roads Utility Upgrades and Roadway Reconstruction** - This project includes approximately 1400 linear feet of undersized vitrified clay sewer and manhole replacements. The sewer is deteriorated in this area and is nearing the end of its useful life. The proposed project is part of a larger multi-utility project planned for Glen Mary and Shannon Roads located in Bar Harbor. This project will install new water mains and storm drains in the same location prior to planned road reconstruction. The funding requested would be for the sewer improvements planned to take place in conjunction with the larger project. This project will reduce the level of infiltration and inflow reaching the treatment plant which will reduce the volume of CSO's.	No	$4,410,000	$2,340,000	$2,070,000	$15,000	$2,085,000	4L	15	$2,070,000	6.60	0.00%	**$0**	43.56%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0

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26.12	Corinna Sewer District	**Corinna Headwork Influent PS Replacement** - pump replacement; description needs to be updated here.	Yes	$435,000	$0	$435,000	$5,000	$440,000	5M	16	$0	7.10	50.41%	**$219,284**	50.41%	$0	**$0**	**$5,000**	$0		$224,284	$0	$224,284
25.60	St. Agatha, Town of	**Phase 1 - Pump Station Upgrades** - purchase replacement pump, spare pump, and level controller, electrical equipment and controls, and a portable generator	No	$983,000	$1	$982,999	$0	$982,999	5M	16	$983,000	5.21	0.00%	**$0**	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
24.08	Lubec, Town of	**WWTF Process Upgrade** - Upgrade of four existing wastewater pumping stations and existing wastewater treatment facility.	Yes	$8,560,000	$5,293,000	$3,267,000	$10,000	$3,277,000	5L	10	$3,750,000	7.71	59.44%	**$1,000,000**	59.44%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
21.83	Clinton Water District	**Railroad & Church Street Utility Upgrades** - sewer replacement (over a mile of total pipe).	Yes	$4,066,000	$146,000	$3,920,000	$10,000	$3,930,000	5L	10	$3,920,000	4.20	0.00%	$0	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
20.50	Corinna Sewer District	**Lagoon Sludge Dredging** - This project will provide needed sludge removal for the Town's two facultative and one storage lagoon associated with its treated wastewater land application. Over time, solids building reduces the lagoon's treatment capacity, leading to potential water quality issues and reduced system efficiency. Removing accumulated sludge will restore the storage volume, improve treatment performance, and extend the lagoon's operational life. Completing this project will allow the District to treat water in an efficient and low-energy maimer for several more decades.	Yes	$1,700,000	$1,640,000	$60,000	$5,000	$65,000	5L	10	$0	7.10	50.41%	**$41,390**	50.41%	**$23,610**	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$65,000	$0	$65,000
															No More								
19.70	Milbridge, Town of	**Chlorine Contact Tank Modifications** - add piping and gates to allow the present chlorine contact tank to be divided into two sections. This would improve a problematic detention time issue, reduce solids settling, enhance the ability to clean the tank, and reduce the chlorine demand caused by settled solids.	Yes	$805,000	$0	$805,000	$5,000	$810,000	5L	10	$805,000	7.41	54.91%	$0	54.91%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0	Innovative - IV	$0	$0	$0
19.20	Wiscasset, Town of	**Wastewater Pumping Stations Upgrades (PS 3, 4, 13, 14 & 16)** - The Town of Wiscasset has 18 pumping stations due to the topography of the land and our collection system. Pump Stations 3 & 4 are both undersized and need to be upgraded. The controls associated with pump stations 13, 14 & 16 are in need of replacement. These projects have been completely designed, and once the specific project funding agencies are identified, the contract documents can be finalized for funder review and bidding to contractors. The Town has already paid for most of the design (the only exception being finalizing the bid documents) and secured CDS funds which can be used to pay for most of the project. The CWSRF funds will be used toward construction as the match to the CDS funds.	No	$3,950,000	$3,160,000	$790,000	$10,000	$800,000	5L	10	$1,000,000	4.38	0.00%	$0	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
18.90	Mapleton Sewer District	**Sewer System I/I Reduction** - Morrison St. - 1,000 lf of sewer replacement	Yes	$533,000	$0	$533,000	$5,000	$538,000	5L	10	$533,000	7.76	60.22%	$0	60.22%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
16.40	Washburn Water and Sewer District	**Pump Station 3 Replacement-Design Fees Only** - Pump Station 3 is the main pump station for the sewer system that conveys wastewater from the collection system on the eastern side of the Aroostook River to the wastewater treatment facility on the west side of the river. The station is a submersible pump configuration, and is not located in a building or enclosure of any kind. As you can imagine, this makes servicing the pumps problematic, especially in the County during the Winter. The District would like to convert the current station from a submersible station to a wetwell mounted pumping system preferably either in an enclosure which we did for our pump station 2, or in a building. We are applying for funds to design and prepare a bidding package and get an updated cost for the design project so that we are prepared to bid the project in 2026 and start construction as soon as materials delivery and contractor work schedules allow.	No	$86,000	$11,000	$75,000	$5,000	$80,000	5L	10	$30,000	8.89	79.03%	$0	79.03%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
15.10	Searsport, Town of	**Infiltration and Inflow Inspections** - The Town of Searsport will need to undertake work to upgrade their wastewater collection system, including the reduction/elimination of excessive flows during spring snowmelt and wet weather events that are caused, in part, by the extraneous flows into the collection system, illicit connections into the existing collection system in the form of basement sump pumps, roof drains, stormwater drains, etc. in addition to the presence defects in existing pipes and manholes allow infiltration that has led to exceedance of system capacity and creating unexpected issues. The Town needs to develop programs and projects to reduce and/or eliminate the extraneous flows into the system and to allow the upgraded Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) to effectively treat all the incoming flow. WWTF is located on Searsport Harbor and is permitted to discharge treated effluent into the tidal waters of Penobscot Bay. The work will include CCTV work to identify extraneous flow issues and a report to identify courses of action.	No	$400,000	$0	$400,000	$0	$400,000	5L	10	$400,000	8.11	65.77%	$0	65.77%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0

Table 2 – PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Unfunded Multi-year applicants	Estimated Total 'Project' Cost (Excludes FSP & CAP)	Co-Funded 'Project' Cost From Other Funding Sources	CWSRF 'Project' Funding	Additional FSP Borrowing Beyond 'Project'	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount (Max. $10M)	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	BIL EC	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total Assistance Provided
15.00	North Haven, Town of	**Design of Wastewater Treatment Upgrades** - The purpose of this project is to design upgrade components of the North Haven original 1986 wastewater treatment plant and increase the facility's resilience to sea level rise and other climate-related damages, as the plant is located in a vulnerable, low-lying coastal area, and several of the original pieces of equipment are nearing the end of their service life; in addition, the facility's system has difficulty meeting its permit limits due to its design and sludge disposal is becoming an issue due to the PFAS regulations.	No	$1,300,000	$100,000	$1,200,000	$0	$1,200,000	5L	10	$0	3.00	0.00%	$0	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
14.90	Eastport, City of	**Quoddy Pump Station/Treatment Facility Generator Upgrade** - This project involves installing a new 45 kW diesel backup generator at a pump station and wastewater treatment plant serving 100 homes in the Quoddy Village section of Eastport, Maine. This generator would be essential to maintaining continuous operation during power outages, ensuring continuous pump station function and uninterrupted wastewater treatment. Without backup power, system failures could lead to untreated discharges directly into the Atlantic Ocean, posing environmental and public health risks. The current generator is problematic and needs immediate replacement.	No	$350,000	$148,000	$202,000	$0	$202,000	5L	10	$0	6.97	0.00%	$0	48.58%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
14.70	Caribou Utilities District	**Wastewater System Upgrades - Collection System Pump Station Upgrades** - The District has 11 pump stations, in additional too PS#1 and PS#2, throughout the collection system. Eight of these stations are in disrepair with several only having local alarm notification from a red light at the stations. This project is the renewal of the eight (8) pump stations in disrepair and expand functionality and notification and control. This includes new pumps, valves, piping, controls, and electrical. This also includes replacing, or adding telemetry and expanding alarm notification and integration into the system SCADA program. Upgrades will also include new wet well hatches with fall protection.	No	$1,670,600	$1	$1,670,599	$0	$1,670,599	5L	10	$0	5.93	0.00%	$0	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
14.70	Caribou Utilities District	**Wastewater System Upgrades - Phase II of WWTP Upgrades Project** - This project includes the replacement of the non-functional flow meter on the Aroostook Waste Solutions leachate force main, elimination of old electrical components and buckets in the MCC, installation of a new control valve on the effluent structure to help increase retention time in the lagoons during high wet weather flows to improve treatment, and fence and gate improvement to the facility. This project also includes the development of a new SCADA system to service the wastewater system and will include a new computer, telemetry, SCADA programming, integration of all major facilities, expanded alarm notification, and allow operators to check status remotely.	No	$446,000	$1	$445,999	$0	$445,999	5L	10	$0	5.93	0.00%	$0	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
14.30	Portland Water District - CEWWTF	**CEWWTF Aeration and Secondary Clarification Upgrades** - Cape Elizabeth Wastewater Treatment Facility (CEWWTF) currently operates two oxidation ditches and secondary clarifiers which utilize aerators and clarifier mechanisms that are original to the plant and in need of replacement. This project will install a new aerator in each ditch with variable frequency drives for enhanced dissolved oxygen control, in-tank mixing, new dissolved oxygen (DO) probes and controls, and piping arrangements aiming to create anoxic conditions in part of the ditch. This upgrade will enhance the plant's ability to reliably nitrify and denitrify and will require less operator intervention. These improvements will improve denitrification reliability without impacting effluent quality. Additionally, replacement of the existing clarifier mechanisms with new center-well stainless mechanisms will increase reliability long into the future.	No	$7,000,000	$0	$7,000,000	$0	$7,000,000	5L	10	$7,000,000	2.80	0.00%	$0	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
14.10	Rockport, Town of	**Sewer Extensions Project - Downtown, Route 1 & Union Street** - Woodard & Curran has been working with the Town of Rockport for the past several years in helping to evaluate options for expanding the public sewer service area. This expansion will allow the Town of Rockport to expand housing and business uses and protect and enhance human health and the environment. The work includes the construction of approximately 5,560 feet of conventional gravity sewer in 3 locations represented by the Town as areas 1, 6 and 7. These extensions would serve future development of businesses and housing on both developed and undeveloped properties. - Woodard & Curran has been working with the Town of Rockport for the past several years in helping to evaluate options for expanding the public sewer service area. This expansion will allow the Town of Rockport to expand housing and business uses and protect and enhance human health and the environment. The work includes the construction of approximately 5,560 feet of conventional gravity sewer in 3 locations represented by the Town as areas 1, 6 and 7. These extensions would serve future development of businesses and housing on both developed and undeveloped properties.	No	$2,900,000	$1,000,000	$1,900,000	$0	$1,900,000	5L	10	$0	6.73	0.00%	$0	45.29%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
13.50	Kennebec Sanitary Treatment District	**Phase 1 WWTF Upgrades** -includes the influent structure, screening, primary sedimentation, secondary treatment, and disinfection.	No	$75,132,000	$0	$75,132,000	$0	$10,000,000	5L	10	$75,132,000	6.25	0.00%	$0	39.06%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0

Table 2 – PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Unfunded Multi-year applicants	Estimated Total 'Project' Cost (Excludes FSP & CAP)	Co-Funded 'Project' Cost From Other Funding Sources	CWSRF 'Project' Funding	Additional FSP Borrowing Beyond 'Project'	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount (Max. $10M)	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	BIL EC	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total Assistance Provided
13.30	Danforth, Town of	**East Grand Sewer Extension** - The East Grand Health Center is the only health facility within a reasonable distance and would like to grow, but is restricted by its onsite wastewater disposal system. The Public sewer is only 300 feet away and is down gradient of the health center. This project is the extensions of the public sewer to service the health center, which adds valuable customers to the Town sewer and allows the health center to grow to provide a needed community service. Without this project the health center is restricted without constructing a large engineered subsurface disposal system, which may require land and would be an additional impact. A new gravity sewer for approximately 300 feet along the road, outside of the paved surface is the most practical alternative and the proposed project.	No	$160,000	$0	$160,000	$10,000	$170,000	5L	10	$0	9.96	99.20%	$0	99.20%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
13.30	Dexter Utility District	**Lagoon Sludge Removal Project** - In 2020 the District relined all three (3) aeration lagoons, and two (2) storage lagoons. At the time the District did not have the budget to dewater and disposal of accumulated sludge though. The District filled the drying bed to the greatest extent practical and then pumped all sludge in storage pond #2. The sludge in storage pond #2 has no increased so that it is now getting sucked into the irrigation pumps during spraying. This project is to dredge, dewater, and disposed of up to 200 dry tons (DT), which is approximately 2/3rd of the estimated volume, at a properly licensed landfill.	No	$585,000	$0	$585,000	$10,000	$595,000	5L	10	$0	6.82	0.00%	$0	46.51%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
13.30	Millinocket, Town of	**Interceptor Sewer Repairs** - The Town's Interceptor Sewers are located in wet areas that are subject to occasional flooding and high groundwater levels from nearby elevated stream flows. Defects in the Interceptor Sewers and Manholes are likely the source of periodic excess flow entry into the sewer system and downstream Main Pump Station. This project includes repairing leaking pipe joints; repairing the holes in the East Bank pipe; and further investigation to verifying service connections to the interceptor sewers that may be abandoned and, if determined to be, sealing them off. In addition, the project includes replacement of several pipe connections into the manholes; replacement of a manhole; reconstruction of the existing manhole riser sections and replacement of manhole frames and, covers with watertight frames and covers	No	$500,000	$0	$500,000	$0	$500,000	5L	10	$500,000	7.87	61.94%	$0	61.94%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
11.70	Mapleton Sewer District	**Mapleton Lagoon Sludge Removal** - Olver Associates Inc. conducted a sludge depth survey in July, 2023 throughout Mapleton Sanitary District's treatment plant's facultative lagoon in order to evaluate if any changes in sludge accumulation has occurred over the twenty months since the last survey was completed. The survey revealed that sludge has accumulated to an average depth of 1.7 feet. The Mapleton Sanitary District's lagoon should be cleaned and have the sludge removed before the accumulations reach higher levels.	No	$935,000	$0	$935,000	$5,000	$940,000	5L	10	$0	9.33	87.05%	$0	87.05%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$0	$0
	Maine Forestry Direct Link	Reduce the non-point source pollution from timber harvesting. This program allows the CWSRF to encourage Best Management Practices in timber harvesting to protect water quality.		$4,521,435	$0	$4,521,435	$0	$4,521,435			$4,521,435		0.00%	$0	0.00%	$0	**$0**	**$0**	$0		$0	$4,521,435	$4,521,435
				$520,895,977	**$107,002,503**	**$413,893,474**	**$271,000**	**$222,730,215**			**$172,752,252**			**$4,810,374**		**$5,162,810**	**$1,665,600**	**$181,000**	**$4,000,000**	**$0**	**$15,819,784**	**$102,564,672**	**$122,884,456**

** Linked to data in Affordability Table
(1) 212 is POTW; 319 is NPS; 320 is NPS Estuary
(2) GI = Green Infrastructure; WE = Water Efficiency; EE = Energy Efficiency; EI = Environmentally Innovative
(3) Affordability PF is limited to $1,000,000 per Applicant
(4) Fiscal Sustainability Plan PF is limited to $50,000 per Applicant

(1) 212 is POTW; 319 is NPS; 320 is NPS Estuary
(2) GI = Green Infrastructure; WE = Water Efficiency; EE = Energy Efficiency; EI = Environmentally Innovative
(3) Affordability PF is limited to $1,000,000 per Applicant
(4) Fiscal Sustainability Plan PF is limited to $50,000 per Applicant
(5) Climate Adaptation Plan PF is Limited to $25,000 per Applicant
(6) EC is Limited to $832,800 per Applicant

Table 3 – PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FOR STANDALONE FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY & CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLANS

	Entity and Project Type (1)	Needs Category	Project Description	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Fiscal Sustainability Plan (Yes/No)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Climate Adaptation Plan (Yes/No)	Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness (5)	Total 2025 FSP & CAP Offer
1	Orono, Town of (212)	I	Stormwater FSP	6.60	Yes	**$50,000**	No	**$0**	**$50,000**
2	Westbrook, City of (212)	I	FSP	3.07	Yes	**$50,000**	No	**$0**	**$50,000**
						$100,000		**$0**	**$100,000**

**** Linked to data in the Affordability Table**

(1) 212 is POTW; 319 is NPS; 320 is NPS Estuary

(2) GI = Green Infrastructure; WE = Water Efficiency; EE = Energy Efficiency; EI = Environmentally Innovative

(3) Affordability PF is limited to $1,000,000 per Applicant

(4) Fiscal Sustainability Plan PF is limited to $50,000 per Applicant

(5) Climate Adaptation Plan PF is limited to $25,000 per Applicant

(6) EC is Limited to $832,800 per Applicant

Table 4 – PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FOR STORMWATER / NONPOINT SOURCE PLANS

	Entity and Project Type (1)	Needs Category	Project Description	Total Project Cost	Local Match	Requested Project Funding	Economic Considerations	Envir. Need	Environmental Benefit: Addresses an Impairment / Threat / Stressor	Environmental Benefit: Likelihood project will be implemented	Environmental Benefit: Part of a Comprehensive Watershed	Total Score	Principal Forgiveness Offer
1	Androscoggin Valley Soil & Water Conservation District (319)	VI-D	**Sabattus Pond Watershed Pre-Planning & Assessment -**	$16,075	$8,675	$7,400	7	25	15	15	7	**69**	**$7,400**
2	Bath, City of (319)	VI-D	**Bath Stormwater Utility Feasibility Study -**	$53,068	$26,568	$26,500	8	10	15	15	0	**48**	**$26,500**
3	Cobbossee Watershed District (319)	VI-D	**Pleasant Pond Watershed Based Plan Update Phase 1 -**	$37,400	$18,700	$18,700	3.4	25	25	15	7	**75.4**	**$18,700**
4	Kennebec County Soil and Water Conservation District (319)	VI-D	**Webber, Threemile and Threecornered NPS Tri-Watershed Management Plan Development -**	$57,146	$28,619	$28,527	5.8	21.7	25	15	7	**74.5**	**$28,527**
5	Lucerne, Village of/Phillips Lake Association (319)	VI-D	**NPS Watershed Survey -**	$30,000	$15,000	$15,000	11	15	25	15	7	**73**	**$15,000**
6	Oxford County Soil and Water Conservation District (319)	VI-D	**Worthley Pond Watershed Management Plan Development Project -**	$26,779	$17,169	$9,610	8	15	15	0	7	**45**	**$9,610**
			Totals	**$220,468**	**$114,731**	**$105,737**							**$105,737**

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM FOR WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE[1]

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has established an Environmental Priority Point System to rank proposed wastewater treatment projects in a table according to their relative priority of environmental impact or benefit. The system contains five (5) basic priorities which relate to the public health hazard created by wastes or to the use of the waters to which wastes are discharged. In addition to these five basic priorities, there is a subsystem with point values of 0, 6, or 12 points that indicates the intensity of the problem as being either low, medium or high. The subsystem points are added to the priority base points to arrive at the overall Environmental Priority Points for ranking the environmental importance of projects. Additional points will be awarded to projects to further rank them for the distribution of loan subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness. The details on the additional subsidization and awarding of points are described further in the section entitled *CWSRF Wastewater Infrastructure Project Priority Ranking System*.

All five priorities and the subsystems are discussed in detail below.

Priority 1: **Water Supply Protection** Base Points: **30 Points**

The project to be funded will eliminate a source of ground or surface water supply contamination. This priority denotes that a potential public health hazard does exist and that without such a project, alternative sources of water would be required, or additional water treatment would be necessary.

Priority 2: **Lakes Protection** Base Points: **25 Points**

This priority denotes that the project will eliminate or improve facilities discharging directly or indirectly to lakes and ponds, which creates detrimental impacts on trophic state.

Priority 3**:** **Shellfishery Protection** Base Points: **20 Points**

This priority includes projects that will eliminate sources of contamination to shell fishing areas. The project will eliminate sources of waste that are partially or wholly responsible for a shellfishery area presently being closed.

Priority 4: **Water Quality Concerns** Base Points: **15 Points**

This priority denotes that the project will reduce the level of pollutants to waterbodies of present classification or where a proposed project can be expected to raise the quality to the next higher classification.

Priority 5: **Facility Needs** Base Points: **10 Points**

This category includes all structural deficiencies of collection, transport, and treatment systems. Such things as untreated sewage creating a public health hazard, a project to meet general water quality standards, or a treatment plant not meeting effluent criteria would be in this category.

[1] Stormwater and Nonpoint Source Planning Points System see Attachment 5 - Requirements and Guidance for Stormwater (SW) and Nonpoint Source (NPS) Plans

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

PRIORITY SUBSYSTEMS

The priorities of water supply and shellfisheries involve other agencies in the state. The Maine Center for Disease Control – Division of Environmental Health is responsible for the water supply program in Maine (Priority 1). The Department of Marine Resources manages shellfishing areas (Priority 3). Accordingly, these agencies have developed subsystems which relate to the intensity of the problem for these priorities. DEP staff has developed the subsystems for priority 2, 4 and 5. Inland Fish and Wildlife is the agency responsible for the management of inland and anadromous fisheries. DEP receives input from Inland Fish and Wildlife when water quality problems impact these fisheries.

The intensity of the problem (Low, Medium, and High) is identified by the subsystem for that category. The agency having jurisdiction applies the subsystem to each project in their category of responsibility. For example, if a Priority 3 project (Shellfishery Protection) was determined to be a medium intensity problem by the Department of Marine Resources, it would be assigned 26 points on the priority list (3-M). Several projects may be in the same category and assigned equal points. The second regular session of the 113th Legislature included median household income, MHI, as a factor in determining funding priority. Projects with the same point assignment will be ordered by MHI, with the lowest income community receiving the highest priority within that subsystem category.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINTS ASSIGNMENTS

	PROBLEM INTENSITY		
PRIORITY	**LOW**	**MEDIUM**	**HIGH**
1. Water Supply Protection	30	36	42
2. Lakes Protection	25	31	37
3. Shellfishery Protection	20	26	32
4. Water Quality Concern	15	21	27
5. Facility Needs	10	16	22

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

1. WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION

Five criteria are used in this subsystem, with each having a point value of 1, 2, or 3 points.

CRITERIA	1	2	3
1. Population Served	< 2,000	2,000 - 10,000	> 10,000
2. Degree of Dependence on Water Source	Alternate Source	Emergency Source	No Other Source
3. Difficulty of Treatment	Proven		Experimental
4. Existing Treatment	Full	Minimal	None
5. Cost of Treatment	< 1% of Revenue	1% - 10% of Revenue	> 10 % of Revenue

The summation of criteria points assigned in criteria 1 – 5 determines the level of intensity (low, medium, or high). The assignment to a level of intensity is arrived at as follows:

INTENSITY	SUBSYSTEM POINTS	CRITERIA POINTS RANGE
Low	0	0 to 5
Medium	6	6 to 10
High	12	11 to 15

2. LAKES PROTECTION

Subsystem Points

Low	(0)	Facility has minor effect on trophic state of a lake.
Medium	(6)	Existence of marginal trophic quality or increasing trophic conditions.
High	(12)	Conditions exist in a lake which cause non-attainment of class GPA. Class GPA is the sole classification both of great ponds and of natural lakes and ponds less than 10 acres in size.

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM
3. SHELLFISHERY PROTECTION

Four criteria are used in this subsystem, with each having a point value of 1, 2, or 3 points.

CRITERIA	1	2	3
1. Shellfish Production	Potential	Limited	Commercial
2. Projected Area Reclassification	Conditionally Restricted	Restricted	Approved or Conditionally Approved
3. Economic Importance	< 10 licenses	10 – 20 licenses	> 20 licenses
4. State & Local Interest	Low Interest	Medium Interest	High Interest

The summation of criteria points assigned in criteria 1 – 4 determines the level of intensity (low, medium, or high). The assignment to a level of intensity is arrived at as follows:

INTENSITY	SUBSYSTEM POINTS	CRITERIA POINTS RANGE
Low	0	0 to 4
Medium	6	5 to 8
High	12	9 to 12

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Shellfish Production

Potential	A shellfish growing area is considered to be a potential growing area when all environmental factors (chemical, physical and biological) exist within levels suitable for the propagation of shellfish, or if historical records indicate the area to be one time productive.
Limited	A shellfish area is considered to have limited harvesting when current or past shellfish availability would yield quantities of less than 1 bushel per tide and/or be less than 5 acres in size.
Commercial	A shellfish area is considered to have commercial harvesting when current or past shellfish availability would yield quantities greater than 1 bushel per tide and/or be greater than 5 acres in size.

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

Projected Area Reclassification

Conditionally Restricted	If, after abatement, the projected reclassification at best would meet the standards for Depuration and/or Relay Harvesting allowed except during specified conditions (rainfall, sewage treatment plant (STP) bypass or seasonal), then the lowest number of value related points will be given.
Restricted	If, after abatement, the projected area reclassification would meet the standards for Depuration and/or Relay Harvesting, then the next highest value related points will be assigned.
Approved or Conditionally Approved	If, after abatement, the projected area reclassification would meet the standards for open harvesting, harvesting allowed except during specified conditions (rainfall, STP bypass or seasonal), the highest number of value related points will be given.

Economic Importance

Value related points will be assigned to those areas where the shellfishing resource is considered to have an economic impact on the local economy. The factor utilized in this determination will be the number of commercial harvesters in the town or towns abutting the resource. Consideration should be taken for past, present, and future harvesters.

State and Local Interest (Shellfish Management Program)

Value related points will be given to those areas where a sincere interest in pollution abatement, shellfish management, aquaculture, or other related interests in the marine resources has been demonstrated.

Low Interest	Municipal program with open license sales and no conservation requirements, limited enforcement.
Medium Interest	Municipal program with conservation requirements.
High Interest	Strong municipal program with active shellfish committee, conservation requirements, and shellfish warden.

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

4. WATER QUALITY CONCERNS

Subsystem Points		
Low	(0)	Water quality standards are achieved; however, the project would help maintain water quality.
Medium	(6)	Water quality standards are achieved; the project would result in improved habitat, production or other enhancement of the fishery, or other tangible improvements to water quality.
High	(12)	Water quality standards are not achieved for designated class; project would result in improvements to water quality but not necessarily bring it into compliance.

5. FACILITY NEEDS

Subsystem Points		
Low	(0)	A project with the base point assignment has a relatively minor problem by comparison with others in this category. A deficiency exists, or the potential for a public health hazard is evident, but the operational impact, if any, is minor and the public health danger is only slight.
Medium	(6)	This sub-priority indicates the existence of a substantial problem that may involve several of the factors in the Facility Needs category. The structural deficiencies cause problems and/or the risk of public health problems is more than slight.
High	(12)	The assignment of this level is made only for those facilities having the most severe structural or operational problems and/or where a public health hazard exists.

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

ADDITIONAL POINTS ADDED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINTS

Each of the following factors is rated as a percentage of the environmental priority points determined in the Environmental Priority Point System. The various factors are summed and added to the environmental priority points for a final priority rating score. A breakdown of the possible additional EPPs a project could obtain are in the table below.

ADDITIONAL POINT CATEGORIES	ADDITIONAL POINT ASSIGNMENTS
Green Projects	% Increase of EPPs = Project % Green * 0.2
Regulatory Requirements	20% Increase of EPPs for Consent Agreement 10% Increase of EPPs for Regulatory Other
Expected Degree of Success in addressing Environmental Concern	5% to 25% Increase in EPPs dependent on predicted environmental benefit
Regionalization Projects	15% Increase of EPPs for a Regionalization
Co-funded Projects	20% Increase of EPPs for Co-funding
Chronic SSO Problem	5% to 20% Increase in EPPs dependent on reduction or elimination of SSO issue
Preparedness	10% to 20% Increase of EPPs dependent on the amount of work needed to achieve preparedness
Construction Readiness	Points Added to EPPs = (Construction Points*2*EPPs)/100
Project Funding History	5 Points Added to EPPs

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

1. "Green" projects (criteria stated in guidance by EPA). Projects assigned to this factor include green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities. While these can be freestanding projects, often they may be elements of larger projects. To evaluate green components, the dollar value of green elements will be determined as a percentage of the total project cost. This percentage will be multiplied be a constant value of 0.2 to obtain a percentage increase to the environmental priority points. See Attachment 2 for details on "Green" projects.

   increase in points up to: 20%

2. Regulatory requirements. This factor is applied if the project is necessary to meet a regulatory requirement such as a license condition, implementation of required plan or study (e.g. an approved CSO plan or a toxicity reduction plan), or the requirements of a consent agreement or court order.

   Required by consent agreement or court order - increase in points: 20%

   Other specific regulatory requirement (e.g. CSO Long-Term Control Plan, Compliance Initiative Letter, Letter of Warning, Notice of Violation) - increase in points: 10%

3. Expected degree of success in addressing pollution concerns. This factor reflects the Department's estimate of how effectively the proposed project will address the local environmental problems for which the environmental priority points were assigned under the Environmental Priority Point System. In rating this factor, the Department recognizes that most projects have inherent limitations and water quality problems often have multiple contributing sources.

   Added reliability or decreased discharges – increase in points: 5%

   Significant added reliability or reduction of a discharge – increase in points: 10%

   Elimination of one of several discharges (CSO/OBD) – increase in points: 15%

   Elimination of a significant discharge or volume – increase in points: 20%

   Elimination of a sole discharge source – increase in points: 25%

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

4. Regionalization of work. This factor recognizes that some proposed projects may represent efforts by two or more jurisdictions to solve water quality issues of common concern. Often, such effort can be more efficient and make better use of public resources to find cost-effective regional solutions. In this instance, regionalization means the combining of two or more facilities into one and the elimination of one or more facilities.

Increase in points: 15%

5. Co-funded projects. If an applicant indicates that grant or loan money may be available from other sources (e.g. MDOT, EDA, FEMA, CDBG, State grant, STAG or RD), this has the potential to leverage all available funds with the result of more beneficial projects being done. The Department will consult with the other agencies to determine if grants and/or loans have been applied for the proposed project and the other agencies' intent to fund before assessing these extra points.

Increase in points: 20%

6. Chronic SSO's. Has the collection system had a history of chronic sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) during wet weather events? Has DEP inspector or enforcement staff identified collection SSOs as a remediation priority and has written documentation been given. If Yes, will the proposed project eliminate or reduce the severity of the problem? If elimination cannot be achieved, what will the reduction or impact be?

Added reliability or decreased discharges – increase in points: 5%

Significant added reliability or reduction of a discharge – increase in points: 10%

Elimination of one of several SSOs – increase in points: 15%

Elimination of a multiple SSOs – increase in points: 20%

7. Preparedness. Is the capacity to plan for, respond to, and rapidly recover from significant hazard events with minimal damage to social well-being, the economy, and the environment. Wastewater utility preparedness includes natural (emergency preparedness and response) and human-made (contamination preparedness, collection system damage preparedness, etc.) disasters.

LEVELS	DESCRIPTION	POINT INCREASE
Low	Remediation to asset(s) that has/have not been overcome by a hazard event(s), for example a new generator, flood proof	10%
Medium	Remediation to asset(s) that have been overcome by a hazard event(s), for example flood proofing/flood protection	15%
High	Relocating asset(s) out of hazard event(s) area(s), for example replacement of WWTF and/or PS and demo of old facility	20%

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

8. Construction Readiness. Readiness to proceed with construction allows the program to ensure that funds are used in an expeditious and timely manner per Section 602(b)(4). To achieve construction readiness, we are giving additional points to projects that are ready to proceed to construction. The table below shows a 16-month period by which a project can obtain extra points based on the construction start date by month.

Year 2025

Month	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Points	16	15	14	13	12	11

Year 2026

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Points	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Construction Points: Once the construction points are chosen, the value is placed into the formula below to be added to the overall priority system.

$$\text{Construction Readiness} = \frac{Construction\ Points * 2 * Base\ Environmental\ Points}{100}$$

Example: Base Environmental Points 27, Construction Points 11

Construction Readiness = (11*2*27)/100 = 5.94 points

9. Project Funding History. This is intended to assist projects that have attempted to receive funding multiple years in a row however for one reason or another the project did not receive funding, and/or we did not have enough funding to reach their position on the project priority list (PPL). For those projects who did not receive funding and applied in more than one IUP year, they will receive 5 points on the PPL.

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (CWSRF)
WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT
PRIORITY RANKING SYSTEM

For the current Federal Fiscal Year (FFY), the DEP will use a rating system based on the existing Environmental Priority Point System to determine project order for receiving loan principal forgiveness. The primary objective for distributing funds is to focus on projects that will realize the most environmental benefit. However, additional points will be given for green components in projects, legal requirements necessitating a project, the degree of expected environmental success, availability of co-funding with other funding agencies, and benefits that can be derived from regionalization of water quality improvement efforts.

The CWSRF is a well-established program with an existing system for ranking projects based on five environmental priority levels with sub ratings within each. The Environmental Priority Point System results in a point score being assigned that ranges from 10 to 42 points. That point score will be adjusted in consideration of the factors as discussed above. Each adjustment will be in the form of a percent increase to the base point rating. The environmental priority points and the adjustments will be summed to obtain a final number of points that will represent the proposed project's priority score. The priority score will be the order of precedence in establishing the projects for funding and distribution of principal forgiveness for affordability, climate adaptation plans, and fiscal sustainability plans or improvements. The methodology for adjusting the Environmental Priority Points for the factors above is more fully described in the Additional Points Added To Environmental Priority Points section.

PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS

To the extent available, the Department will provide loan principal forgiveness to applicants for economic hardship assistance and incentives to encourage development of climate adaptation plans, implementation of or improvements to fiscal sustainability plans, Green Project Reserve, Stormwater, and Nonpoint Source Management plans. The Department has not received the final notification from EPA of the State's CWSRF capitalization grant allotments. To assist communities that might have a difficulty financing their project and to provide sustainability incentives for wastewater infrastructure, the Department intends to offer additional subsidy, allowed under the Appropriation Act, to loan recipients in the form of loan principal forgiveness. The additional subsidy will be distributed in accordance with Section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and EPA's Sustainability Policy for targeting SRF assistance.

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

AFFORDABILITY PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS

To the extent available, affordability principal forgiveness will be available for those applicants' projects that have the most environmental benefit and would experience significant hardship financing the project if additional subsidies were not provided.

Public Law 113-121, the "Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014" (WRRDA), amended section 603(i) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), requiring the State to establish affordability criteria to assist in identifying municipalities that would experience a significant hardship raising the revenue necessary to finance a project if additional subsidization is not provided. The Department developed affordability criteria utilizing the required minimum criteria of income and unemployment data, and population trends, as well as the additional criteria of poverty rate and the sewer user rate as a percentage of the median household income. The affordability criteria and analysis were provided to the public for comment on August 11, 2015, with a comment period until August 28, 2015. No comments were received, and the affordability criteria became final on August 31, 2015.

The Department's methodology for developing an affordability analysis was to compare the above five criteria for a municipality to the State's average for those criteria, then assess a percentage over the State average that would likely constitute a significant hardship for the municipality to raise the revenue necessary to finance the project.

AFFORDABILITY ANALYSIS			
Municipal Rate	**Index**	**Results**	
• Income • Unemployment Data • Population Trends • Poverty Rate • Sewer Rate (as a % of the median household income)	$\frac{Municipal\ Rate}{State\ Average\ Rate} = points$ ↓ *Affordability Points = sum of points*	< 5	Considered to be in a better position to afford a project
		= 5	State average
		> 7	Constitutes significant hardship

In establishing what constitutes a significant hardship in raising the necessary project revenue, the Department established that a municipality's affordability points must exceed the total of the State average points by 40% in order to be eligible for additional subsidization (principal forgiveness). **Therefore, the sum of a municipality's affordability criteria must be a minimum of 7.0 (140% of 5.0) points to be eligible for possible affordability principal forgiveness.** This will allow us to further reach those who have a hardship but are not considered a significant hardship for the CWSRF funds. Details on the affordability criteria and the affordability analysis methodology are presented below.

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGY

Poverty Rate

Poverty Rate Index (PRI) is calculated as the ratio of the municipalities poverty rate to the State's poverty rate.

POVERTY RATE		
Use	-	Town poverty data shall be from the U.S. Census Bureau – http://data.census.gov/cedsci/
Enter	-	dp03: selected economic characteristics "Your Town and State"
Select	-	Product: 2022 ACS – 5 year Estimates
Use	-	ACS 5 – Year Estimates – PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHPSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL – All People

PRI = (Municipal Poverty Rate) ÷ (State Poverty Rate)

Income

The income data for the community is the Median Household Income. When available, income data presented to the Department shall be prioritized in this order:

1) A State approved system-wide income survey that was finalized within the past three years.

2) Census Designated Place (CDP) data, if the sewered area closely approximates the CDP area; then.

3) Town data.

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

INCOME		
Use	-	Town unemployment data shall be from the U.S. Census Bureau – http://data.census.gov/cedsci/
Enter	-	dp03: selected economic characteristics "Your Town and State"
Select	-	Product: 2022 ACS – 5 year Estimates
Use	-	ACS 5-Year Estimates-INCOME AND BENEFITS-Total Households-Median Household Income

Income Index (II) is calculated as the ratio of the State's Median Household Income to the municipality's Median Household Income.

II = (State Median Household Income) / (Municipal Median Household Income)

(Note: Some projects, such as those for control of non-point sources of pollution, may not have traditionally defined sewer user rates. In those cases, the Department will use the average percentage of all the applicants as a means of maintaining equity across the board.)

Unemployment Rate

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
Use	-	Town unemployment data shall be from the U.S. Census Bureau – http://data.census.gov/cedsci/
Enter	-	dp03: selected economic characteristics "Your Town and State"
Select	-	Product: 2022 ACS – 5 year Estimates
Use	-	ACS 5-Year Estimates-EMPLOYMENT STATUS-Population 16 Years and Over-In Labor Force-Unemployed

Unemployment Rate Index (URI) is calculated as the ratio of the municipality's unemployment rate to the State's unemployment rate.

URI Points = (Municipal Unemployed Rate) ÷ (State Unemployed Rate)

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

Population Trend

POPULATION TREND
Data from U.S. Census Bureau – Population Estimates – Use most current information for the population trend over the past 10 years.
Maine Census Data for 2013 and 2023 can be found under Supplemental Materials at SRF Loan Fund, Maine Department of Environmental Protection **Maine Census Data for 2013 and 2023**
The most current 10-year population trends (PT) for municipalities are compared to the State's population trend over the same period.

PT as Percent = ((Current Municipal Population) – (Municipal Population 10 years prior)) ÷ (Municipal Population 10 years prior) x 100

Ranges for the municipalities' 10-year population trends are established in 5% increments above and below the State's rate/average (SR) and points assigned as follows:

POPULATION TREND RANGE	POINTS
Greater than 5% above the State Rate: > (SR+5%)	0.0
State Rate to 5% above the State Rate: (SR+5%) to SR	0.5
State Rate to 5% below the State Rate: SR to (SR-5%)	1.0
5% below the State Rate to 10% below the State Rate: (SR-5%) to (SR-10%)	1.5
10% below the State Rate to 15% below the State Rate: (SR-10%) to (SR-15%)	2.0
15% below the State Rate to 20% below the State Rate: (SR-15%) to (SR-20%)	2.5
More than 20% below the State Rate: < (SR-20%)	3.0

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

Sewer User Cost as a Percentage of the Median Household Income (MHI)

Yearly Sewer User Cost data for a typical single-family residence is provided by the municipality using the appropriate CWSRF User Rate Calculator. Financial and user information is entered into the Calculator to generate an estimated Equivalent Dwelling (or Domestic) Unit (EDU) User Rate/Cost.

Median Household Income data is derived as outlined previously under "Income".

Sewer User Cost as a Percentage of the MHI (UC/MHI) Points are calculated by dividing the municipality's yearly sewer cost for a typical single-family residence by the municipality's Median Household Income then multiplying by 100.

UC/MHI Points = (Single Family Residence Yearly Sewer User Cost) ÷ (Municipality's MHI) x 100

Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage

The following formula will be used to determine possible percentage of affordability principal forgiveness for municipalities that have affordability points of **7.0 or more,** i.e. 140% of State average.

Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage = (Municipality's Affordability Points)^2

This non-linear formula has the effect of providing proportionally greater assistance in the form of principal forgiveness to communities that are more in need of financial assistance and have higher Affordability Points.

The principal forgiveness will be available for those applicants' projects that will realize the most environmental benefit and are dependent upon the project's environmental ranking compared to other ranked applicant's projects in the funding year. The Department will offer affordability principal forgiveness to the applicant with the highest environmental ranking that also meets the minimum affordability criteria, then subsequently to applicants with progressively lower rankings until the available affordability principal forgiveness has been committed. The percentage of principal forgiveness that will be offered, within the limits of availability, is defined earlier in this section. **Borrowers that received affordability principal forgiveness from the Department in the past two consecutive funding years are not eligible for affordability principal forgiveness in the current funding year.**

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM
CLIMATE ADAPTATION, FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY AND STORMWATER/NONPOINT SOURCE PLANS PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS

To the extent available, the Department is making principal forgiveness available as incentives to encourage the development of climate adaptation plans (CAP) and the implementation or expansion of fiscal sustainability plans (FSP). The Department intends to offer CAP and FSP principal forgiveness to assistance recipients that are financing an infrastructure (construction) project and those recipients that are not financing an infrastructure project but wish to receive funding for a CAP or FSP.

The breakdown of this funding and requirements to receive it are described as follows.

1. **Climate Adaptation Plans (CAP) –** The DEP intends to offer *up to $30,000 per applicant* in principal forgiveness, to the extent available, for the development of a CAP. Standalone CAPs will be based on the applicant's CWSRF Affordability ranking. See *Attachment 1* and *Attachment 3* for more details.

   Any unused principal forgiveness in this category will first be used for CAPs without an infrastructure project, then for fiscal sustainability plans with an infrastructure project, then without, and lastly for affordability principal forgiveness, if needed.

2. **Fiscal Sustainability Plans (FSP) -** The Department intends to offer *up to $50,000 per applicant* in principal forgiveness, to the extent available, for the development and implementation of an FSP or the improvement to an existing plan. An FSP is basically an asset management plan that takes into consideration water and energy conservation efforts. Loan recipients for all wastewater treatment works projects are required to develop and implement an FSP. See *Attachment 4* for details.

   The award of principal forgiveness for applicants *with* an infrastructure project will be based on the project's CWSRF Environmental and Affordability ranking. Standalone FSPs will be based on the applicant's CWSRF Affordability ranking. This offer is only for new FSPs[2] where the applicant has not received any previous principal forgiveness from the Department for the development of an Asset Management Plan or a Fiscal Sustainability Plan. This incentive offer requires a 100% match from the loan applicant. The applicant's match can be in the form of additional CWSRF borrowing (only with infrastructure projects), in-kind services, or other funding. The intent of this offer is to not use additional CWSRF borrowing as the match to simplify the loan process at no cost to the borrower. However, if the applicant must borrow their match from the CWSRF, special arrangements may be made. See *Attachment 1* for Affordability ranking details and *Attachment 4* for FSP details.

[2] Under this section the Department reserves the right to offer FSP principal forgiveness to applicants that are improving an existing Asset Management Plan or FSP and have previously received principal forgiveness, only if the applicant is borrowing CWSRF funds for an infrastructure project and has not yet entered a binding commitment on that loan.

Any unused principal forgiveness in this category will first be used for FSPs without an infrastructure project, then for CAPs with an infrastructure project, then without, and lastly for affordability principal forgiveness, if needed.

3. **Stormwater and Nonpoint Source Plans (SW/NPS) –** The Department intends to offer *up to $200,000* in principle forgiveness funds towards SW/NPS plans. See *Attachment 5* for more details.

    - Up to $50,000 is available for principal forgiveness (PF) to each loan recipient to help fund the cost of developing the SW/NPS Plan.
    - Of the $200,000 available, there is an initial allocation of $50,000 for Stormwater Asset Management Plan and Stormwater Utility Development projects, and $150,000 for the remaining NPS project types.
    - If the total funds requested are less than the amounts allocated in either of the categories above, the remaining funding balance may be applied to the other eligible projects.

ADDITIONAL PROJECT PRIORITY POINTS

Clean Water Shed Needs Survey (CWNS) – Five additional environmental points were given to those applicants that submitted the CWNS and that the project requested was also listed on the needs survey.

I	Secondary Wastewater Treatment	VI-C	Green Infrastructure
II	Advanced Wastewater Treatment	VI-D	General Storm Water Management
III-A	Infiltration / Inflow (I/I) Correction	VII-A	NPS Control: Agriculture (Cropland)
III-B	Sewer Replacement / Rehabilitation	VII-B	NPS Control: Agriculture (Animals)
IV-A	New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances	VII-C	NPS Control: Silviculture
IV-B	New Interceptor Sewers and Appurtenances	VII-D	NPS Control: Urban (excludes decentralized systems)
V-A	Combined Sewer Overflow Correction – Traditional Infrastructure	VII-J	NPS Control: Sanitary Landfills
V-B	Combined Sewer Overflow Correction – Green Infrastructure	VII-L	NPS Control: Individual/Decentralized Sewage Treatment
VI-A	Storm Water Conveyance Infrastructure	NPS - H/H R	NPS Control: Hydromodification/Habitat Restoration
VI-B	Storm Water Treatment Systems		

ATTACHMENT 1
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

Green Infrastructure Principal Forgiveness – In order to help meet the BIL Supplemental Green Initiative requirements, the Department is making principal forgiveness available to projects with Green Infrastructure components. These projects do not need to meet affordability criteria.

BIL Emerging Contaminant (EC) Principal Forgiveness – The Department was allotted BIL Emerging Contaminant capitalization grant principal forgiveness funds to applicants that respond to the Water Quality EC question. If the response to the referenced Water Quality EC question results in an improvement then the project may receive funding. Projects submitted are ranked the same as Base CWSRF projects. The total amount of BIL EC funding was limited per applicant unless authorized by the CWSRF Manager. The BIL EC projects that meet the green requirements will be given priority points. However, if no green projects are submitted, funds will be allocated to other EC projects.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNALLOCATED PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS

If applicants on this year's final IUP do not commit to a loan for the estimated assistance amount, the Department reserves the right to reallocate any additional uncommitted principal forgiveness to the remaining applicants on the IUP that have not closed on a loan. The distribution of the uncommitted principal forgiveness would be in accordance with the procedures outlined in the previous paragraphs, with the exception that the Department, at its discretion, could remove the maximum limit per borrower for affordability principal forgiveness.

The Department reserves the right to utilize unallocated principal forgiveness from previous years' allocations and utilize them for affordability principal forgiveness on projects that experience unforeseen cost overruns. The method of award would be in accordance with the procedures outlined in the borrower's IUP funding year.

ATTACHMENT 2
GREEN PROJECT RESERVE

GUIDANCE FOR DETERMINING PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

NOTE: Examples of eligible and ineligible projects are shown below for each of the four categories of Green Projects, Green Infrastructure, Energy Conservation, Water Conservation and Environmentally Innovative. State CWSRF staff shall have final say on whether a project qualifies as Green. All green projects must otherwise be eligible for CWSRF funding. All green projects must further the goals of the Clean Water Act. Generally, projects are considered green if they result in the utility maintaining the same level of service while using less resources.

CATEGORY ONE – GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (GI)

Definition: projects that restore the natural hydrology of a site and reduce the volume of stormwater leaving the site. includes stormwater management systems that mimic nature by promoting infiltration, evapotranspiration or harvesting of rainwater.

Eligible Projects:	Ineligible Projects:

• Green streets
  ○ Permeable pavement
  ○ Bioretention
  ○ Trees
  ○ Green roofs
  ○ Constructed wetlands
  ○ Other practices that mimic natural hydrology to prevent wet weather flows
  ○ Equipment to maintain green streets
  ▪ Vactor trucks
  ▪ Other equipment
• Street tree/urban forestry
  ○ Expansion of tree boxes
• Stormwater harvesting/reuse
  ○ Cisterns
  ○ Distribution pipes
• Downspout disconnection
• Riparian buffers
  ○ Floodplains
  ○ Wetlands
  ○ Bioengineered streambank
  ○ Stream daylighting
• Sustainable landscaping and site design
• Fee Simple Land Purchase or Easement
	• Stormwater controls with impervious or
	• semi-impervious liners with no evapotranspiration or harvesting functions
	• Stormwater ponds with extended detention
	• and/or filtration
	• Dirt-lined detention basins
	• In-line or end-of-pipe treatment systems
	• that only filter or detain stormwater
	• Underground stormwater control
	  ○ Swirl concentrators
	  ○ Hydrodynamic separators
	  ○ Baffle systems for grit
	  ○ Trash/floatables removal
	  ○ Oil and grease
	  ○ Inflatable booms
	  ○ Dams for in-line underground storage
	  ○ and flow diversion
	• Stormwater conveyance systems that are
	  ○ soil/vegetation-based
	  ○ Pipes and concrete channels
	• Hardening, channelizing or straightening streams and/or stream banks
	• Street sweepers, sewer cleaners and vactor trucks (unless they support green infrastructure projects)

ATTACHMENT 2
GREEN PROJECT RESERVE FACT SHEET

CATEGORY TWO – ENERGY CONSERVATION	
Definition: projects that deliver equal or better utility service using less energy including the use of renewable energy	
Eligible Projects:	**Ineligible Projects:**

• Renewable energy source for a POTW
  o Wind
  o Solar
  o Geothermal
  o Micro-hydroelectric
  o Biogas combined heat and power (CHP)
• Projects that achieve 20% reduction in energy consumption
• Collection system I/I detection equipment
• POTW energy management planning (expected to result in a capital project)
  o Energy assessments
  o Energy audits
  o Optimization studies
  o Sub-metering individual processes
• POTW projects or unit process projects that achieve less than a 20% energy efficiency improvement
• (Non-categorical) projects implementing recommendations from an energy audit
• Projects that cost effectively eliminate pumps or pumping stations
• Infiltration/inflow correction projects that save energy
• I/I correction projects where excessive groundwater infiltration is requiring unnecessary treatment processes
• Replacing pre-Energy Policy Act of 1992 motors with NEMA premium efficiency motors
• Upgrade of POTW lighting to energy efficient sources
  o Metal halide pulse start technologies
  o Compact fluorescent
  o Light emitting diode (LED)
• SCADA systems
• • Variable Frequency Drives
	• Privately owned renewable energy generation
	• The portion of a publicly owned renewable energy facility that does not provide power to a POTW
	• Simply replacing a piece of equipment that is at the end of its useful life with something of average efficiency
	• Facultative lagoons
	• Hydroelectric facilities

ATTACHMENT 2
GREEN PROJECT RESERVE FACT SHEET

CATEGORY THREE – WATER CONSERVATION	
Definition: projects that deliver equal or better utility service using less water.	
Eligible Projects:	**Ineligible Projects:**

Publicly Owned:
• Install or retrofit water efficient devices
  o Plumbing fixtures
  o Appliances
• Water conservation incentive programs
  o Rebates
• Install water meters in previously unmetered areas (if rate structure is based on metered use)
  o Backflow prevention devices (installed in conjunction with meter replacement)
• Replace broken water meters or upgrade existing meters with:
  o Automatic meter reading systems
  o Advanced metering infrastructure
  o Smart meters
  o Meters with built-in leak detection
  o Backflow prevention devices (installed in conjunction with meter replacement)
• Retrofit existing meters to add AMR capability or leak detection equipment
• Water audit and water conservation plans
• Recycling and water reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable
  o Gray water/condensate/wastewater
  o effluent reuse systems
  o Extra treatment costs and distribution
  o pipes associated with water reuse
• Retrofit or replace landscape irrigation systems with more efficient systems
  o Moisture and rain sensing controllers
• Water meter replacement with traditional water meters
• Projects that result from a water audit
• Storage tank replacement/rehabilitation
• New water efficient landscape irrigation
	• Replacing drinking water distribution lines
	• Leak detection equipment for drinking water distribution systems (except reuse)

ATTACHMENT 2
GREEN PROJECT RESERVE FACT SHEET

CATEGORY FOUR – ENVIRONMENTALLY INNOVATIVE	
Definition: projects that deliver utility service in a more sustainable way	
Eligible Projects:	**Ineligible Projects:**

Publicly Owned:
• Total/integrated water resources management planning likely to result in a capital project
• Utility Sustainability Plan (= FSP)
• Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory or mitigation plan
• POTW planning activities to adapt to long-term effects of climate change and/or extreme weather (= CAP)
• Construction of LEED certified buildings or renovation of an existing building on POTW facilities
• Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions
  o Individual onsite systems
  o Cluster systems
• Constructed wetlands projects used for municipal wastewater treatment, polishing, and/or effluent disposal
• Projects or project components resulting from total/integrated water resource management planning
• Projects that facilitate POTW adaptation to climate change identified by a carbon footprint analysis or climate adaptation study
• POTW upgrades or retrofits that remove phosphorus for biofuel production
• Projects that significantly reduce or eliminate the use of chemicals in wastewater treatment
• Treatment technologies or approaches that significantly reduce the volume of residuals or lower chemical volume in residuals
• Educational activities and demonstration projects for water or energy efficiency
• Projects that achieve the goals of utility asset management plans
• Sub-surface land application of effluent and other means for ground water recharge such as spray irrigation and overland flow
	• Air scrubbers to prevent nonpoint source deposition
	• Facultative lagoons
	• Surface discharging decentralized wastewater systems
	• Higher seawalls to protect POTWs from rising sea levels
	• Reflective roofs at POTW

For more detailed information on funding for Green Projects please reference our ***2012 CWSRF 10% Green Project Reserve – Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility*** at https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html.

Requirements and Guidance

The Maine CWSRF is providing an incentive to encourage municipalities and districts to develop a Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP) for their wastewater treatment system. Under this context, the "wastewater treatment system", a.k.a. system, will consist of the municipality's or district's infrastructure assets to collect, convey, treat, and discharge municipal sewage. The incentive will be provided in the form of a principal forgiveness loan to borrowers who want to develop a CAP. The amount of incentive will be established annually during development of the Intended Use Plan (IUP) and may vary, as determined by CWSRF, depending on specifics of the borrower's wastewater treatment system. The intent of the CAP is for loan recipients to assess their existing wastewater treatment system's vulnerabilities to climate change and develop a plan for system resiliency. The CAP must be submitted to the Department within one year from the loan closing date.

Applicants note: Wastewater treatment systems that have undergone major and substantial upgrades in the last five years or that are currently undergoing the process (planning, design, or construction) of major and substantial upgrades do not meet the intent of the CAP. Wastewater treatment systems that have no assets adjacent to, or within, the 100-year FEMA floodplain and are not susceptible to sea level rise and storm surge also do not meet the intent of a CAP.

The CAP must be prepared and stamped by an engineer licensed in the State of Maine. This engineer must be actively involved in the writing and development of the CAP and provide necessary oversight and guidance for all other staff involved, particularly those who are new to CAPs.

The CAP should identify hazards associated with climate change, evaluate their impacts on assets, identify adaptation measures, and present recommendations that build resiliency into the assets. At a minimum, the existing assets that must be evaluated are:

- Wastewater treatment assets that are crucial to maintaining the Town's / District's discharge permit requirements without disruption, including the structure that houses the asset
- All pumpstations associated with the collection system
- All manholes associated with the collection system

Additional facility specific assets may be included also at the discretion of the Owner / Consultant. The building where portable generators and other emergency equipment is stored is an example.

Table of Contents: The format for the CAP should be organized as follows. (Additional sections may be added)

1. Executive Summary (optional)
2. Introduction (include brief description of the wastewater system, glossary of terms and acronyms, and participating personnel)
3. Existing Conditions (describe features of all assets being evaluated including photos)
4. Description of Potential Climate Change Hazards
5. Identify and Evaluate Climate Change Impacts (include all assets and system wide)
6. Identify and Evaluate Adaptation Measures (include operational, asset specific, and system wide)
7. Implementation Plan (include potential funding sources)
8. Appendices (include site location maps, maps showing asset location with respect to hazard areas, and applicable FEMA flood plain maps)

ATTACHMENT 3
Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP) Requirements and Guidance

Identify Participating Personnel: The authorized responsible person in charge of the facility, whether that is the Superintendent, Town Manager, or Public Works Director, is required, as well as the Local (and/or the Regional) Emergency Management Agency. Additional participants that should be considered include the Town / Regional Planner, Board of Directors, and the public.

Identify System Hazards: Identify natural hazards that could potentially pose a risk to assets and the entire system. This should include identification of any helpful historic information. Natural hazards that may be applicable include but are not limited to: riverine and local flooding caused by excessive precipitation, flooding caused by sea level rise and / or storm surge, heavy snowfall, strong winds, and icing caused by severe storms, extreme temperature changes, and other hazards such as drought.

Identify Vulnerable Assets & Determine Consequences: Evaluate the applicable assets in the treatment system to determine their vulnerability to the identified hazards, e.g. comparing flood hazard elevations to the elevations of assets, etc. Determine possible impacts to assets and the entire system and the resulting consequences, e.g. equipment damage, service interruption, etc.

Identify and Evaluate Adaptation Measures: Identify possible adaptation measures to be recommended for vulnerable assets and for the system. This includes changes in operating procedures or practices that may or may not involve a capital expense, such as identifying adaptation measures, or practices, to implement prior to an anticipated weather event so that the level of emergency response needed during a weather event is reduced. For asset adaptation measures, estimate the costs to reduce or eliminate the assets' vulnerability to the hazard. Prioritize resiliency measures based on their effectiveness, cost, and practicality to implement.

Develop the Implementation Plan: Develop a plan (in table format) to implement the recommended adaptation measures to reduce damage to equipment or interruption to service. Each asset adaptation measure must include a cost estimate and must be prioritized for implementation with an associated time frame. For example, short-term / high priority may be defined as 1-5 years and long-term / low priority 6-10 years. More priorities may be used, such as immediate and very low priority, provided that they are assigned a timeline. The plan must include recommended operational measures (ongoing, sitewide responsibilities and actions taken by the operations staff), however, it is not required that costs and priorities are provided for these recommendations.

Funding Sources: Potential funding sources that may be available for implementing the recommended adaptation measures should be provided with a brief description.

Specific Technical Requirements: The CAP must include the following items:

1. Existing conditions must include photos taken from the ground for each pump station and each applicable asset at the WWTF.
2. Tables must be used to summarize existing features (such as year built, source of backup power, type of communication system, etc.) for each pump station asset.
3. The elevations of the existing assets that are needed to evaluate the impact of flooding must be verified on site as part of the scope of work for the CAP. This includes elevations such as the ground, floor at entrance doors, top of concrete walls, entry hatches to underground structures, bottom of electrical panels, etc.
4. Maps are required, both large and small scale, to show asset site locations only and asset locations with respect to the hazard areas. An aerial photo background should

be used.

5. The CAP must use only one map datum throughout the report. If the FEMA datum must be converted this should be explained in the report. Floodplain maps and elevation tables created by the consultant must indicate the datum used.
6. Tables must be used to show the asset elevations and the flood hazard elevation so that they can be easily compared.
7. Tables must be used to summarize the applicable hazards for each asset.
8. Explanations of the climate hazards must be written such that all readers can understand.
9. Flooding must be evaluated for the assets using the effective FEMA 100-year floodplain maps. The Base Flood Elevation must be conservatively assigned to the asset. Interpolating between BFEs should be done only when appropriate and rounded up to the nearest half foot.
10. The Implementation Plan should include the following disclaimer (or similar version); "Information provided in this Climate Adaptation Plan report may change over time and therefore, should not be relied upon for design of future projects without first verifying its accuracy." This could be a footnote or in a paragraph right before the table.

Submit CAP: The CAP shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval as follows:

1. A draft plan must be submitted at the 80% completion for review at which time the applicant may request reimbursement for up to 70% of the principal forgiveness.
2. Draft plans will be reviewed by the assigned CWSRF CAP engineer. Comments will be sent to the Owner / Consultant to be addressed in an updated version of the plan.
3. The CWSRF program reserves the right to rescind any and all principal forgiveness allocated to CAPs when more than 90 days pass between the time that the CWSRF comments on a draft plan are sent to the Owner/Consultant and the time that an updated version addressing those comments is received by the CWSRF CAP engineer.
4. Final review and approval will be given at 100 % completion; and at that time, the remaining amount of the principal forgiveness can be reimbursed.

ATTACHMENT 3
Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP) Requirements and Guidance

Key Terms and Definitions:

These working definitions were created in coordination with Maine state agencies. Sources of definitions for Risk Assessment and for Vulnerability can be found from the Global Change Research Program at GlobalChange.gov http://www.globalchange.gov/climate-change/glossary.

TERM	DEFINITION
Climate	Climate is the average weather condition at a given place over a period, for example, meteorologists often make comparisons against a 30-year period, called a climate normal. Long-term climate is usually defined as a century or more.
Climate Change	Climate Change is a difference in the climate over multiple decades or longer. Long-term variations in climate can result from both natural and human factors.
Adaptation	Adaptation is an adjustment in natural or human systems that adequately and appropriately capitalizes on beneficial opportunities or reduces negative effects due to a changing climate.
Resilience	Resilience is the capacity to prepare for, respond to, and rapidly recover from significant hazard events with minimal damage to social well-being, the economy, and the environment.
Risk Assessment	Studies that estimate the likelihood of specific sets of events occurring and their potential positive or negative consequences.
Vulnerability	The degree to which physical, biological, and socio-economic systems are susceptible to and unable to cope with adverse impacts of climate change.

ATTACHMENT 3
Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP) Requirements and Guidance

References & Further Resources:

The following resources are for reference only and not meant to be an endorsement or requirement of a particular method for the climate adaptation plan development. All state and federal assistance is available at no cost.

Maine Department of Environmental Protection

- Maine Climate Change Clearinghouse – The Department of Environmental Protection has developed a centralized source of information to assist communities mitigate and adapt to environmental changes while recognizing beneficial opportunities and moderating negative effects.

US Department of Homeland Security

- Critical Infrastructure Vulnerability Assessments – The Department's Protective Security Coordination Division conducts specialized field assessments to identify vulnerabilities, interdependencies, capabilities, and cascading effects of impacts on the nation's critical infrastructure.
- Climate Change Adaptation Roadmap – US Department of Homeland Security
- Infrastructure Survey Tool – the Infrastructure Survey Tool (IST) is a voluntary, web-based security survey conducted by Protective Security Advisors (PSAs) in coordination with facility owners and operators after an Assist Visit to identify and document the overall security and resilience of the facility.

US Environmental Protection Agency

- Flood Resilience Guide – A Basic Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities– This basic guide for water and wastewater utilities has a user-friendly layout, embedded videos, and flood maps to guide you through flooding threats and identify practical mitigation options that protect your critical assets. The U.S. EPA developed this guide to help drinking water and wastewater utilities become more resilient to flooding. This approach was successfully tested during a pilot project at a small drinking water system, the Berwick Water Department (BWD), in Berwick, Maine. This guide is particularly useful for small and medium utilities. It provides easy-to-use worksheets with corresponding videos (based on the Berwick pilot). Although this guide focuses on flood resilience, the same approach can be applied to enhancing resilience to other hazards

- Climate Resilience Evaluation & Awareness Tool (CREAT) http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/creat.cfm – This is a risk assessment application, which helps utilities in adapting to extreme weather events through a better understanding of current and long-term weather conditions. Find out which extreme weather events pose significant challenges to your utility and build scenarios to identify potential impacts. Identify your critical assets and the actions you can take to protect them from the consequences of extreme weather events on utility operations. Generate reports describing the costs and benefits of your risk reduction strategies for decision-makers and stakeholders.

- Adaptation Strategies Guide for Water Utilities – US Environmental Protection Agency

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Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP) Requirements and Guidance

- Being Prepared for Climate Change – A workbook for Developing Risk-Based Adaptation Plans – US Environmental Protection Agency
- New England Regional Climate Adaptation Plan – US Environmental Protection Agency

Other Agencies

- Coastal Hazard Resources – the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry Contains information and mapping tools for Maine's Highest Annual Tide, Sea Level Rise / Storm Surge, Marsh Migration, Potential Hurricane Inundation, and Maine FEMA Floodplain Maps.
- Flood Map Service – Federal Emergency Management Agency
- U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit – US Global Change Research Program contains a 5-step framework to discover and document climate hazards, then develop workable solutions to lower climate-related risks, case studies showing how people are building resilience for their businesses and in their communities; a catalog of more than 200 digital tools can help you take steps to build resilience, from engaging a community to developing a climate action plan; and, the CRT includes additional information on the impacts of climate change to specific topics of interest.

ATTACHMENT 4

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)
Fiscal Sustainability Plans (FSP) Fact Sheet

The **Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)** is administered by the Maine DEP to fund wastewater collection and treatment projects across the State of Maine.

All CWSRF loan recipients are required to prepare a **Fiscal Sustainability Plan (FSP)** for projects that involve repair, replacement, or expansion of a treatment works.

Fiscal sustainability and asset management are considered **interchangeable** terms.

Funding for FSP's: Maine DEP offers up to $50,000 of principle forgiveness (PF) to each loan recipient to help fund the cost of developing the FSP.

Local Match: The PF funds for FSP's require a 1 to 1 local match, which can be in the form of in- kind services.

Funding is also available for **Stand Alone FSP's** that are not associated with a construction project.

For Maine DEP to approve, the FSP must contain these **essential elements**:

1. **Inventory of assets** to include type, age, service history and remaining service life
2. **Condition Assessment** and Prioritization of Assets, and Schedule for Asset Repair/ Replacement
3. Evaluation of **Water and Energy Conservation Efforts**
4. **Asset Management Plan** Including a **Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)** to maintain, rehabilitate, and replace assets that have reached the end of their service life. Note: to see a sample Capital Improvement Plan which results from the FSP please visit our Maine DEP CWSRF website at https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html
5. **Signed FSP Certification**: sample form included at the end of Attachment 4
6. Signed **Water and Energy Conservation Certification**: sample form included at the end of Attachment 4. Note: for further guidance on Evaluation and Implementation of Water and Energy Conservation Efforts please visit our Maine DEP CWSRF website at https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html.

FSP's shall utilize computerized **asset management software** to develop a sewer system asset inventory.

The **asset inventory** shall include all sewer system infrastructure including:

1. Sewer collection system piping
2. Pump Stations
3. Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) including outfall line
4. SCADA system

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FSP Approval: the DEP reviews and approves each original FSP to make sure it contains the necessary elements.

FSP Updates: Loan recipients shall update the asset inventory at least annually.

Scope of FSP: the planning area or scope of the FSP shall at a minimum cover the project being funded and similar assets within the system, e.g. a pump station project would cover all pump stations within the sewer system.

Self-Certification: when a loan recipient has an FSP or asset management system already in place that meets CWSRF requirements, they can self-certify and satisfy CWSRF requirements.

Schedule for Completion: Standalone FSP's must be completed within 18 months of signing the FSP agreement. FSP's done in conjunction with a construction project must be completed prior to final disbursement of loan funds or loan closing date.

Eligible Expenses include:

1. Asset management software
2. Staff training on software
3. Consultant services
4. Field investigation including sewer flushing, cleaning, and CCTV services to assist in the condition assessment. This category is subject to funding availability.

Reimbursement Schedule –eligible project expenses are reimbursed to the utility upon submittal of a monthly pay requisition. A draft FSP must be submitted at the 80% completion for review at which time the applicant may request reimbursement for up to 70% of the principal forgiveness. Final review and approval will be given at 100 % completion; and at that time, the remaining amount of the principal forgiveness can be reimbursed.

Further Guidance: for more detailed guidance on development and implementation of a Fiscal Sustainability Plan please visit our Maine DEP CWSRF website at https://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html.

Attachment 5
Stormwater (SW)
Nonpoint Source (NPS) Plans
Requirements and Guidance

SRF State Revolving Loan Fund

1. Background Information

- The **Clean Water State Revolving Fund** (CWSRF) is administered by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to fund SW, NPS, wastewater collection and treatment projects across the State of Maine.
- Funding is available for **Standalone Stormwater and Nonpoint Source (SW/NPS) Plans** that are not associated with a construction loan project.
- **Types of SW/NPS Planning Projects:** The following types of projects are eligible for funding. Each type of project must contain the **essential elements** described later in this document.

Stormwater Plans

  - Stormwater Asset Management Plans
  - Stormwater Utility Development Plans

Nonpoint Source Plans

  - Watershed Surveys
  - Stream Crossing Resilience Surveys
  - Stream Geomorphic Assessments
  - Chloride Source Control Needs Assessment and Planning
  - Watershed Management Plan Development
  - Watershed Management Plan Updates
  - Design of Best Management Practice (BMP) Prioritized in a Watershed Plan

- **Funding for SW/NPS Plans**: A total of $200,000 is available for SW/NPS Plans.
  - Up to $50,000 is available for principal forgiveness (PF) to each loan recipient to help fund the cost of developing the SW/NPS Plan.
  - Of the $200,000 available, there is an initial allocation of $50,000 for Stormwater Asset Management Plan and Stormwater Utility Development projects, and $150,000 for the remaining NPS project types.
  - If total funds requested is less than the amounts allocated in either of category above, the remaining funding balance may be applied to the other eligible projects.

ATTACHMENT 5
STORMWATER AND NONPOINT SOURCE PLANS
REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

- **Project Timeframe** - Projects can start as early as September 2025 after EPA approves the Department's Intended Use Plan and or as late as September 2026. Once a project begins, it can extend up to 18 months. Funds will not be available for reimbursement until November 2025.
- **Eligible Applicants**: Eligible applicants include Municipalities, Utility Districts, County Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Quasi-Municipal entities.
- **Project Area** – The project area may be a watershed, municipality, catchment, single site or other area appropriately scaled to the type of project and shown on a map attached to the application.
- **Local Match**: The PF funds for SW/NPS Plans require a 100% match, which can be in the form of in-kind services.
- **Approval**: The DEP reviews and approves each plan to make sure it contains the necessary **essential elements**.
- **Eligible Expenses** include <u>planning activities</u> (not construction) including, but not limited to:
    - Asset management software and training
    - Consultant services
    - Field surveys and investigations
    - Laboratory analysis
    - Engineering designs
    - Plan development
    - Equipment needed to conduct monitoring/surveys[1]
- **Reimbursement Schedule:** Eligible project expenses are reimbursed upon submittal of a monthly pay requisition. A draft plan must be submitted at 80% completion for review, at which time the applicant may request reimbursement for up to 70% of the principal forgiveness. Final review and approval will be given at 100% completion; and at that time, the remaining amount of the principal forgiveness can be reimbursed.

[1] Three bids required prior to purchase.

ATTACHMENT 5
STORMWATER AND NONPOINT SOURCE PLANS
REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

2. Scoring Criteria and Description

a. Economic Considerations (total 25 points)

DEP will use data provided by the State of Maine as well as any information provided in Section 1.A. of the application and the formulas below to calculate index scores for the four economic considerations parameters. The tables below will then be used to assign points for each index value. If project area covers multiple towns, scores will be weighted based on the percentage of each in the watershed (or other project area).

- **Unemployment Rate (UR) Index** (up to 7 points)
  UR Index = (Municipal UR / State Average UR)

- **Poverty Rate (PR) Index** (up to 7 points)
  PR Index = (Municipal Poverty Rate / State Average Poverty Rate)

- **Ten-year Population Trend Index** (up to 7 points)
  Ten-year Population Trend Index = (Current Municipal Population – Municipal Population 10 years prior) / (Municipal Population 10 years prior)

- **Median Household Income Index (MHI)** (up to 4 points)
  MHI Index = (State Average MHI / Municipal MHI)

- **Point Assignments for Each Index**

Unemployment, Poverty and Ten-Year Population Trend Index Scoring

Index	Points Awarded
< 0.75	0 points
0.75 – 0.99	2 points
1.0 – 1.5	4 points
> 1.5	7 points

Median Household Income Index Scoring

Index	Points Awarded
< 1.0	0 points
1.0 – 1.5	2 points
> 1.5	4 points

b. Environmental Need for Project (total 25 points)

- **NPS Impaired Waterbody** (25 points)
  If target waterbody/waterbodies are on DEP's NPS Priority Watershed - Impaired List[2], the application will receive 25 points.
- **DEP-listed NPS Threatened Waterbody** (15 points)
  If target waterbody/waterbodies are on DEP's NPS Priority Watershed - Threatened List[2], the application will receive 15 points.
- **Protection of Other Waters** (10 points)
  If the target waterbody/waterbodies are not on either list above, the project will be awarded up to 10 points based on the information provided regarding the water quality and threats.

  Multiple Waterbodies: If the project includes multiple waterbodies that fall into different categories, points will be awarded by weighing the watershed areas falling into each category. For example, if the project includes one impaired water and one threatened water and the watersheds are the same size, the application will receive 20 points.

c. Environmental Benefit of Project (total 50 points)

a. Project addresses impairment/threat/stressor (up to 25 points)

High (25 points)

- The application provides relevant evidence, analysis or other resource-specific information that demonstrates that the project will directly address one or more of the most important or likely causes of impairment or threats to the quality, hydrology, habitat and/or biota of the receiving water. **OR**
- Where the causes and/or threats to impairment are not fully understood, it is clear that the project as designed will advance understanding of the causes/threats/stressors to the quality, hydrology, habitat and/or biota of the receiving water.

Medium (15 points)

- Application states that the project will directly address one or more of the most important or likely causes of impairment or threats to the quality, hydrology, habitat and/or biota of the receiving water. However, this assertion is not supported by relevant evidence, analysis, or other resource specific information. **OR**

[2] Maine DEP's Nonpoint Source Priority Watersheds List

- Where the causes and/or threats to impairment are not fully understood, it is not clear that the project as designed will advance that understanding of those causes, threats, or stressors to the quality, hydrology, habitat and/or biota of the receiving water.

Low (0 points)

- Minimal or no evidence is provided to demonstrate that the project will directly address one or more of the most important or likely causes of impairment or threats to the quality, habitat and/or biota of the receiving water. **OR**
- Where the causes and/or threats to impairment are not fully understood, the project as designed will not advance that understanding of those causes, threats, or stressors to the quality, hydrology, habitat and/or biota of the receiving water.

b. Likelihood that the Project will be Implemented (up to 15 points)

High (15 points)
Application indicates a clear pathway and timeline for implementation of the resulting project's recommendations, including identification of funding that has already been secured or will be pursued and parties responsible for overseeing implementation.

Medium (7 points)
Application provides some information about the timeline, funding and/or responsible parties but not enough details to assure a pathway for implementation of the project's recommendations.

Low (0 points)
Minimal or no information provided about the timeline, funding and/or responsible parties for implementation of the project's recommendations.

c. Part of a Comprehensive Watershed Approach

High (10 points)
Proposed project implements or is integral to the implementation of priority action items included in an existing DEP-approved watershed-based management plan or watershed protection plan.

Medium (7 points)

- Proposed planning effort supports or contributes to the development or update of a watershed-based management plan or a watershed protection plan; or
- the proposed planning effort is clearly and comprehensively addressing a watershed-wide need (e.g., watershed-wide stream crossing resilience survey).

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Low (0 points)
Project is not part of any of the following: an existing watershed-based plan; watershed protection plan; development or update of watershed-based plan or watershed protection plan; or addressing a watershed-wide need.

ATTACHMENT 5
STORMWATER AND NONPOINT SOURCE PLANS
REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

d. Summary Table of Scoring Criteria

Criteria	Points
1. Economic Considerations	**25**
Unemployment rate index	7
Poverty rate index	7
Ten-year population trend index	7
Median household income index	4
2. Environmental Need for Project	**25**
DEP NPS Priority Watershed - Impaired List[2]	25
DEP NPS Priority Watershed - Threatened List[3]	15
Protection of Other Waters	10
3. Environmental Benefit of Project	**50**
a. Addresses impairment/threat/stressor	
High rating	25
Medium rating	15
Low rating	0
b. Likelihood that project will be implemented after completion	
High rating	15
Medium rating	7
Low rating	0
c. Part of a comprehensive watershed approach	
High rating	10
Medium rating	7
Low rating	0
Total Points Available	**100 points**

[3] Maine DEP's Nonpoint Source Priority Watersheds List

ATTACHMENT 5
STORMWATER AND NONPOINT SOURCE PLANS REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

3. Project Description and Essential Elements for Each SW/NPS Category

a. Stormwater Asset Management Plan (AMP)

Description: Stormwater asset management planning includes conducting an inventory of a stormwater system and developing a plan and long-term funding strategy regarding the timing and location for stormwater-related repairs, replacements, or rehabilitation. Project scope can include all stormwater assets in an area or similar assets within a project area (e.g., all outfalls in the watershed).

Essential Elements:

- Inventory of assets within the project focus area, including the type, age, service history and remaining service life. Inventory should utilize computerized asset management software.
- Condition Assessment and Prioritization of Assets, and Schedule for Asset Repair/ Replacement
- Asset Management Plan including costs estimates and a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to maintain, rehabilitate, and replace stormwater assets that have reached the end of their service life.

b. Watershed Surveys

Description: This category typically applies to lake watershed surveys to identify and prioritize site specific sources of external phosphorus load to the lake. (FMI - Citizen Guide to Volunteer Lake Watershed Surveys.) Watershed surveys could also be conducted to identify sources of priority stressors for streams or coastal waters.

Essential Elements:

- Comprehensive survey of the target watershed conducted.
- Map of identified NPS problem sites.
- List of sites, including information on each problem site identified including location, description of problem, recommendations, site prioritization and cost ratings/estimates.

c. Stormwater Utility Development Plan

Description: This category refers to planning associated with the design and development of a stormwater utility that would generate revenue and manage a stormwater system. Project would address all aspects of the operation and funding of the utility and provides a comprehensive strategy to garner support for adoption.

Essential Elements:

- Needs and feasibility assessment (if not already completed)
- Detailed presentation of proposed scope, funding strategy and management of the utility
- Clear guidance on priorities for use of the funds generated by the stormwater utility
- Education and outreach program strategy

d. Stream Crossing Resilience Surveys

Description: This category applies to surveys of municipal and/or private stream crossings within a watershed or other focus area with the goal of installing and replacing crossings in an effective and cost-efficient manner while meeting goals of restoring and maintaining stream habitat connectivity and integrity and enhancing the resilience and stability of roads and culvert crossings. (Note: Surveys of MaineDOT crossings are not eligible.)

Essential Elements:

- Site assessment and field measurements required for Stream Smart crossings (See Stream Smart Road Crossing Guide)
- Evaluation of habitat and geomorphological issues (e.g., fish passage, ponding and sediment accumulation upstream, scouring at the downstream end, alignment with the natural channel and associated bank failures, capacity to accommodate increased stormflows associated with climate change)
- Prioritization of assessed culverts and estimate of relative costs and potential funding sources.

e. Stream Geomorphic Assessments

Description: This category includes studies that identify and evaluate fluvial geomorphological issues in a stream and provide recommendations that address the issues and enhance habitat in the stream. Projects can range from a simple reconnaissance survey to detailed geomorphic analysis with preliminary design of site-specific solutions.

Essential Elements:

- Historical context
- Characterization of condition of stream reach(es) and the reasons for geomorphic instability
- Identification of opportunities to improve habitat
- Prioritization of projects, preliminary relative costs, and potential funding sources

f. Chloride Source Control Needs Assessment and Planning

Description: This category includes a range of potential activities intended to assess chloride sources and related winter maintenance issues and develop approaches to reducing chloride use and water quality impacts. Activities may include:

- Surveying the watershed/focus area to identify and assess principal sources of meltwater chloride to groundwater and streams.
- Developing site-specific chloride-reduction plans
- Planning the implementation of innovative site and stormwater management to reduce chloride use or mitigate the impact of groundwater chloride on stream baseflow.
- Conducting an inventory of existing winter maintenance equipment and identifying equipment and associated costs that would allow reductions.
- Developing a municipal strategy for reduction of chloride use and mitigation of chloride impacts.

Essential Elements will depend on the nature of the project but will generally include:

- Evaluation and summary of the survey, site, equipment or needs.
- Recommendations
- Estimated costs and potential funding sources associated with recommendations.

g. Watershed Management Plan Development

Description: This category applies to efforts that result in an effective watershed management plan that addresses the impairment or threats to a receiving water. This would most often be a nine-element watershed-based management plan as defined by EPA[4], but could include lake watershed protection plans[5] or protection plans for waterbodies with complex current or future stressors. A project may include all aspects of plan development, including drafting of the final plan but could also be limited to collection and evaluation of information to support plan development.

Essential Elements will depend on the nature of the project but will generally include:

- Summary of water quality monitoring and watershed assessment
- Evaluation and identification of stressors and/or NPS sites
- Recommendations and timeline
- Estimated costs and potential funding sources associated with recommendations.

[4] For a description of the nine minimum elements required for watershed-based plans, see Appendix C of the EPA NPS program guidelines https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/319-guidelines-fy14.pdf
[5] See Lake Watershed-based Protection Plans Guidance

h. Watershed Management Plan Update

Description: This category applies to projects that result in an effective update[6] of an existing or expired watershed-based management plan[7] that addresses the impairment to a receiving water. This would most often be an update of a nine-element watershed-based management plan as defined by EPA[3]. A proposal may include all aspects of a plan update effort, including drafting of the final product but could also be limited to collection and evaluation of information to support plan update.

Essential Elements will depend on the nature of the project but will generally include:

- Summary of water quality monitoring and watershed assessment
- Evaluation and identification of stressors and/or NPS sites
- Recommendations and timeline
- Estimated costs and potential funding sources associated with recommendations.

i. Design of Best Management Practice (BMP) Prioritized in a Watershed Plan

Description: This category refers to the design of one or more typically large, structural BMP(s) critical to the restoration or protection of a waterbody as identified in a watershed-based management plan or protection plan[6]. The design(s) should be, at a minimum, of sufficient detail to provide an accurate estimate total cost of BMP implementation to inform future funding efforts.

Essential Elements:

- 90% engineering design(s)
- Preliminary cost estimate(s)
- Potential funding sources

[6] See Guidance for Updating Maine Watershed-based Plans
[7] See list of Maine DEP-approved Watershed-based Plans

ATTACHMENT 6

Multi-Year SRF Priority List

Maine's SRF was established to provide a perpetual funding mechanism for communities and districts with wastewater facilities. This list contains the State's inventory of wastewater facilities and the SRF is a source of funding to each one, should they choose to use it. Each year the DEP will prepare an Intended Use Plan (IUP) and projects will be selected from this list and assigned an environmental priority by the Environmental Priority Point System at that time. However, if there are enough funds, any entity on the MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST and SAND/SALT STORAGE AREAS shown below may apply for an SRF loan during the fiscal year.

MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

NAME	PROJECT NUMBER	NAME	PROJECT NUMBER	NAME	PROJECT NUMBER
Anson-Madison Sanitary District	230075	Anson, Town of	230193	Ashland Water & Sewer District	230199
Auburn Water District	230328	Auburn Sewerage District	230079	Augusta Sanitary District	230173
Baileyville, Town of	230069	Bangor, City of	230071	Bar Harbor, Town of	230084
Bath, City of	230043	Bayville Village Corp	230221	Belfast, City of	230066
Benton, Town of	230304	Berwick, Town of		Berwick, Sewer District	230090
Bethel, Town of	230081	Biddeford, City of	230240	Bingham, Town of	230064
Blue Hill, Town of	230097	Boothbay Harbor Sewer District	230227	Boothbay, Town of	230170
Brewer, City of	230099	Bridgton, Town of	230133	Brooks, Town of	
Brownville, Town of	230189	Brunswick Sewer District	230145	Brunswick, Town of	230299
Bucksport, Town of	230162	Calais, City of	230253	Camden, Town of	230059
Canton, Town of	230182	Cape Elizabeth, Town of	230120	Capitol Island Village Corporation	230321
Caribou Utilities District	230121	Carrabassett Valley Sanitary District	230236	Castine, Town of	230088
Clinton Water District	230176	Corinna Sewer District	230058	Cornish, Town of	230298
Cumberland County Soil & Water Conservation District	230313			Cumberland, Town of	230309
Damariscotta, Town of		Danforth, Town of	230203	Dexter Utility District	230130
Dixfield, Town of	230146	Dover-Foxcroft, Town of	230163	Eagle Lake Water & Sewer District	230225
East Machias, Town of	230222	East Millinocket, Town of	230148	Eastport, City of	230183
Eliot, Town of	230231	Ellsworth, City of	230127	Enfield, Town of	230190
Fairfield, Town of	230266	Falmouth, Town of	230060	Farmingdale, Town of	230152
Farmington, Town of	230072	Finance Authority of Maine		Fort Kent, Town of	230260

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Ft. Fairfield Utility District	230102	Freeport, Town of		Freeport Sewer District	230116
Frenchville, Town of	230174	Gardiner, City of	230151	Gorham, Town of	230303
Grand Isle, Town of	230141	Great Salt Bay Sanitary District	230128	Greenville, Town of	230319
Guilford-Sangerville Sanitary District	230149	Hallowell Water District	230155	Hampden, Town of	230156
Hartland, Town of	230092	Houlton, Town of	230318	Houlton Water Company	230070
Howland, Town of	230161	Isleboro, Town of	230166	Jackman Utility District	230113
Jay, Town of	230082	Kenduskeag, Town of		Kennebec Sanitary Treatment District	230101
Kennebunkport, Town of	230076	Kennebunk Sewer District	230187	Kingfield, Town of	230197
Kittery, Town of	230510	Lewiston-Auburn WPCA	230078	Lewiston, City of	230077
Limerick, Town of	230310	Limerick Sewerage District	230167	Limestone Water & Sewer District	230202
Lincoln Sanitary District	230157	Lincolnville Sewer District	230315	Lisbon, Town of	230096
Livermore, Town of	230410	Livermore Falls, Town of	230094	Long Creek Watershed Management District	
Loring Development Authority	230314	Lubec, Town of	230219	Machias, Town of	230093
Madawaska, Town of	230136	Madison, Town of		MSAD #6, Buxton	
MSAD # 52, Turner	230325	Maine State Housing Authority		Maine Forest Service	
Manchester Sanitary District	230111	Mapleton Sewer District	230089	Mars Hill Utility District	230220
Mattawamkeag, Town of	230204	Mechanic Falls Sanitary District	230107	Mexico Sewer District	230105
Milbridge, Town of	230134	Milford, Town of	230139	Millinocket, Town of	230125
Milo Water District	230188	Monmouth Sanitary District	230112	Monson, Town of	230201
Moosehead Sanitary District	230098	Mt. Desert, Town of	230087	Newport Sanitary District	230150
Norridgewock, Town of	230160	North Berwick Sanitary District	230186	North Haven, Town of	230198
Northport Village Corporation	230126	Norway, Town of	230171	Oakland, Town of	230073
Ogunquit Sewer District	230294	Old Orchard Beach, Town of	230114	Old Town, City of	230086
Orland, Town of	230308	Orono, Town of	230248	Owl's Head, Town of	230212
Oxford, Town of	230317	Paris, Town of	230253	Paris Utilities District	230100
Passamaquoddy Indian Township	230210	Passamaquoddy R.H.A.	230209	Patten, Town of	230131
Penobscot Indian Nation	230095	Pittsfield, Town of	230142	Plymouth, Town of	
Poland, Town of	230302	Portland, City of (Public Works)	230306	Portland Water District (Cape Elizabeth)	230184

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Portland Water District (Cumberland)	230185	Portland Water District (Gorham)	230207	Portland Water District (Peak's Island)	230296
Portland Water District (Portland)	230123	Portland Water District (Westbrook)	230122	Portland Water District (North Windham)	230329
Presque Isle, Town of	230320	Presque Isle Sewer District	230140	Randolph, Town of	230153
Rangeley, Town of	230109	Richmond Utility District	230175	Rockland, City of	230108
Rockport, Town of	230217	Rumford-Mexico Sewerage District	230104	Rumford, Town of	
Sabattus, Town of		Sabattus Sanitary District	230135	Saco, City of	230147
Sanford Sewerage District	230132	Scarborough, Town of		Scarborough Sanitary District	230115
Searsport, Town of	230129	Sinclair Sanitary District	230265	Skowhegan, Town of	230065
Sorrento, Town of	230191	South Berwick, Town of		South Berwick Sewer District	230288
South Portland, City of	230117	Southwest Harbor, Town of	230106	Southwest Harbor Water & Sewer District	230326
Squirrel Island Village Corp.	230224	St. Agatha, Town of	230261	Standish, town of	
Stockton Springs, Town of		Stonington Sanitary District	230180	Surry, Town of	
Thomaston, Town of	230044	Topsham, Town of		Topsham Sewer District	230144
Tri-Community Landfill	230405	Unity Utility District	230080	Van Buren, Town of	230068
Vassalboro Sanitary District	230178	Veazie, Town of	230158	Veazie Sewer District	230158
Verona, Town of	230305	Vinalhaven, Town of	230263	Waldoboro Utility District	230268
Warren Sanitary District	230194	Washburn, Town of	230124	Washburn Water and Sewer District	230316
Waterville Sewerage District	230241	Wells Sanitary District	230118	Westbrook, City of	230307
Whitneyville, Town of	230289	Wilton, Town of	230137	Winn, Town of	
Winslow, Town of	230085	Winter Harbor, Town of	230119	Winter Harbor Utilities District	230322
Winterport Water District	230159	Winthrop Utilities District	230330	Winthrop Water District	230285
Wiscasset, Town of	230269	Yarmouth, Town of	230042	York Sewer District	230143

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Municipal Landfills

In 1996, the 117th Maine Legislature expanded the eligible use of the Maine State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) to include the remediation of municipal landfills that effect groundwater.

Sand/Salt Sheds

Beginning in 2004 the DEP will provide SRF funds to municipalities to design and construct sand/salt sheds in areas that the DEP has determined that ground water or surface water has been contaminated by uncovered sand/salt piles. In 2013 the DEP expanded this eligibility, as authorized under the CWA for protection of water quality, to include all uncovered municipal sand/salt piles.

SAND/SALT STORAGE AREAS

DEP PRIORITY 3 PROJECTS (moderate contamination)		
Hodgdon, Town of	Vanceboro, Town of	

DEP PRIORITY 4 PROJECTS		
Abbot, Town of	Cooper, Town of	Hammond, Town of
Alfred, Town of	Cornville, Town of	Harmony, Town of
Ashland, Town of	Crawford, Town of	Hiram, Town of
Atkinson, Town of	Deer Isle, Town of	Houlton, Town of
Baring Plantation	Dennysville, Town of	Isle Au Haut, Town of
Benedicta Township	Dixfield, Town of	Kingsbury Plantation
Bingham, Town of	Drew Plantation	Kingfield, Town of
Boothbay Harbor, Town of	Dyer brook, Town of	Limerick, Town of
Bowerbank, Town of	Eagle lake, Town of	Linneus, Town of
Brighton Plantation	East Machias, Town of	Littleton, Town of
Brooksville, Town of	Edinburg, Town of	Machias, Town of
Brownville, Town of	Ellsworth, City of	Machiasport, Town of
Buckfield, Town of	Eustis, Town of	Madrid, Town of
Burlington, Town of	Fairfield, Town of	Masardis, Town of
Cambridge, Town of	Farmingdale, Town of	Mayfield Township
Carroll Plantation	Forest Township/County	Meddybemps, Town of
Cary Plantation	Frenchville, Town of	Minot, Town of
Caswell, Town of	Gilead, Town of	Monmouth, Town of
Centerville TWP	Glenwood Plantation	Monroe, Town of

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Charlotte, Town of	Gouldsboro, Town of	Mount Desert, Town of
Chesterville, Town of	Grand Lake Stream, Town of	New Limerick, Town of
Columbia, Town of	Greenbush, Town of	New Portland, Town of
Columbia Falls, Town of	Greenwood, Town of	New Vineyard, Town of
Newcastle, Town of	St. Francis, Town of	Veazie, Town of
Newfield, Town of	Stacyville, Town of	Vienna, Town of

DEP PRIORITY 4 PROJECTS		
Northfield, Town of	Standish, Town of	Waite, Town of
Oakfield, Town of	Stockholm, Town of	Wallagrass, Town of
Orient, Town of	Strong, Town of	Washington, Town of
Parsonsfield, Town of	Sumner, Town of	Weld, Town of
Passadumkeag, Town of	Swans Island, Town of	Wellington, Town of
Perham, Town of	Swanville, Town of	Whiting, Town of
Sebec, Town of	Talmadge, Town of	Willimantic, Town of
Shirley, Town of	Thorndike, Town of	
Smyrna, Town of	Turner, Town of	

DEP PRIORITY 5 PROJECTS		
Andover, Town of	Jackman, Town of	Rumford, Town of
Anson, Town of	Lincoln, Town of	Saco, City of
Avon, Town of	Lisbon, Town of	Sangerville, Town of
Baileyville, Town of	Livermore Falls, Town of	Searsport, Town of
Bar Harbor, Town of	Madawaska, Town of	South Berwick, Town of
Blaine, Town of	Madison, Town of	Stockton Spring, Town of
Calais, City of	Mechanic Falls, Town of	Thomaston, City of
Cape Elizabeth, Town of	Milo, Town of	Van Buren, Town of
Carrabassett Valley, Town of	Moscow, Town of	Vinalhaven, Town of
Coplin Plantation	Norway, Town of	Washburn, Town of
Cumberland, Town of	Oakland, Town of	Waterville, City
Danforth, Town of	Oxford, Town of	West Paris, Town of
Dexter, Town of	Penobscot, Town of	Wilton, Town of

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Dover-Foxcroft, Town of	Phillips, Town of	Winslow, Town of
East Millinocket, Town of	Pittsfield, Town of	Winthrop, Town of
Gardiner, City of	Presque Isle, City of	Yarmouth, Town of
Hallowell, City of	Rangeley, Town of	
Howland, Town of	Richmond, Town of	