CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2021
FINAL INTENDED USE PLAN
AMENDED OCTOBER 2024

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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.

Federal regulations require states with SRFs to develop Intended Use Plans (IUP) identifying the intended uses of the funds and describe how those uses support the goals of the SRF. The IUP must be prepared annually and must be subject to public comment and review before being submitted to EPA. The IUP must also be submitted to EPA prior to award of the capitalization grant.

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) has developed this Intended Use Plan to comply with the requirements set forth in the federal regulations. The IUP contains the programs long and short-term goals, the Department's environmental priority point system, the priority ranking system for the 2021 projects, and the methodology for distribution of loan principal forgiveness for affordability, fiscal sustainability plans, and climate adaptation plans. It also contains information on the available loan funds and the projects that are to be funded.

The Department and the Maine Municipal Bond Bank (Bond Bank) 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 Bond Bank 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. The CWSRF provides interim and long-term funding for projects. The interim loan rates are set at 1.0%, or two-thirds of the one-year AAA municipal tax-exempt rate, whichever is higher. Long-term loans, up to 30 years, are set at an interest rate that is 2% below the current bond market rate, with a minimum interest rate of 1.0%. 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.

Maine's federal capitalization grant for 2021 is $12,300,000 and the required 20% state match is $2,460,000. Of the capitalization grant amount, the CWSRF is required to distribute $1,230,000 in additional subsidy to loan recipients and at its option, can provide up to $4,920,000 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 FY 2021 Appropriations Act requires states to make no less than 10 percent ($1,230,000 for Maine) of their capitalization grant available to fund green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.

The Department solicited projects from municipalities and districts to be ranked for funding offers containing principal forgiveness and received funding requests for 51 projects from loan applicants totaling $235,497,768, including the Maine Forest Direct Link Program commitment. The unpresidented requests for funding necessitated the Department developing a Proposed Primary List of 44 projects projects that the applicants anticipated would be under construction by July 1, 2022. After ranking the projects, the Department made loan offers, pending available funding, to the applicants that anticipated being under construction by July 1, 2022. The funding offers totalled $112,923,768 and included $4,930,000 in loan principal forgiveness. The remainin 7 projects, totalling $122,574,000, that anticipated being under construction after July 1, 2022 were placed on a Backup List. If any of the projects fall off the Primary List during this funding year and funding is available, it will be offered to projects on the Backup List in order of environmental ranking.

After the Draft IUP was published, additional State Grant became available and was awarded to applicants based on their ability to affordably finance their project(s). The additional grant funding was applied to these projects as co-funding, thereby reducing the applicants's need for CWSRF loan assistance. This reduction is noted in the Final IUP. The *Final 2021 CWSRF Proposed Primary Project Lists*, starting on page 14, contain a listing of the applicants that accepted the offers of CWSRF financial assistance for 27 projects totaling $61,585,225. Of that amount $4,920,000 was additional subsidy in the form of principal forgiveness. The remainin 7 projects, totalling $122,574,000, that were anticipated to go to construction after July 1, 2022 were placed on the *Final 2021 CWSRF Backup List for Capital Projects* on page 17. If any of the projects fall off the Primary List during this funding year and funding is available, it will be offered to projects on the Backup List in order of environmental ranking.

Taking into consideration the available repayment, 2021 capitalization grant and state match funds, and the projects that the program has committed to fund but has not yet funded, the CWSRF will have approximately $71.1 million in funding available for new projects. The Proposed PrimaryProject Lists in the IUP show a funding need of approximately $61.6 million. This amount is less than the available funding not committed to the borrowers on the list by approximately $9.5 million. This surplus will be used to fund additional project requests that come in throughout the year.

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 http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html, beginning on or around June 23, 2021, requesting all comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m., July 9, 2021. No comments were received. The final Intended Use Plan was posted at the website listed above, on or around August 2nd.

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2021
INTENDED USE PLAN

A. Introduction

Federal fiscal year 1989 (FY 1989) marked the beginning of Maine's transition from a grant program to fund water quality improvement projects to a program financed by the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF or simply SRF). In FY 1989 and 1990, fifty percent of Maine's federal allocation went to the grant program while the remaining fifty percent went to capitalize the loan fund. Since FY 1991 Maine's federal allocation has gone to the CWSRF. States must provide a 20% match to receive the federal dollars authorized. Since inception, Maine citizens and the legislature have authorized $67.8 million to fund the state match through FY 2020. In the past the state match has come almost exclusively from state bond referendums, however in state fiscal year 2015, the state match started to be provided from the State Wholesale Liquor Operation Revenues.

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. The primary purpose of the fund is to, "acquire, 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.

This is the 33rd year that Maine has made application to the Environmental Protection Agency for a grant to capitalize the state's revolving loan fund. This Intended Use Plan (IUP) identifies the projects that are expected to receive loans from FY 2021 dollars. Maine's Environmental Priority Point System is used to rank CWSRF projects but does not dictate the order of funding. The projects in this IUP are listed in Maine's Multi-Year SRF Project Priority List.

FY 2021 is the thirteen year that the CWSRF has been authorized to provide additional subsidization to borrowers in the form of loan principal forgiveness. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will be providing affordability loan principal forgiveness to some applicants and will also provide incentives of loan principal forgiveness for development of a climate adaptation plan and the implementation of fiscal sustainability plans or improvements to an existing one. The process for awarding loan principal forgiveness is described later in this document.

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.

B. Long Term Goals

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 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.

To meet 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.

Through FY 2013 the state match had been funded, almost exclusively, by appropriations of State of Maine General Obligation Bonds as approved by voters. Current State fiscal policy is 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, are to be used to provide the required state match starting in state fiscal year 2015 with the funding of the FY 2014 match.

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. 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 Bond Bank charges a 1.5% fee. 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.

The CWSRF provides interim funding for projects at an interest rate of 1.0% or at two-thirds of the one-year AAA municipal tax-exempt rate, whichever is higher. In addition, the CWSRF provides long term loans, up to 30 years or the useful life of the asset being financed, whichever is less, at an interest rate that is 2% below the current AAA municipal tax-exempt rate for similar term, down to a minimum interest rate of 1.0%.

History of Eligibility Expansion

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.

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 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.

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 FY 2021 Appropriations Act requires states to provide a minimum of 10% of their capitalization grant as additional subsidies. EPA has determined that these amounts, $3,690,000 and $1,230,000 for Maine, are additive bringing the total

amount of additional subsidizes that can be offered to $4,920,000. 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 2021 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.

C. Short Term 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 2021 Available Funds*, on page 11, 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 $71.1 million in funding available for new projects.

After the Draft IUP was published, additional State Grant became available and was awarded to applicants based on their ability to affordably finance their project(s). The additional grant funding was applied to these projects as co-funding, thereby reducing the applicants's need for CWSRF loan assistance. This reduction is noted in the Final IUP.

The *2021 CWSRF Proposed Primary Project* Lists, starting on page 14, contains a listing of applicants that accepted funding offers and are seeking CWSRF financial assistance. The lists also contains 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 total CWSRF funding needed for the proposed primary project lists and program commitments is $61.6 million, 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 total of the proposed projects exceed 120% of the $12,300,000 Capitalization Grant and is $9,517,040 less 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 intends to use this surplus, along with semi-annual loan repayments that come back to the program, to fund projects on the Backup List, as well as additional projects that come in for funding prior to the 2022 funding year. Potential additional loan applicants are listed on the *Multi-Year SRF Project Priority* and the *Sand/Salt Storage Areas* lists starting on page 36.

1. 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 Bond Bank by September 30, 2022. If the CWSRF program has sufficient funding to cover previous commitments and the projects on the PPL, projects can be funded out of the 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 offered to applicants that are not on the PPL, but are ready to proceed with a project by entering into a loan agreement.

The table on page 12, *CWSRF Appropriation*, contains a listing of the proposed projects to be funded with the 2021 Capitalization Grant, 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.

D. 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, and/or climate adaptation plans, 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 into a binding loan commitment with the MMBB for their project by the end of FY 2022 (Sept. 30, 2022) 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.

E. State Match, 40 CFR §35.3135(b)

The FY 2021 capitalization grant requires a 20% state match of $2,460,000. It is anticipated that the required match for FY 2021 was deposited in the CWSRF on June 28, 2021 from the State Liquor Operation Revenue Fund.

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

The DEP and the MMBB will schedule the capitalization grant 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.

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

Maine's FY 2021 CWSRF capitalization grant will provide funding for a portion of the needed program administrative costs and loan money for projects identified in this IUP. Projects on the *Multi-Year SRF Project Priority List* or the *Sand/Salt Storage Area* list may be added to the FY 2021 Project List or replace another project on the list. To assure the timely and expeditious use of the capitalization grant, the Department will encourage loan recipients to start construction within eighteen months of being placed on the IUP.

H. 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.

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

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

J. Federal Cash Draw Proportionality Ratio, 40 CFR §35.3155(d)(5)

Currently the CWSRF program is not issuing bonds for leveraging. The State CWSRF intends to comply with the proportional Federal share requirements under 40 CFR § 35.3155(d)(5) by disbursing 100 percent of the State's required 2021 match in advance of drawing any Federal funds associated with the FY 2021 capitalization grant.

K. 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.

L. Program and Non-Program Income, regulatory citation

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 2022 are $435,521 and $854,033, respectively. Fee income is used to fund the administration of the SRF program at the DEP and the MMBB, support other water quality related positions within the DEP, and may be used to fund loans for eligible CWSRF projects.

M. Additional Subsidy Commitments on Open Grants

The FY 2019 and 2020 Appropriations Acts require states to provide a minimum of 10% of their annual capitalization grants as additional subsidies. For Maine the additional subsidy amounts are $1,230,000 and $1,230,200, respectively. The State has provided $1,159,298.59 in additional subsidies for FY 2019 and $556,088.55 for FY 2020, but has not met the additional subsidy requirements for those years. The State intends meet those requirements by entering into binding commitments on the remaining additional subsidy offers of $2,839,371 for FY 2019 and $4,377,737 for FY 2020.

N. 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: http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html

An independent audit of the CWSRF program is conducted annually by an outside CPA firm in accordance with OMB Circular A-133.

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

The Maine CWSRF will enter the required program data elements into the National Information Management System (NIMS), the Clean Water Benefits Reporting (CBR) database, and the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) Subaward Reporting System (FSRS).

O. 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.

P. 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.

The CWSRF program will not require loans over $1million to follow one of the above procedures if the equivalency requirement for that particular capitalization grant has already been met.

Q. 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.

R. 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 http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html, beginning on or around June 23, 2021, requesting all comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m., July 9, 2021. No comments were received. The final Intended Use Plan was posted at the website listed above, on or around August 2nd.

INTENDED USE PLAN
TITLE VI - STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUNDS
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2021 AVAILABLE FUNDS

Current Funds Available For Projects (as of 5/27/2021)	
Federal Cap Grant (FY 2020)	$266,790
State Match (FY 2020)	$14,198
Federal Repayment Balance	$102,978,462
State Repayment Balance	$25,231,018
State Match Earnings Balance	$1,574,177
Maine Forest Service Direct-Link Program Recycled Funds Commitment (Repayments from 4/18/2020 to 5/24/2021)	$4,466,420
Total Funds Available	**$134,531,065**
Less Current Funds Committed To Projects (as of 4/29/2020)	
FY 2017 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	($1,831,000)
FY 2018 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	($3,905,000)
FY 2019 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	($53,103,650)
FY 2020 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	($23,057,150)
Total Commitments	**($81,896,800)**
Current Total Uncommitted Funds Available	**$52,634,265**
Additional FY 2021 Funds Available For Projects	
FY 2021 Federal Cap Grant	$12,300,000
Less - 4% Administrative Fee	($492,000)
FY 2021 State Match	$2,460,000
Program and Non-Program Income	$4,200,000
Additional FY 2020 Funds Available	**$18,468,000**
Total FY 2021 Funds Available	**$71,102,265**
Potential Revenue Bond funds from MMBB to be blended with available funds	$0
TOTAL ALL AVAILABLE FY 2021 SRF LOAN FUNDS	**$71,102,265**

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2021
CWSRF APPROPRIATION

ENTITY and PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT NUMBER	PERMIT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ASSISTANCE AMOUNT	NEEDS CATEGORY	PRIORITY	BASE POINTS
Anson-Madison Sanitary District (212)	C230075-04	ME0101389	Regional Per/Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Treatment Facility	$2,656,150	I	4M	21
Belfast, City of (212)	C230066-11	ME0101532	Mayo St Sewer Improvements - 2019 CSO Master Plan next project	$755,000	V-A	4H	27
Belfast, City of (212)	C230066-11	ME0101532	Dechlorination Building Improvements	$195,000	I	5M	16
Biddeford, City of (212)	C230240-07	ME010048	Horrigan Court Pumping Station Upgrade	$4,560,000	V-A	4H	27
Eliot, Town of (212)	C230316-03	N/A	Route 236 Sewer and Water Extension	$18,645,000	IV-A & IV-B	5L	10
Frenchville, Town of (212)	C230174-05	ME0101982	Route 1 Force Main Upgrade - Replace 3,200 ft of 4" PVC FM with 6" HDPE FM.	$538,502	III-B	5M	16
Greater Augusta Utility District (212)	C230173-16	ME0100013	Kennebec River Sewer Siphon - Replace Existing 8" CI Siphon with 16" HDPE Siphon, Rehabilitate 20" siphon and Install Fiber Optics Line for SCADA	$1,841,502	V-A	4H	27
Hermon, Town of (212)	C230246-02	N/A	Route 2 (Hammond St) Pump Station Upgrade	$1,101,000	III-B	5L	10
Houlton Water Company (212)	C230070-06	ME0101290	Foxcroft Rd. & Clover Circle Wastewater Lift Station Upgrades and Purchase of a New Sewer Vacuum Truck	$1,212,000	III-B	5L	10
Kennebunkport, Town of (212)	C230076-05	ME0101184	Clarifier Upgrades, Pump Station Replacement & Dewatering Upgrades	$6,000,000	I & III-B	5L	10
Livermore Falls, Town of (212)	C230094-07	ME0100315	Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements - upgrade	$1,749,968	I	5H	22
Loring Development Authority (212)	C230314-02	NA	Sewer System Rehabilitation (Phases V - X) - Replacement of 20,000 ft of 8, 10, 12 & 15 Inch Vitrified Clay Sewers	$1,057,050	III-B	5M	16
Maine Forest Direct Link Program - Recycled Funds Commitment (319)	MFS-21	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	$4,466,420	VII-C	N/A	N/A
Mapleton Sewer District (212)	C230089-04	ME0101257	West Chapman Road - Sewer System Improvements	$717,765	III-A	5M	16
Mechanic Falls Sanitary District (212)	C230107-06	ME010391	Targeted Wastewater Plant Improvements & Influent Pumping Station Replacement	$2,260,000	I & III-B	5H	22
Millinocket, Town of (212)	C230125-05	ME0100803	Main Pump Station Upgrade	$1,670,000	III-B	5L	10
Old Town, City of (212)	C230086-05	ME0100471	Stillwater Ave. Force Main Replacement - MDOT Bridge Replacement. Installation of ~ 870-ft Force Main on Temporary Bridge & ~ 760 ft Force Main on the Two New Bridges.	$622,980	III-B	5L	10
Pittsfield, Town of (212)	C230142-07	ME0100582	Main St. and Cross-Country Sewer Improvements	$1,073,000	III-A	5L	10

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2021
CWSRF APPROPRIATION (continued)

Scarborough Sanitary District (212)	C230215-05	ME0102059	Pump Station No.2 - Pine Point Pump Station Improvements	$707,000	III-B	5L	10
Scarborough Sanitary District (212)	C230215-05	ME0102059	Wastewater Treatment Facility Sludge Dewatering Improvements	$2,280,000	I	5L	10
Scarborough Sanitary District (212)	C230215-05	ME0102059	Pump Station No.1 - Snow Canning Rd. Pump Station Improvements	$1,500,000	III-B	5L	10
Stonington Sanitary District (212)	C230180-05	ME0101851	Septic Tank Upgrade	$191,560	I	5M	16
Van Buren, Town of (212)	C230068-05	ME0100684	WWTF Sludge Dewatering/Drying Project - construction of a greenhouse covered sludge drying bed	$595,491	I	5M	16
Camden, Town of (212)	C230059-06	ME0100137	Climate Adaptation Plan	$20,000	I	N/A	N/A
MSAD 52 - Turner (212)	C230325-02	ME0101613	Fiscal Sustainability Plan	$10,000	I	N/A	N/A
Rangeley, Town of (212)	C230109-04	MEU508086	Climate Adaptation Plan	$20,000	I	N/A	N/A
Old Orchard Beach, Town of (212)	C230114-06A & B	ME0101524	Wastewater Treatment Facility & Collection System Upgrades	$23,500,000	I	5H	22

2021 CWSRF PROPOSED PRIMARY LIST FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

Project Description	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	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (3)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness (5)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Loan Payback Amount	Total CWSRF Assistance Provided
Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	$12,200,000	$10,450,032	$1,749,968		$1,749,968		11.40	100.00%	$1,000,000	$0	$0	$0		$1,000,000	$749,968	$1,749,968
Mayo St Sewer Improvements - 2019 CSO Master Plan next project	$750,000		$750,000		$750,000		5.37	0.00%	$0	$5,000	$0	$0		$5,000	$750,000	$755,000
Horrigan Court Pumping Station Upgrade	$5,500,000	$1,000,000	$4,500,000	$20,000	$4,520,000		6.47	0.00%	$0	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	EI Categorical	$40,000	$4,520,000	$4,560,000
Kennebec River Sewer Siphon - Replace Existing 8" CI Siphon with 16" HDPE Siphon, Rehabilitate 20" siphon and Install Fiber Optics Line for SCADA	$2,000,000	$158,498	$1,841,502		$1,841,502		7.61	57.91%	$1,000,000	$0	$0	$0		$1,000,000	$841,502	$1,841,502
Wastewater Treatment Facility & Collection System Upgrades Maggie Connolly W&C	$23,500,000	$0	$23,500,000		$23,500,000		4.29	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$23,500,000	$23,500,000
Targeted Wastewater Plant Improvements & Influent Pumping Station Replacement	$3,250,000	$1,000,000	$2,250,000	$5,000	$2,255,000		6.05	0.00%	$0	$5,000	$0	$0		$5,000	$2,255,000	$2,260,000
Regional Per/Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) Treatment Facility	$3,556,150	$1,000,000	$2,556,150	$50,000	$2,606,150		11.42	100.00%	$1,000,000	$50,000	$0	$0		$1,050,000	$1,606,150	$2,656,150
Route 1 Force Main Upgrade - Replace 3,200 ft of 4" PVC FM with 6" HDPE FM.	$1,203,000	$734,498	$468,502		$468,502		6.18	0.00%	$0	$50,000	$20,000	$20,000	EI Categorical	$70,000	$468,502	$538,502
Sewer System Rehabilitation (Phases V - X) - Replacement of 20,000 ft of 8, 10, 12 & 15 Inch Vitrified Clay Sewers	$3,165,000	$2,157,950	$1,007,050	$25,000	$1,032,050		10.00	100.00%	$1,000,000	$25,000	$0	$0		$1,025,000	$32,050	$1,057,050
Sludge Drying Bed and Sludge Pumping Improvements - New 6,600 sq ft Green House Covered Sludge Drying Bed	$2,729,000	$2,133,509	$595,491		$595,491		9.03	81.54%	$400,000	$0	$0	$0		$400,000	$195,491	$595,491
Stonington Septic Tank Upgrade - Additional Tank	$467,600	$286,040	$181,560	$5,000	$186,560		7.57	57.30%	$0	$5,000	$0	$0		$5,000	$186,560	$191,560
West Chapman Rd Sewer Remediation	$1,635,000	$917,235	$717,765		$717,765		7.49	56.10%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$717,765	$717,765
Dechlorination Building Improvements	$195,000		$195,000		$195,000		5.37	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$195,000	$195,000
Collection System Excess Flow Reduction - Sewer and Manhole Replacement on Front, Main, Kennebec, Weymouth, Depot, Tallman & Pleasant Streets.	$1,025,000	$385,163	$639,837		$639,837		6.13	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$639,837	$639,837

2021 CWSRF PROPOSED PRIMARY LIST FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS
(CONTINUED)

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	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	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (3)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness (5)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Loan Payback Amount	Total CWSRF Assistance Provided
14.50	Old Town, City of (212)	Stillwater Ave. Force Main Replacement - MDOT Bridge Replacement. Installation of ~ 870-ft Force Main on Temporary Bridge & ~ 760 ft Force Main on the Two New Bridges.	$1,286,000	$733,020	$552,980		$552,980		7.55	57.00%	$0	$50,000	$20,000	$20,000	EI Categorical	$70,000	$552,980	$622,980
14.50	Rockport, Town of (212)	Route One Sewer Extension - Connection Between Rockport and Rockland Systems	$7,072,324	$2,771,524	$4,300,800		$4,450,000		6.04	0.00%	$0	$50,000	$0	$0		$50,000	$4,450,000	$4,500,000
10.50	Eliot, Town of (212)	Route 236 Sewer and Water Extension	$19,800,000		$18,575,000	$25,000	$18,600,000		1.91	0.00%	$0	$25,000	$20,000	$20,000	EI Categorical	$45,000	$18,600,000	$18,645,000
10.50	Hermon, Town of (212)	Route 2 (Hammond St) Pump Station Upgrade	$1,011,000		$1,011,000	$45,000	$1,056,000		3.10	0.00%	$0	$45,000	$0	$0		$45,000	$1,056,000	$1,101,000
10.50	Houlton Water Company (212)	Foxcroft Rd. & Clover Circle Wastewater Lift Station Upgrades and Purchase of a New Sewer Vacuum Truck	$2,112,000	$1,000,000	$1,112,000	$50,000	$1,162,000		8.43	71.06%	$0	$50,000	$0	$0		$50,000	$1,162,000	$1,212,000
10.50	Kennebunkport, Town of (212)	Clarifier Upgrades, Pump Station Replacement & Dewatering Upgrades	$6,000,000		$6,000,000		$6,000,000		3.32	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$6,000,000	$6,000,000
10.50	Millinocket, Town of (212)	Main Pump Station Upgrade	$2,660,000	$1,000,000	$1,660,000	$5,000	$1,665,000		6.17	0.00%	$0	$5,000	$0	$0		$5,000	$1,665,000	$1,670,000
10.50	Pittsfield, Town of (212)	Main St. and Cross-Country Sewer Improvements	$1,068,000		$1,068,000		$1,068,000		6.83	0.00%	$0	$5,000	$0	$0		$5,000	$1,068,000	$1,073,000
10.50	Scarborough Sanitary District (212)	Pump Station No.2 - Pine Point Pump Station Improvements	$707,000		$707,000		$707,000		2.52	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$707,000	$707,000
10.50	Scarborough Sanitary District (212)	Wastewater Treatment Facility Sludge Dewatering Improvements	$2,280,000		$2,280,000		$2,280,000		2.52	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$2,280,000	$2,280,000
10.50	Scarborough Sanitary District (212)	Pump Station No.1 - Snow Canning Rd. Pump Station Improvements	$1,500,000		$1,500,000		$1,500,000		2.52	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
	Maine Forest Direct Link Program - Recycled Funds Commitment (319)	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.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	$4,466,420	$4,466,420	Program commitment not environmentally ranked.					$4,466,420	EI Categorical	$0	$4,466,420	$4,466,420
		Primary List Subtotal for Capital Projects	**$83,172,074**	**$25,727,469**	**$56,219,605**	**$230,000**	**$61,065,225**	**$4,466,420**			**$4,400,000**	**$390,000**	**$80,000**	**$4,546,420**		**$4,870,000**	**$56,665,225**	**$61,535,225**

2021 CWSRF PROPOSED PRIMARY LIST FOR FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY PLANS and CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLANS WITHOUT A CAPITAL PROJECT

Affordability Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Estimated Total Project Cost		Requested Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness	Requested Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount		Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **		Affordability Principal Forgiveness (3)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness Offered (4)	Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness Offered (5)	Applicant's Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Loan Payback Amount	Total CWSRF Assistance Provided
N/A	MSAD 52 - Turner (212)	Fiscal Sustainibility Plan - Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade is Currently CWSRF Funded	$20,000		$10,000		$10,000		NA			$10,000	$0	$0		$10,000	$0	$10,000
4.78	Rangeley, Town of (212)	Climate Adaptation Plan and Fiscal Sustainibility Plan	$100,000		$40,000	$20,000	$60,000		4.78			$0	$20,000	$20,000	EI Categorical	$20,000	$0	$20,000
4.12	Camden, Town of (212)	Climate Adapation Plan	$20,000			$20,000	$20,000		4.12			$0	$20,000	$20,000	EI Categorical	$20,000	$0	$20,000
		Primary List Subtotal for FSP & CAP Projects	**$120,000**		**$50,000**	**$40,000**	**$90,000**					**$10,000**	**$40,000**	**$40,000**		**$50,000**	**$0**	**$50,000**
			$83,312,074				**$61,155,225**				**$4,400,000**	**$400,000**	**$120,000**	**$4,920,000**		**$4,920,000**	**$56,665,225**	**$61,585,225**

2021 CWSRF BACKUP LIST FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	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	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (3)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness (5)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Loan Payback Amount	Total CWSRF Assistance Requested
32.40	Winslow, Town of (212)	Chaffee Brook Pumping Station Upgrade and Underwater River Crossing Force Main Replacement	$5,030,000		$5,030,000		$5,030,000		5.79	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$5,030,000	$5,030,000
32.40	Kennebunk Sewer District (212)	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements and a New Biological System to Meet Proposed Nitrogen Limit	$30,000,000		$30,000,000		$30,000,000		4.47	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$30,000,000	$30,000,000
32.40	Berwick Sewer District (212)	Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements - Including Additional Nutrient Removal	$2,800,000		$2,800,000		$2,800,000		2.56	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$2,800,000	$2,800,000
29.52	Saco, City of (212)	Saco Water Resource Resiliency Upgrade - Upgrades in Response to Rising Sealevel and Proposed Nutrient Limits	$54,400,000		$54,400,000		$54,400,000	$25,000,000	3.39	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$25,000,000	EE Categorical	$0	$54,400,000	$54,400,000
26.40	Rumford-Mexico SD (212)	Main Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade - Major Upgrade	$25,753,000		$25,753,000		$25,753,000		8.44	71.23%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$25,753,000	$25,753,000
10.50	Wells Sanitary District (212)	Pump Station Improvements - Replace Pumps, Controls, Generators and HVAC equipment at Multiple Pump Stations	$2,600,000		$2,600,000		$2,600,000		2.52	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$2,600,000	$2,600,000
10.50	Scarborough Sanitary District (212)	Ordor Control Improvements - Replace the Existing Odor Control Unit with Decentralized Units	$1,991,000		$1,991,000		$1,991,000		2.52	0.00%	$0	$0	$0	$0		$0	$1,991,000	$1,991,000
		Backup Project Priority List Subtotal	**$122,574,000**	**$0**	**$122,574,000**	**$0**	**$122,574,000**	**$25,000,000**			**$0**	**$0**	**$0**	**$25,000,000**		**$0**	**$122,574,000**	**$122,574,000**

(1) 212 is Publicly Owned Treatment Works; 319 is Non-Point Source; 320 is Non-Point Source National 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 $20,000 per Applicant

PROJECT PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

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 Priority List or the Sand/Salt Storage Areas list may apply for an SRF loan during the fiscal year.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

The Department of Environmental Protection has established an Environmental Priority Point System to place proposed wastewater treatment projects in a listing 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 the 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 on page **Error! Bookmark not defined.** in the section entitled *2018 CWSRF Wastewater Infrastructure Project Priority Ranking System*.

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

		Base Points
Priority 1	Water Supply Protection	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 project alternative sources of water would be required or additional water treatment would be necessary.

Priority 2	Lakes Protection	25 Points

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

Priority 3	Shellfishery Protection	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	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 quality to the next higher classification.

Priority 5	Facility Needs	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.

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 the 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 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 category 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 Assignment

		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

1. Water Supply Protection

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

Subsystem Points		Criteria Points
Low	(0)	Range (0 – 5)
Medium	(6)	Range (6 – 10)
High	(12)	Range (11 – 15)

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

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.

3. Shellfishery Protection

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

Subsystem Points		Criteria Points
Low	(0)	Range (0 – 4)
Medium	(6)	Range (5 – 8)
High	(12)	Range (9 – 12)

	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

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 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 greater than 5 acres in size.

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 consideration 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.

4. Water Quality Concerns

Subsystem Points		
Low	(0)	Water quality standards are achieved; however, project would help maintain water quality.
Medium	(6)	Water quality standards are achieved; 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 dangers 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 a public health hazard exists.

ADDITIONAL POINTS ADDED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINTS

Each of the following factors is rated as a percent 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.

1. "Green" projects (criteria stated in guidance by EPA). Projects assigned 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 percent of the total project cost. This percent 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%

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%

NOTES ON PRIORITY LIST FORMAT

Description of Projects

TYPE		WORKS
(NEW)	New waste treatment	1. Outfall sewer
(INC)	Modification of existing system with increase in capacity (INC)	2. Interceptor sewer 3. Collector sewer
(INT)	Modifications of existing system with increase in treatment level (INT)	4. Force main 5. Pumping Station
(ICT)	Modification of existing system with increase in both capacity and treatment level (ICT)	6. Sewer infiltration correction 7. Separation of combined storm/sanitary sewers
(MOD)	Modification to existing system with no increase in capacity or treatment level - interceptor pumping station, etc. (MOD)	8. Treatment Plant 9. Other Works

Needs Categories

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		

2021 CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (CWSRF) WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT PRIORITY RANKING SYSTEM

For Federal Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, the Department 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.

2021 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 and implementation of or improvements to fiscal sustainability plans. The Department has not received notification from EPA of the State's 2021 CWSRF capitalization grant allotment. 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 2021 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.

Affordability Principal Forgiveness

To the extent available, affordability principal forgiveness for 2021 will be available for those applicants' projects that have the most environmental benefit and would experience a 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. Three of the five criteria index the municipal rate to the State rate. In this process the indexing expresses the municipal rate as a ratio to the State rate. An index of 1.0 indicates that the municipality's rate is the same as the State rate. An index of less than 1.0 indicates that municipality's rate is less than the State's and conversely, a rate greater than 1.0 indicates that a municipality's rate is greater than the State's. Although the other two criteria could not be indexed, methods were developed to also assess establish points of 1.0 to be the State average for those criteria. With five criteria, each valued at 1.0 for the State average, the points were then summed to make the total of the State average points to be 5.0. Each municipality's affordability points are then added up and compared to the State's. A municipality with points below 5.0, would generally be considered to be in better position to afford a project, where as a municipality with points above 5.0 would likely be in more need of financial assistance. 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. Details on the affordability criteria and the affordability analysis methodology are presented below.

Criteria and Methodology:

- **Poverty Rate**

  Town poverty data shall be from the U.S. Census Bureau –
  https://data.census.gov/cedsci/
  enter: ***dp03: selected economic characteristics "Your Town & State"****,*
  select Product: ***2019 ACS – 5 Year Estimates Data Profiles***

Use ACS 5-Year Estimates – **PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL – All People**

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

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.

CDP and town data shall be from the U.S. Census Bureau –
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/
enter: ***dp03: selected economic characteristics "Your Town & State"****,*
select Product: ***2019 ACS – 5 Year Estimates Data Profiles***

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 for 2021 as a means of maintaining equity across the board.)

- **Unemployment Rate**

  Town unemployment data shall be from the U.S. Census Bureau – https://data.census.gov/cedsci/
  enter: ***dp03: selected economic characteristics "Your Town & State"****,*
  select Product: ***2019 ACS – 5 Year Estimates Data Profiles***

Use ACS 5-Year Estimates – **EMPLOYMENT STATUS – Population 16 years and over - In Labor Force – Civilian 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)

- **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 2009 and 2019 can be found under Supplemental Materials at SRF Loan Fund, Maine Department of Environmental Protection – **Maine Census Data for 2009 and 2019**

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

- **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.

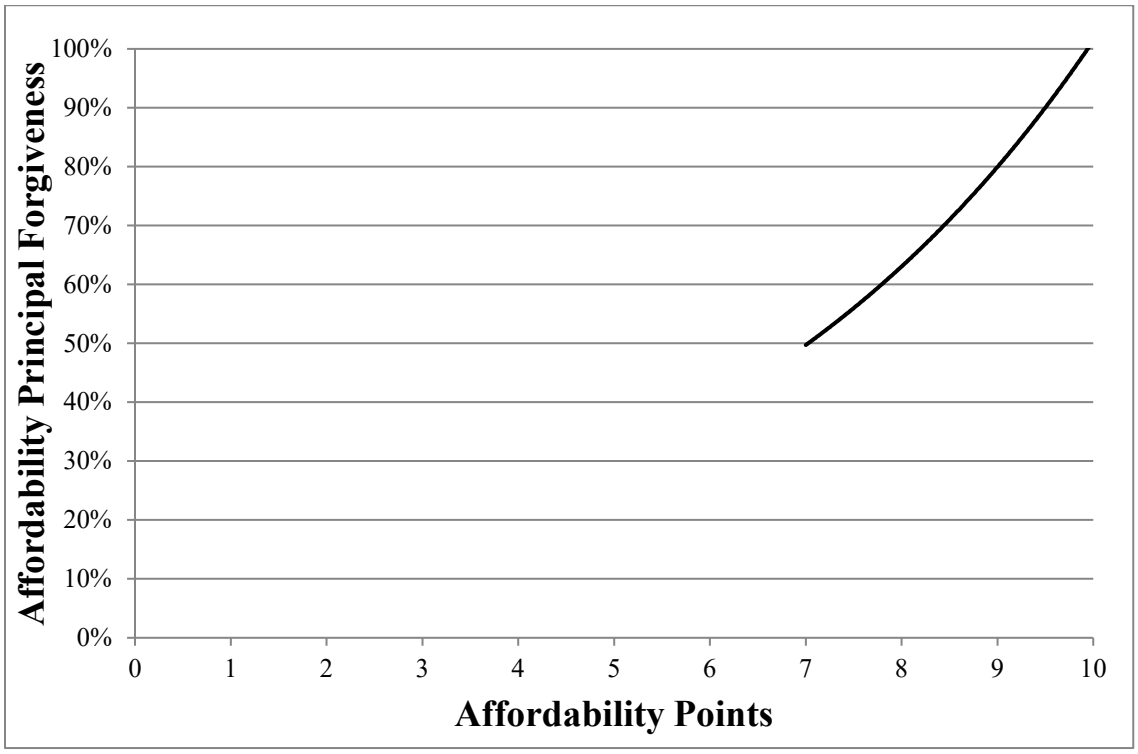
UC/MHI Points = (Single Family Residence Yearly Sewer User Cost) ÷ (Municipality's MHI) x 100

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. This is depicted graphically below.



The principal forgiveness for 2021 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, 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 both previous funding years (2019 & 2020) are not eligible for affordability principal forgiveness in the 2021 funding year.**

Climate Adaptation Plan and Fiscal Sustainability Plan 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.

FOR ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS WITH AN INFRASTRUCTURE (CONSTRUCTION) PROJECT:

1. **Climate Adaptation Plans (CAP) –** The Department intends to offer up to $20,000 per applicant in principal forgiveness, to the extent available, for the development of a CAP. The award of principal forgiveness for applicants with an infrastructure (construction) project will be based on the project's Environmental Priority Point System ranking. See Attachment 3 for 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) -** Loan recipients for all wastewater treatment works projects are required to develop and implement an FSP. An FSP is basically an asset management plan that takes into consideration water and energy conservation efforts. See Attachment 4 for details. As such, energy audits are now subsidized as part of a new FSP or improvements to an existing one.

   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. The award of principal forgiveness for applicants with an infrastructure (construction) project will be based on the project's Environmental Priority Point System ranking with a preference to applicants that have not received any principal forgiveness from the Department for the development of a prior Asset Management Plan or 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, in-kind services, or other funding.

   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.

FOR ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS WITHOUT AN INFRASTRUCTURE (CONSTRUCTION) PROJECT:

These are standalone loans with 100% principal forgiveness and do not require that the applicant also have an infrastructure (construction) project that they are funding through the CWSRF.

3. **Climate Adaptation Plans (CAP) –** The Department intends to offer up to $20,000 per applicant in principal forgiveness, to the extent available, for the development of a CAP. The award of principal forgiveness for applicants without an infrastructure (construction) project will be based on the applicant's CWSRF Affordability ranking. See Attachment 1 for Affordability ranking details and Attachment 3 for CAP details.

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

4. **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 a new FSP. The award of principal forgiveness for applicants without an infrastructure (construction) project will be based on the applicant's CWSRF Affordability ranking. This offer is only for new FSPs[1] 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 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.

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

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.

[1] 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.

MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

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
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
Islesboro, 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
Linconville 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
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
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 Water District	230285
Wiscasset, Town of	230269
Yarmouth, Town of	230042
York Sewer District	230143

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
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

SAND/SALT STORAGE AREAS

Newcastle, Town of	St. Francis, Town of	Veazie, Town of
Newfield, Town of	Stacyville, Town of	Vienna, Town of
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	

SAND/SALT STORAGE AREAS

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
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	