

**CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2024
INTENDED USE PLAN**

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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. The IUP contains the programs long and short-term goals, the Department's environmental priority point system, the project priority ranking system for the FFY 2024 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 comment 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 <http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html>, beginning on or around June 24th, 2024, requesting all comments were submitted by 5:00 p.m., July 2nd, 2024. All comments received had positive feedback particularly concerning stormwater and nonpoint source.

Maine's federal capitalization grant for FFY 2024 is \$6,319,000 and the required 20% state match is \$1,263,800. Of the capitalization grant amount, the Base CWSRF is required to distribute \$631,900 in additional subsidy to loan recipients and at its option, can provide up to \$1,895,700 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 2024 Appropriations Act requires states to make no less than 10 percent (\$631,900 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% of the funds 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), that was signed by President Biden on November 15th, 2021. The Supplemental CWSRF grant will be for \$17,604,000 and requires a 20% state match of \$3,520,800. The CWSRF Supplemental grant requires a 49% or \$8,625,960 in additional subsidy to the loan recipients. The Emerging Contaminant (EC) grant of \$1,580,160 does not require a state match. However, at least 10% of both the above CWSRF Supplemental and EC 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. The 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 66 projects (53 Infrastructure, 6 Standalone FSP or CAP, 3 EC and 4 SW/NPS) from loan applicants totaling **\$392M**, (\$363M, \$250K, \$29M and \$200K respectively), plus **\$4.3M** in the Maine Forest Direct Link Program commitment. After the final ranking, the Department made offers, pending available funding, to applicants. The final accepted funding offers totaled **\$67M** and included **\$12M** in loan principal forgiveness (Base + BIL Supplemental + BIL EC). Taking into consideration the available repayment, FFY 2024 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, the CWSRF will have approximately **\$67M** in funding available for new projects. Table 1 – [Final FFY 2024 CWSRF Appropriation](#), shows a funding need of approximately **\$67M**.

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 – Final 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 2026.

B. FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2024 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 2024 dollars and funding associated with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

On November 15th, 2021, President Biden signed the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) which provides additional funding allocations to the CWSRF for the years FFY 2022 through FFY 2026. In FFY 2024 the CWSRF will receive Supplemental funding of \$17,604,000¹, of which 49%, or \$8,625,960, 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, the FFY 2024 allotment is \$1,580,160² for the CWSRF program, of which 100% is principally forgiven. The process of awarding these funds is like the Base CWSRF program.

¹ BIL Supplemental Total Allotment – 604(b) Grant = Available Funding, \$17,782,000 - \$178,000 = \$17,604,000

² BIL Emerging Contaminants Allotment – 604(b) Grant = Available Funding, \$1,663,000 - \$17,000 = \$1,646,000

FFY 2024 is the 16th 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 2024-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 **\$67M** in funding available for new projects. Table 1 – [Final FFY 2024 CWSRF Appropriation](#), Table 2 – [Final CWSRF Project Priority List for Capital Projects](#), Table 3 – [Final CWSRF Project Priority List for Emerging Contaminant Projects](#), and Table 4 – [Project Priority List for Standalone Plans for Fiscal Sustainability & Climate Adaptation](#), Table 5 – [Stormwater / Nonpoint Source plans](#), 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 total CWSRF funding needed for the proposed project list and program commitments is **\$67M**, 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 \$6,319,000 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 the listed.

Table 1 – [*Final FFY 2024 CWSRF Appropriation*](#), contains a listing of the proposed projects to be funded with the FFY 2024 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. 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 include some of 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 eligibilities to invest in natural resource projects to cost effectively address clean water challenges.
- 6) CWSRF Silviculture – Maine Forest Direct Link Loan program which incentivizes 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, 2025**. 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 next five years 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, 2025***) 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 2024 capitalization grant requires a 20% state match of \$1,263,800. The BIL allocation grant requires a 20% state match of \$3,520,800. It is anticipated that the required match for FFY 2024 and the BIL will be deposited into the CWSRF on or around July 15th, 2024, 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 2024 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 2024 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 **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 assure that equivalency projects will comply with the appropriate sections of the FWPCA in accordance with 40 CFR §35.3135(f).

9. 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 FFY 2024 match in advance of drawing any Federal funds associated with the FFY 2024 capitalization grant and the BIL funds.

10. 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.

11. 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 2024 are *\$1,465,045 and \$2,992,570*, 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.

12. 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.

13. Additional Subsidy Commitments on Open Grants

The FFY 2022 and FFY 2023 Appropriations Acts require states to provide a minimum of 10% of their annual capitalization grants as additional subsidies. The State intends to meet the requirements by entering binding commitments on the remaining additional subsidy offers for FFY 2022 and FFY 2023.

14. Clean Water Act Additional Subsidy Authority

As amended by 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. Build America, Buy America Act (BABAA)

The 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.

20. Technical Assistance (2% Set-Aside)

The CWSRF Base program will use \$75,000 of the allowable Technical Assistance (TA) 2% set-aside allotment of \$126,380. The remaining \$51,380 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 \$75,000 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.

21. 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 24th, 2024, requesting all comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m., July 2nd, 2024 to Brandy Piers, (207) 287-6093 or Maine.CWSRF.Grants@maine.gov.

The Maine DEP received no major comments or concerns during the public comment period that needed a response from the state. We did receive positive feedback from entities regarding the new program subset to assist and prompt Stormwater and Nonpoint Source Planning.

C. FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2024 – AVAILABLE FUNDS

Current Funds Available For Projects (as of 5/28/2024)	
State Repayment Balance as of 5/28/2024	\$24,979,194
State Match Earnings Balance	\$0
BIL SUP (FY 2023)	\$15,246,091
BIL EC (FY 2023)	\$1,434,160
Federal Repayment Balance	\$71,494,755
Maine Forest Service Direct-Link Program Recycled Funds Commitment (Repayments from 05/30/2023 to 05/28/2024)	\$4,328,111
Total Funds Available	\$117,482,311
Less Current Funds Committed To Projects (as of 5/28/2024)	
FY 2019 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	(\$1,010,000)
FY 2021 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	(\$10,000)
FY 2022 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	(\$47,929,633)
FY 2023 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded	(\$30,817,327)
Total Commitments	(\$79,766,960)
Current Total Uncommitted Funds Available	\$37,715,351
Additional FY 2024 Base CWSRF Funds Available For Projects	
FY 2024 Federal Cap Grant	\$6,319,000
Less - 4% Administrative Fee	(\$252,760)
Less - 2% Technical Assistance (Banked Credit from FY 2024 = \$51,380)	(\$75,000)
FY 2024 State Match 20%	\$1,263,800
Program and Non-Program Income	\$4,457,615
Additional FY 2024 Base CWSRF Funds Available	\$11,712,655
Additional BIL Supplemental FY 2024 Funds Available	
BIL Supplemental FY 2024	\$17,604,000
Less - 4% Administrative Fee	(\$704,160)
Less - 2% Technical Assistance (Banked Credit from FY 2024 = \$352,080)	\$0
FY 2024 State Match 20%	\$3,520,800
Additional BIL Supplemental FY 2024 Funds Available	\$20,420,640
Additional BIL Emerging Contaminants (EC) FY 2024 Funds Available	
BIL EC FY 2024	\$1,646,000
Less - 4% Administrative Fee	(\$65,840)
Less - 2% Technical Assistance (Banked Credit from FY 2024 = \$32,920)	\$0
FY 2024 State Match 0%	\$0
BIL EC Reallotment FY 2022	\$15,000
Additional BIL EC FY 2024 Funds Available	\$1,595,160
Total FY 2024 CWSRF Base and BIL Funds Available	\$71,443,806
Potential Revenue Bond funds from MMBB to be blended with available funds Estimated	\$0
TOTAL ALL AVAILABLE FY 2024 SRF LOAN FUNDS	\$71,443,806

Note: Maine CWSRF will hold back \$5M to assist with continual project cost overages and supply issues for projects on the existing IUPs.

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2024

Table 1 – FINAL FFY 2024 CWSRF APPROPRIATION

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey (CWNS) Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2024 SRF & BIL Assistance Provided
1	Anson-Madison Sanitary District (212)	BILS075-01	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 for PFAS removal below drinking water standards prior to discharge.	II	4H	27	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,000,000
2	Bath, City of (212)	BILS043-01	ME0100021	Commercial Street PS 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	\$0	\$1,000,000
3	Bingham, Town of (212)	BILS064-01	ME0100056	Fiscal Sustainability Plan	I	N/A	N/A	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
4	Eagle Lake Water & Sewer District (212)	BILS225-02	MEU503374	WWTF Phase 2 - Renewing 3 pump stations with all new pumps, valves, controls, telemetry, etc. Adding a generator to PS 1, upgrading the WWTP operations building and site pavement, replacing pumps and valve in 3 small simplex grinder pump stations, renewing the irrigation pump station.	III-B	5H	22	\$957,660	\$500,000	\$1,457,660
5	Falmouth, Town of (319)	C230-NPS060-01	N/A	Stream Crossing Resilience Survey -will include an environmental & stability assessment on the Town's culverts. The Town will still use the funds to assess culverts but will prioritize assessing culverts in areas that contain waters that are impaired or threatened. The Town will work with the selected contractor as well as in-kind staff time to maximize the number of culverts inspected with the funds awarded.	VI-D	SW/NPS	13	\$35,000	\$0	\$35,000
6	Hartland, Town of (212)	BILS092-02	ME0101443	Commerical St. Phase 2 - Excess flows currently impact the wastewater treatment plant during high groundwater infiltration and storm inflow events. This reduces treatment efficiency and adds operating cost.	III-A	5H	22	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000
7	Kennebec Soil & Water Conservation District (319)	C230-NPS333-01	N/A	East Pond Watershed Survey - survey will be conducted this fall (2024), in conjunction with the 7 Lakes Alliance (7 Lakes) and the East Pond Association.	VI-D	SW/NPS	25	\$9,000	\$0	\$9,000

Table 1 – FINAL FFY 2024 CWSRF APPROPRIATION (continued)

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey (CWNS) Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2024 SRF & BIL Assistance Provided
8	Kennebec Soil & Water Conservation District (319)	C230-NPS333-02	N/A	Webber and Threemile Pond Management Development - monitoring and obtaining internal Phosphorus loading sampling	VI-D	SW/NPS	25	\$49,236	\$0	\$49,236
9	LAWPCA (212)	BILS078-01	ME0101478	CSO Tank - 2.1 MG CSO Storage Tank	V-A	4H	27	\$25,000	\$9,975,000	\$10,000,000
10	Lincolnton Sewer District (212)	C230315-03, BILS315-02	ME0102857	Outfall Replacement - The existing outfall pipe has been repeatedly damaged by recent storms and requires complete replacement. Historically, the outfall has repeatedly become separated due to wave action, severe coastal storms, and marine traffic including nearby MDOT operated ferries.	I	4H	27	\$464,000	\$0	\$464,000
11	Maine Forestry Direct Link (319)	MFS - 24, MSFBILS 24	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	\$4,328,111	\$4,328,111
12	Mechanic Falls Sanitary District (212)	BILS107-01	ME0100391	CSO & Safety Improvements - forty-year-old influent pump station at the treatment plant will be retrofitted to restore its original 1.5 MGD capacity to maximize flow into the plant and eliminate the safety concern of an elevator to the deep dry well. The purpose of this project is to reduce CSO discharges by eliminating 1/1 sources and maximizing flow into the plant, while addressing a safety issue.	III-B, V-A	4H	27	\$1,000,000	\$1,880,000	\$2,880,000
13	North Windham WWTF (212)	C230329-02, BILS329-02	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

Table 1 – FINAL FFY 2024 CWSRF APPROPRIATION (continued)

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey (CWNS) Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2024 SRF & BIL Assistance Provided
14	Ogunquit Sewer District (212)	BILS294-02	ME0100986	Climate Adaptation Plan	I	N/A	N/A	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
15	Portland Water District (212)	BILE123-02	ME0102075	East End WWTF Dewatering Improvements - Sludge Dewatering equipment	I	5H	22	\$526,720	\$0	\$526,720
16	Richmond Utilities District (212)	BILS175-01	ME0100587	Collection System Excess Flow Reduction - Replace and repair select locations of leaking manholes and sewers on Front, Main, Kennebec, Weymouth, Depot, Tallman, & Pleasant Streets.	III-A	5H	22	\$1,000,000	\$400,000	\$1,400,000
17	Rockport, Town of (212)	C230217-06, BILS217-02	MEU508267	Route 90 Sewer Extension - construction of 2 miles of sewer and one pump station consisting of a below-grade wet well housing submersible pumps and a separate below-grade valve vault with a small electrical enclosure located at grade to house electrical and control equipment. Connection to public sewer is critical to the future development proposed down the Route 90 corridor and the planned growth of the Town of Rockport in an environmentally responsible manner. The project area is known to have poorly draining soils and shallow ledge, making individual septic systems costly and prone to failure.	IV-B	1H	42	\$1,000,000	\$8,320,000	\$9,320,000
18	Saco, City of (212)	C230147-10, BILS147-03	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 where feasible, while new infrastructure will be sited in locations and elevations that will make the facility resilient to climate impacts.	II	4H	27	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
19	St. Agatha, Town of (212)	BILS261-01, BILS261-02	ME0101982	Fiscal Sustainability Plan & Climate Adaptation Plan	I	N/A	N/A	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000

Table 1 – FINAL FFY 2024 CWSRF APPROPRIATION (continued)

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey (CWNS) Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2024 SRF & BIL Assistance Provided
20	South Berwick Sewer District (212)	BILE288-01	ME0100820	WWTF Upgrades - influent pump station, a critical part of the overall wastewater system. The installation of a new wet well and submersible raw sewage pumps, construction of a new building to house a new influent screen which will remove material (e.g., rags, sticks, etc.) from the wastewater stream and flood protection measures at the buildings will make the pump station more reliable and less prone to possible overflows into the nearby Salmon Falls River. 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	\$526,720	\$0	\$526,720
21	South Portland, City of (319)	C230-NPS117-01	N/A	Willard Beach Outfall NPS Management - the project will line approximately 1200 linear feet of pipe.	VI-D	SW/NPS	15	\$33,712	\$0	\$33,712
22	Southwest Harbor Water & Sewer District (212)	BILS326-01	ME0100641	Fiscal Sustainability Plan	I	N/A	N/A	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
23	Wells Sanitary District (212)	BILE118-01	ME0100790	WWTF Sludge Handling System Upgrade - new dewatering building, improvements to the existing outdoor sludge storage tanks, and installation of odor control equipment which is important given proximity of the treatment facility to residents.	I	5H	22	\$526,720	\$0	\$526,720
24	Westbrook, City of (212)	BILS307-01	ME0100846	Climate Adaptation Plan	I	N/A	N/A	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000
25	Windham, Town of (212)	BILS335-01	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	\$0	\$1,000,000
26	Winslow, Town of (212)	BILS085-02	ME0102628	CSO & Stormwater Management Improvements - Chaffee Brook PS upgrade cost overage and sunset heights sewer separation and storm drainage improvements	V-A, VI-A	4H	27	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000

Table 1 – FINAL FFY 2024 CWSRF APPROPRIATION (continued)

	Entity and Project Type (1)	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Project Description	Clean Watershed Needs Survey (CWNS) Category	Environmental Priority	Base Points	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2024 SRF & BIL Assistance Provided
27	Winterport Water District (212)	C230159-08, BILS159-03	ME0100749	WWTP Upgrade to Secondary Treatment - The purpose of this project is to complete the mandated upgrade to the District's wastewater treatment plant to secondary treatment.	I	4H	27	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000

\$12,353,768 \$54,403,111 \$66,756,879

Color Code

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

Table 2 – CWSRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Readiness		Project Budget					Subject to Change Based on Final Allotments																
			Estimated Construction Start	CWNS Project	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)	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	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided		
78.29	Rockport, Town of (212)	Route 90 Sewer Extension - construction of 2 miles of sewer and one pump station consisting of a below-grade wet well housing submersible pumps and a separate below-grade valve vault with a small electrical enclosure located at grade to house electrical and control equipment. Connection to public sewer is critical to the future development proposed down the Route 90 corridor and the planned growth of the Town of Rockport in an environmentally responsible manner. The project area is known to have poorly draining soils and shallow ledge, making individual septic systems costly and prone to failure.	1-Apr-2025	Yes	\$9,320,001	\$1	\$9,320,000	\$0	\$9,320,000	1H	42	\$0	7.04	49.56%	\$975,000	49.56%	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$8,320,000	\$9,320,000			
77.39	North Windham WWTF (212)	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.	15-May-2024	Yes	\$48,230,000	\$5,230,000	\$43,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	1M	36	\$200,000	10.93	100.00%	\$310,522	100.00%	\$689,478	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$10,000,000			
71.42	Saco, City of (212)	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 where feasible, while new infrastructure will be sited in locations and elevations that will make the facility resilient to climate impacts.	25-Mar-2024	Yes	\$61,956,978	\$10,956,978	\$51,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	4H	27	\$61,956,978	3.20	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000			
66.84	Winterport Water District (212)	WWTP Upgrade to Secondary Treatment - The purpose of this project is to complete the mandated upgrade to the District's wastewater treatment plant to secondary treatment.	1-Jul-2024	Yes	\$24,921,200	\$20,634,633	\$4,286,567	\$10,000	\$4,296,567	4H	27	\$10,000,000	8.98	80.64%	\$0	80.64%	\$990,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000			
66.78	Anson-Madison Sanitary District (212)	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.	1-Jul-2024	Yes	\$25,647,500	\$14,096,150	\$11,551,350	\$0	\$10,000,000	4H	27	\$3,600,000	10.01	100.00%	\$0	100.00%	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,000,000			
64.67	LAWPCA (212)	CSO Tank - 2.1 MG CSO Storage Tank	1-Jun-2024	Yes	\$31,652,515	\$13,500,000	\$18,152,515	\$0	\$10,000,000	4H	27	\$0	5.69	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$9,975,000	\$10,000,000			
Out of Loan Funds																										
61.84	Lincolnville Sewer District (212)	Outfall Replacement - The existing outfall pipe has been repeatedly damaged by recent storms and requires complete replacement. Historically, the outfall has repeatedly become separated due to wave action, severe coastal storms, and marine traffic including nearby MDOT operated ferries.	1-Oct-2024	Yes	\$590,000	\$126,000	\$464,000	\$0	\$464,000	4H	27	\$0	9.17	84.09%	\$390,178	84.09%	\$73,822	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$464,000	\$0	\$464,000			
60.62	Winslow, Town of (212)	CSO & Stormwater Management Improvements - Chaffee Brook PS upgrade cost coverage and sunset heights sewer separation and storm drainage improvements	1-Aug-2023	Yes	\$17,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$6,000,000	4H	27	\$0	5.01	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000			
54.87	Windham, Town of (212)	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.	15-Apr-2025	Yes	\$13,000,000	\$0	\$13,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	4H	27	\$130,000	9.45	89.30%	\$0	89.30%	\$925,000	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000			
54.72	Hartland, Town of (212)	Commercial St. Phase 2 - Excess flows currently impact the wastewater treatment plant during high groundwater infiltration and storm inflow events. This reduces treatment efficiency and adds operating cost.	1-Jul-2024	Yes	\$1,203,000	\$198,000	\$1,005,000	\$0	\$1,005,000	5H	22	\$1,203,000	10.33	100.00%	\$0	100.00%	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000			
53.77	Rockport, Town of (212)	Water Resource Recovery Facility - construction of a new wastewater Facility and appurtenant collection system improvements	1-Jul-2025	Yes	\$24,686,000	\$1,000,000	\$23,686,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	4H	27	\$2,000,000	7.04	49.56%	\$0	49.56%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			

Table 2 – PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS (CONTINUED)

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Estimated Construction Start	CWNS Project	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) (\$)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (\$)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (\$)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness (6)	Total Green Project+CAP Costs	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided	
52.25	Bath, City of (212)	Commercial Street PS 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	1-Mar-2026	Yes	\$9,279,225	\$1,673,000	\$7,606,225	\$0	\$7,606,225	4H	27	\$9,279,225	5.34	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	GI	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	
51.11	Mechanic Falls Sanitary District (212)	CSO & Safety Improvements - forty-year-old influent pump station at the treatment plant will be retrofitted to restore its original 1.5 MGD capacity to maximize flow into the plant and eliminate the safety concern of an elevator to the deep dry well. The purpose of this project is to reduce CSO discharges by eliminating I/I sources and maximizing flow into the plant, while addressing a safety issue.	1-Jun-2025	Yes	\$4,880,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,880,000	\$0	\$2,880,000	4H	27	\$800,000	6.54	0.00%	\$0	42.77%	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$1,000,000	\$1,880,000	\$2,880,000
49.97	Richmond Utilities District (212)	Collection System Excess Flow Reduction - Replace and repair select locations of leaking manholes and sewers on Front, Main, Kennebec, Weymouth, Depot, Tallman, & Pleasant Streets.	1-Jun-2025	Yes	\$1,395,000	\$0	\$1,395,000	\$5,000	\$1,400,000	5H	22	\$1,180,000	6.21	0.00%	\$0	38.56%	\$59,840	\$5,000	\$0	\$455,160	GI	\$1,000,000	\$400,000	\$1,400,000	
48.34	Eagle Lake Water & Sewer District (212)	WWTF Phase 2 - Renewing 3 pump stations with all new pumps, valves, controls, telemetry, etc. Adding a generator to PS 1, upgrading the WWTF operations building and site pavement, replacing pumps and valve in 3 small simplex grinder pump stations, renewing the irrigation pump station.	1-Jul-2024	Yes	\$10,620,000	\$7,275,000	\$3,345,000	\$5,000	\$3,350,000	5H	22	\$59,000	8.70	75.69%	\$0	75.69%	\$407,820	\$5,000	\$0	\$544,840	GI	\$957,660	\$500,000	\$1,457,660	
Out of Principle Forgiveness Funds																									
47.66	Biddeford, City of (212)	Elm Street CSO Separation - 3,000 LF of new storm drain, which will provide stormwater conveyance capacity for the Elm Street watershed, the Saco River outfall, and for future upstream separation projects. This project will provide separation of approximately 5 catch basins on Hooper Street. The proposed storm drain along Elm Street will be 42" in diameter, and the Hooper Street storm drain will be 15" to 18".	1-Mar-2025	Yes	\$4,830,000	\$0	\$4,830,000	\$0	\$4,830,000	4H	27	\$0	6.00	0.00%	\$0	36.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
47.53	Brewer, City of (212)	Brewer Cove CSO Reduction - 2200 lf of 10" VC pipe replacement on Brewer St. and 300 lf of 8" VC on Tibbets St.	1-Jun-2025	Yes	\$1,900,000	\$1,140,000	\$760,000	\$0	\$760,000	4H	27	\$0	5.91	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
47.32	Old Orchard Beach (212)	WWTF & Collection System Resiliency Upgrades - Treatment facility, PS and collection system resiliency upgrades in several locations.	1-Oct-2024	Yes	\$10,780,000	\$0	\$10,780,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	5H	22	\$6,400,000	6.18	0.00%	\$0	38.19%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
47.32	Sabattus Sanitary District (212)	WWTP Improvements - 40 year old treatment facility upgrade and the addition of phosphorus treatment needed to meet the current permit.	1-Dec-2025	Yes	\$23,800,000	\$17,800,000	\$6,000,000	\$5,000	\$6,005,000	4H	27	\$8,000,000	6.40	0.00%	\$0	40.96%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
45.64	Hampden, Town of (212)	Soudsbcook 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.	1-Aug-2025	Yes	\$4,800,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,800,000	\$0	\$2,800,000	4H	27	\$0	3.15	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
45.50	Belfast, City of (212)	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	1-Apr-2026	Yes	\$4,780,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,780,000	\$0	\$3,780,000	4H	27	\$0	5.45	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
44.03	Rockland, City of (212)	Collection System Rehabilitation - removes 81.5 acres of stormdrain subcatchment area, and CSO separation.	1-Jun-2027	No	\$16,367,205	\$0	\$16,367,205	\$0	\$10,000,000	4H	27	\$10,700,000	6.63	0.00%	\$0	43.96%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
44.02	Calais, City of (212)	Step Screen Installation - install new step screen in the headworks.	1-Apr-2025	Yes	\$1,250,000	\$0	\$1,250,000	\$0	\$1,250,000	4H	27	\$0	7.64	58.37%	\$0	58.37%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
43.72	Milo Water District (212)	Pleasant St. PS Upgrades - over 35 year old PS upgrade, replace controls, pumps, site surface water control.	1-May-2025	Yes	\$340,000	\$0	\$340,000	\$0	\$340,000	5H	22	\$0	5.93	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
43.23	Fort Kent, Town of (212)	Flood Mitigation System Upgrades - Town Wide Flow Mitigation at Pump Stations	1-Aug-2024	Yes	\$7,877,500	\$0	\$7,877,500	\$0	\$7,877,500	5H	22	\$800,000	4.93	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
42.80	Orono, Town of (212)	Main St. Sewer Improvements - replace 3400 linear feet of the existing sanitary sewer on Main Street between its intersections with Pine Street and Island Avenue. This sewer is mostly old vitrified clay pipe which is in poor condition and is subject to infiltration.	15-May-2026	Yes	\$255,000	\$0	\$255,000	\$0	\$255,000	4H	27	\$0	7.56	57.15%	\$0	57.15%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
41.45	Hampden, Town of (212)	Small PS Upgrades & Main Rd North Sewer Replacement - pump and control replacements plus sewer replacement.	1-May-2026	Yes	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	4H	27	\$0	3.15	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0
40.75	Caribou Utilities District (212)	Wastewater System Improvements - headworks replacement	1-Jun-2025	Yes	\$5,402,850	\$1,292,438	\$4,110,412	\$0	\$4,110,412	5H	22	\$0	5.99	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 2 – PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS (CONTINUED)

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Estimated Construction Start	CWNS Project	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 Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points ~	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (\$)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (\$)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (\$)	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	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMB Assistance Provided		
40.24	Berwick Sewer District (212)	WWTF Improvements - improve chemical and biological removal	1-Aug-2025	Yes	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$3,500,000	4H	27	\$0	3.55	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0	
40.20	Wiscasset, Town of (212)	WWTP Relocation - relocate the existing wastewater treatment plant from Cow Island, which is in a floodplain, to a non floodplain location.	1-Sep-2026	Yes	\$37,140,000	\$25,000,000	\$12,140,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	5H	22	\$37,140,000	5.10	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI	\$0	\$0	\$0	
40.10	Biddeford, City of (212)	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.	1-Mar-2026	Yes	\$3,422,000	\$0	\$3,422,000	\$0	\$3,422,000	4H	27	\$0	6.00	0.00%	\$0	36.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
39.92	Freeport Sewer District (212)	Force Main Replacement - replace the deteriorated force mains on Mast Landing Road and Route 1 where there have been 13 breaks leading to SSOs in the past 2 years.	1-May-2025	Yes	\$6,780,000	\$0	\$6,780,000	\$0	\$6,780,000	5H	22	\$0	9.39	87.05%	\$0	87.05%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
35.80	Falmouth, Town of (212)	East Falmouth Climate Resiliency - PS and Sewer upgrades in multiple areas as identified in the Climate Adaptation Plan.	1-Mar-2026	Yes	\$16,100,000	\$50,000	\$16,050,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	5H	22	\$0	2.17	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
33.16	Mapleton Sewer District (212)	Sewer System VI Reduction - 1,000 lf of sewer replacement	1-May-2025	Yes	\$522,000	\$0	\$522,000	\$0	\$522,000	5M	16	\$522,000	9.00	81.00%	\$0	81.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
32.84	Islesboro, Town of (212)	Pendleton Point Rd & Derby Rd Sewer Improvements - 3,400 lf VC sewer replacement	1-Sep-2024	Yes	\$2,900,000	\$0	\$2,900,000	\$10,000	\$2,910,000	5M	16	\$2,900,000	7.16	51.27%	\$0	51.27%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
29.76	Houlton Water Company (212)	Backup Emergency Generator	20-Oct-2023	No	\$771,126	\$391,126	\$380,000	\$0	\$380,000	5M	16	\$0	8.97	80.46%	\$0	80.46%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
29.64	Auburn Sewer District (212)	Washingt. Street PS - 40 yr old station	1-Sep-2024	Yes	\$1,361,000	\$0	\$1,361,000	\$0	\$1,361,000	5M	16	\$0	4.77	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
29.53	Brooks, Town of (212)	New WWTF and Collection System - construct a gravity sewer collection system in up to three targeted areas of downtown, as well as either secondary treatment and subsurface or secondary, and tertiary treatment and surface water effluent disposal.	1-Mar-2027	No	\$11,053,000	\$0	\$11,053,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	4M	21	\$3,100,000	6.45	0.00%	\$0	41.60%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
26.60	Mars Hill Utility District (212)	Wastewater System Upgrades - removing and disposing of sludge, new in-lagoon aeration, new liners, replace failed headworks screen, and renewal 3 pump stations in the collection system.	1-Jun-2025	Yes	\$5,838,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,838,000	\$15,000	\$2,853,000	5M	16	\$0	7.66	58.68%	\$0	58.68%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
26.89	Vinalhaven, Town of (212)	WWTF & PS Resiliency Improvements - replace aging equipment, make operations more reliable and provide resiliency for vulnerable sewer infrastructure. The Town of Vinalhaven lies approximately 13 miles off the coast of Rockland and is the largest island in Penobscot Bay.	1-May-2025	Yes	\$2,374,000	\$0	\$2,374,000	\$0	\$2,374,000	5M	16	\$100,000	3.52	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	GI		\$0	\$0	\$0
25.40	Patten, Town of (212)	Wastewater System Upgrades - leaning plugged lagoon underdrain that could lead to floating liners when lagoon emptied, removing, dewatering, and disposing of sludge, replacing liners, developing a basic SCADA program, updated the system telemetry, and repair some manhole brick risers that are failing and allowing water, grit, and debris into the collection system.	1-Jun-2025	Yes	\$1,690,000	\$0	\$1,690,000	\$10,000	\$1,700,000	5M	16	\$0	13.72	100.00%	\$0	100.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
25.40	Corinna Sewer District (212)	Corinna Headwork Influent PS Replacement - pump replacement	1-Jun-2025	Yes	\$392,000	\$0	\$392,000	\$5,000	\$397,000	5M	16	\$0	8.91	79.39%	\$0	79.39%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
24.12	Millinocket, Town of (212)	Millinocket Main PS Upgrade - replacing headworks screen, adding a bin for screenings, replacing three pumps and Motor Control Center (MCC), add VFD's, and replace large valves and flow meters.	1-Jul-2024	Yes	\$3,927,682	\$2,901,682	\$1,026,000	\$0	\$1,026,000	5L	10	\$2,000,000	8.61	74.13%	\$0	74.13%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0
23.75	Stonington Sanitary District (212)	Stonington Supplemental Storage Tank - install a second septic tank in addition to the existing tank to act as primary treatment for a portion of the collection system.	1-Aug-2024	Yes	\$909,360	\$409,360	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000	5L	10	\$0	9.09	82.63%	\$0	82.63%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0

Table 2 – PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FOR CAPITAL PROJECTS (CONTINUED)

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Estimated Construction Start	CWNS Project	Estimated Total Project Cost (Excludes PSP & CAP)	Co-Funded Project Cost From Other Funding Sources	CWSRF Project Funding	Additional PSP Borrowing Beyond Project	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount (Max. \$10M)	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Applicant's Project Green Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points -- (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (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.) (5)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MBSB Assistance Provided	
23.04	Lubec, Town of (212)	WWTF Process Upgrade - Upgrade of four existing wastewater pumping stations and existing wastewater treatment facility.	1-Oct-2024	Yes	\$7,600,000	\$5,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	5L	10	\$3,750,000	8.62	74.30%	\$0	74.30%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22.60	North Berwick Sanitary District (212)	WWTF & PS Upgrades - upgrading high voltage and outdated electrical equipment that repair parts that are extremely difficult to find; relocating staff out of the shared office space with the high voltage electrical equipment to meet code and safety requirements; installation of a new, permanent outdoor generator to better manage climate change impacts; replacement of existing aeration blowers to improve reliability and energy efficiency; replacement of piping and aeration equipment in the lagoons to enhance the treatment process; and removal and disposal of sludge accumulated in the lagoons since the previous sludge removal project 20 years ago. Sludge disposal costs have increased due to PFAS regulations in Maine.	1-Feb-2026	Yes	\$7,200,000	\$0	\$7,200,000	\$0	\$7,200,000	5M	16	\$0	2.68	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20.35	Limerick Sewerage District (212)	Deep valve Water & Sewer Main Replacement - Emery Corner Road - 400 feet of sewer and Central Avenue - 500 feet of sewer	1-Apr-2026	Yes	\$1,984,938	\$1,290,000	\$694,938	\$25,000	\$719,938	5L	10	\$393,000	3.47	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19.25	Clinton Water District (212)	Railroad & Church Street Utility Upgrades - sewer replacement	1-Jun-2025	Yes	\$2,900,000	\$0	\$2,900,000	\$5,000	\$2,905,000	5L	10	\$0	3.72	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19.10	Portland Water District (212)	East End WWTF - Return Sludge Piping, Headworks Conveyance & HVAC Upgrades	1-May-2025	Yes	\$9,950,000	\$0	\$9,950,000	\$50,000	\$10,000,000	5L	10	\$0	6.77	0.00%	\$0	45.63%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
18.93	Mapleton Sewer District (212)	Lagoon Aeration Upgrade - sources have increased the loading to the plant and the District wants to increase available treatment capacity by adding aeration to their existing lagoon to prevent the plant BOD loading capacity from being exceeded.	1-Jun-2025	Yes	\$2,560,000	\$0	\$2,560,000	\$5,000	\$2,565,000	5L	10	\$2,150,000	9.00	61.00%	\$0	61.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
18.60	Milbridge, Town of (212)	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.	1-May-2025	Yes	\$805,000	\$0	\$805,000	\$5,000	\$810,000	5L	10	\$0	6.44	0.00%	\$0	41.47%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15.40	Dexter Utility District (212)	Ice/effluent Discharge System - modifying the effluent piping and constructing a buried discharge line and ice spray area, the District will be able to discharge during the winter to reduce this risk.	1-Sep-2024	No	\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000	5L	10	\$0	6.77	0.00%	\$0	45.63%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12.50	Machias, Town of (212)	Dublin Sewer (Route 1) Extension and Pump Station - extend the gravity sewer main along Route 1 (Dublin Street). Due to local elevations, a pump station will also be required to be constructed.	1-Jan-2027	No	\$2,715,000	\$715,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,000	\$2,005,000	5L	10	\$0	13.29	100.00%	\$0	100.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Not Environmentally Ranked																									
0.00	Maine Forestry Direct Link (319)	Reduce the nonpoint 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	\$4,326,111	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,326,111			\$4,326,111	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$4,326,111		\$0	\$4,326,111	\$4,326,111	
					\$507,867,191	\$160,279,368	\$353,279,712	\$160,000	\$240,967,623				\$172,871,314				\$1,676,700	\$6,826,860	\$76,000	\$76,000	\$6,326,111	\$10,446,660	\$4,403,111	\$64,649,771	

(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

Table 3 – PROJECT PRIORITY LIST FOR EMERGING CONTAMINANT PROJECTS

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Estimated Construction Start	CWNS Project	Needs Category	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	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	BIL Emerging Contaminant (6)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total 2024 Assistance Provided
45.92	Portland Water District	East End WWTF Dewatering Improvements - Sludge Dewatering equipment This project will allow PVWD to successfully navigate emerging contaminants with a more sustainable and resilient biosolids management program in the future.	1-May-2025	Yes	I	\$19,950,000	\$375,000	\$19,575,000	\$50,000	\$10,000,000	5H	22	6.77	\$526,720	\$526,720	\$0	\$526,720
32.50	South Berwick Sewer District	WWTF Upgrades - influent pump station, a critical part of the overall wastewater system. The installation of a new wet well and submersible raw sewage pumps, construction of a new building to house a new influent screen which will remove material (e.g., rags, sticks, etc.) from the wastewater stream and flood protection measures at the buildings will make the pump station more reliable and less prone to possible overflows into the nearby Salmon Falls River. 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.	1-Sep-2026	Yes	I	\$9,000,000	\$0	\$9,000,000	\$0	\$9,000,000	5H	22	3.59	\$526,720	\$526,720	\$0	\$526,720
30.78	Wells Sanitary District	WWTF Sludge Handling System Upgrade - new dewatering building, improvements to the existing outdoor sludge storage tanks, and installation of odor control equipment which is important given proximity of the treatment facility to residents.	1-Sep-2026	Yes	I	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	5H	22	3.34	\$526,720	\$526,720	\$0	\$526,720
						\$38,950,000	\$375,000	\$38,575,000	\$50,000	\$29,000,000				\$1,580,160	\$1,580,160	\$0	\$1,580,160
<p>** 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 \$526,720 per Applicant</p>																	
<p>Note: The Projects submitted for BIL EC this year had no Green Components. All EC projects submitted are to reduce, remove or remediate PFOA/PFAS.</p>																	

Table 4 – 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 2024 FSP & CAP Offer
1	Bingham, Town of (212)	I	Bingham I/I Fiscal Sustainability Plan	9.80	Yes	\$50,000	No	\$0	\$50,000
2	Ogunquit Sewer District (212)	I	Climate Adaptation Plan	2.19	No		Yes	\$25,000	\$25,000
3	Southwest Harbor Water & Sewer District (212)	I	Fiscal Sustainability Plan	10.06	Yes	\$25,000	No	\$0	\$25,000
4	Saint Agatha, Town of (212)	I	Fiscal Sustainability Plan & Climate Adaptation Plan	5.51	Yes	\$50,000	Yes	\$25,000	\$75,000
5	Westbrook, City of (212)	I	Climate Adaptation Plan	2.98	No	\$0	Yes	\$25,000	\$25,000
						\$125,000		\$75,000	\$200,000

** 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 \$526,720 per Applicant

Table 5 – 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	Environmental Need	Environmental Benefit			Total Score	Entity Offer	
								Addresses an Impairment / Threat / Stressor	Likelihood project will be implemented	Part of a Comprehensive Watershed			
1	Kennebec Soil & Water Conservation District (319)	VI-D	East Pond Watershed Survey - survey will be conducted this fall (2024), in conjunction with the 7 Lakes Alliance (7 Lakes) and the East Pond Association.	\$ 25,000	\$ 16,000	\$ 9,000	8	25	25	15	10	83	\$ 9,000
2	Kennebec Soil & Water Conservation District (319)	VI-D	Webber and Threemile Pond Management Development - monitoring and obtaining internal Phosphorus loading sampling	\$ 98,472	\$ 49,236	\$ 49,236	3	25	25	7	10	70	\$ 49,236
3	South Portland, City of (319)	VI-D	Willard Beach Outfall NPS Management - the project will line approximately 1200 linear feet of pipe.	\$ 73,793	\$ 40,081	\$ 33,712	2	15	25	15	10	67	\$ 33,712
4	Falmouth, Town of (319)	VI-D	Stream Crossing Resilience Survey -will include an environmental & stability assessment on the Town's culverts. The Town will still use the funds to assess culverts but will prioritize assessing culverts in areas that contain waters that are impaired or threatened. The Town will work with the selected contractor as well as in-kind staff time to maximize the number of culverts inspected with the funds awarded.	\$ 70,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	0	13	25	15	10	63	\$ 35,000
Totals			\$ 267,265	\$ 140,317	\$ 126,948								\$ 126,948



ATTACHMENT 1 ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM



ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM FOR WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE¹

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) 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 in the section entitled *2024 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 a 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 creates 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.

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 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 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

PRIORITY	PROBLEM INTENSITY		
	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. 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:

<u>Subsystem Points</u>	<u>Criteria Points</u>
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. Class GPA is the sole classification both of great ponds and of natural lakes and ponds less than 10 acres in size.

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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. 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:

<u>Subsystem Points</u>	<u>Criteria Points</u>
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.

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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.

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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.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

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 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 by 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%

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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%

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

2024 CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (CWSRF) WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT PRIORITY RANKING SYSTEM

For Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2024, 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.

2024 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 2024 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 2024 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.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

AFFORDABILITY PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS

To the extent available, affordability principal forgiveness for 2024 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.

AFFORDABILITY ANALYSIS			
Municipal Rate	Index		Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income • Unemployment Data • Population Trends • Poverty Rate • Sewer Rate (as a % of the median household income) 	$\frac{\text{Municipal Rate}}{\text{State Average Rate}} = \text{points}$ ↓ <i>Affordability Points = sum of points</i>	< 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.

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

$$\text{PRI} = (\text{Municipal Poverty Rate}) \div (\text{State Poverty Rate})$$

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 sewerred area closely approximates the CDP area; then.
- 3) Town data.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

INCOME	
<i>Use</i>	- Town unemployment data shall be from the U.S. Census Bureau – http://data.census.gov/cedsci/
<i>Enter</i>	- dp03: selected economic characteristics “Your Town and State”
<i>Select</i>	- Product: 2022 ACS – 5 year Estimates
<i>Use</i>	- 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.

$$\text{II} = (\text{State Median Household Income}) / (\text{Municipal Median Household Income})$$

(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 2024 as a means of maintaining equity across the board.)

Unemployment Rate

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
<i>Use</i>	- Town unemployment data shall be from the U.S. Census Bureau – http://data.census.gov/cedsci/
<i>Enter</i>	- dp03: selected economic characteristics “Your Town and State”
<i>Select</i>	- Product: 2022 ACS – 5 year Estimates
<i>Use</i>	- 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.

$$\text{URI Points} = (\text{Municipal Unemployed Rate}) \div (\text{State Unemployed Rate})$$

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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 2012 and 2022 can be found under Supplemental Materials at [SRF Loan Fund, Maine Department of Environmental Protection](#) – **Maine Census Data for 2012 and 2022**

The most current 10-year population trends (PT) for municipalities are compared to the State’s population trend over the same period.

$$\text{PT as Percent} = \frac{((\text{Current Municipal Population}) - (\text{Municipal Population 10 years prior}))}{(\text{Municipal Population 10 years prior})} \times 100$$

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.

$$\text{UC/MHI Points} = (\text{Single Family Residence Yearly Sewer User Cost}) \div (\text{Municipality's MHI}) \times 100$$

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.

$$\text{Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage} = (\text{Municipality's Affordability Points})^2$$

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 for 2024 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 both previous funding years (2022 & 2023) are not eligible for affordability principal forgiveness in the 2024 funding year.**

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

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.

1. **Climate Adaptation Plans (CAP)** – The DEP intends to offer *up to \$25,000 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 project will be based on the applicant’s CWSRF Environmental and Affordability ranking. 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 FSPs² 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.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

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 is less than the amounts allocated in either of category above, the remaining funding balance may be applied to the other eligible projects.

ADDITIONAL PROJECT PRIORITY POINTS

Construction Readiness – Due to the high demand on the CWSRF it was imperative that the funds get to projects that are ready for construction. Points were increased based on the construction start date that the applicant provided.

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		

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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 under the BIL Emerging Contaminant capitalization grant in FFY 2024, \$1,646,000 in principal forgiveness funds. When the Department requested projects, one of the questions referenced Water Quality EC and if the submitted project would result in an improvement. Projects were submitted and ranked the same as Base CWSRF projects. The total amount of BIL EC funding was limited to up to \$526,720 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)	
<p>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.</p>	
Eligible Projects:	Ineligible Projects:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green streets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Permeable pavement ○ Bioretention ○ Trees ○ Green roofs ○ Constructed wetlands ○ Other practices that mimic natural hydrology to prevent wet weather flows ○ Equipment to maintain green streets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vector trucks ▪ Other equipment • Street tree/urban forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expansion of tree boxes • Stormwater harvesting/reuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cisterns ○ Distribution pipes • Downspout disconnection • Riparian buffers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Floodplains ○ Wetlands ○ Bioengineered streambank ○ Stream daylighting • Sustainable landscaping and site design • Fee Simple Land Purchase or Easement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ soil/vegetation-based ○ Pipes and concrete channels • Hardening, channelizing or straightening streams and/or stream banks • Street sweepers, sewer cleaners and vector 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:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy source for a POTW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wind ○ Solar ○ Geothermal ○ Micro-hydroelectric ○ 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) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Energy assessments ○ Energy audits ○ Optimization studies ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Metal halide pulse start technologies ○ Compact fluorescent ○ Light emitting diode (LED) • SCADA systems • Variable Frequency Drives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:
<p>Publicly Owned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install or retrofit water efficient devices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plumbing fixtures ○ Appliances • Water conservation incentive programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rebates • Install water meters in previously unmetered areas (if rate structure is based on metered use) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Backflow prevention devices (installed in conjunction with meter replacement) • Replace broken water meters or upgrade existing meters with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Automatic meter reading systems ○ Advanced metering infrastructure ○ Smart meters ○ Meters with built-in leak detection ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gray water/condensate/wastewater ○ effluent reuse systems ○ Extra treatment costs and distribution ○ pipes associated with water reuse • Retrofit or replace landscape irrigation systems with more efficient systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:
<p>Publicly Owned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual onsite systems ○ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>.



Attachment 3

Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP) Requirements and Guidance



Maine CWSRF Climate Adaptation Plan

The Department 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 the 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. 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 by a licensed engineer and submitted to the Department **within one year of the loan closing date.**

The CAP should identify hazards associated with climate change, evaluate their impacts on critical assets, identify adaptation measures and present recommendations that build resiliency into the critical assets. Some impacts to critical assets will develop slowly over time (sea level rise, air and water temperature changes, precipitation changes, etc.) and other impacts may happen suddenly (storms, tidal surge, ice jams, etc.). Therefore, it is important to consider what adaptation measures may be implemented over time, and what may be implemented in the near term. For example, emergency operations’ planning is often intended to define actions taken during a specific weather event. Adaptation planning identifies 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.

The format for the final report is at the discretion of the author and contributors; however, each of the following steps should be addressed. The Maine DEP CWSRF will meet with the applicant prior to starting the CAP to answer any questions about these expectations and requirements.

ATTACHMENT 3

Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP) Requirements and Guidance

- 1. Identify Participating Personnel:** The authorized responsible person in charge of the facility, whether that is the Superintendent/Town Manager/Public Works Director, is required.

Primary Participants (expected/required):

- Superintendent
- Town/City/District Manager
- CWSRF Project Engineer
- Consultant Engineer
- Local Emergency Management Agency

Other key individuals that may prove to be helpful include:

Additional Participants (discretionary):

- Town Planner / Regional Planner
- Board of Directors
- General Public
- Regional Emergency Management Agency
- Select Board
- Drinking Water Program
- Insurance Company

- 2. Identify System Hazards:** Identify natural hazards that could potentially pose a risk to critical assets and the entire system. This should include identification of any helpful historic information. The following is a list of examples of natural hazards that may be applicable. The list is not meant to be all inclusive.

- Heavy Precipitation & Floods (riverine, flash, inland, urban, coastal)
- Severe Storms (i.e. Nor' Easters, Hurricanes, Heavy Snowfall, Ice Storms)
- Stronger winds
- Sea Level Rise (i.e. inundation, marsh migration)
- Storm Surge (from Category 1 and 2 hurricanes)
- Ocean Acidification
- Drought
- Temperature changes

ATTACHMENT 3

Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP) Requirements and Guidance

- 3. Identify Vulnerable Assets & Determine Consequences:** Evaluate critical assets of the treatment system to determine their vulnerability to the identified hazards, e.g. determining elevations of assets, locations of asset, etc. Determine possible impacts to critical assets and entire system and the resulting consequences, e.g. equipment damage, service interruption, etc.
- 4. Identify and Evaluate Adaptation Measures:** Identify possible short and long-term adaptation measures to be recommended for vulnerable critical assets and for the system. This includes changes in operating procedures or practices that may or may not involve a capital expense. Estimate the costs to reduce or eliminate the critical assets' vulnerability to the hazard. Prioritize resiliency options based on their effectiveness, cost, and practicality to implement. Where possible identify potential funding sources for implementing recommendations.
- 5. Develop the Implementation Plan:** Develop a plan (preferably in table format) to implement the recommended adaptation measures to reduce damage to equipment or interruption to service. Each adaptation measure must include a cost estimate and must be prioritized and identified for short-term (within 1-5 years) or long-term (within 6+ years) implementation.
- 6. Submit CAP:** The CAP shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval at the following times:
 - At any point in the drafting process, Maine DEP CWSRF is available to meet or assist the applicant to answer any questions about the plan;
 - 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.
 - 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 Specific Technical Requirements

In addition to the above-described requirements, the CAP must include the following items:

- A glossary of terms and acronyms must be included at the front of the report.
- Existing conditions must include photos taken from the ground for each pump station and the major components at the WWTF and any other critical assets.
- Tables must be used to summarize existing features (such as year built, source of backup power, type of communication system, etc..) for each asset.
- Explanations of the hazards must be included such that all readers can understand.
- Hazards must include predicted sea level rise and storm surge where applicable.
- Riverine and coastal flooding must be evaluated for the critical assets using the FEMA 100-year floodplain maps. The most current effective maps and any associated revisions must be used unless there are more conservative preliminary maps available.
- The 100-year 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.
- A table must be used to summarize the applicable hazards for each critical asset.
- Tables must be used to show the elevation of the asset's existing critical components and the elevation associated with the hazard so that elevations can be easily compared.
- All critical assets must be evaluated for accessibility during hazard events.
- All critical assets must be evaluated for a widespread and sustained power outage event.
- Maps are required, both large and small scale, to show asset locations only and asset locations within the hazard areas.
- The actual FEMA panels (and any associated revisions) used to evaluate the hazards must be included in the CAP for reference.

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
Weather	Weather is the atmospheric condition at any given time or place, measured from variables such as wind, temperature, humidity, air pressure, cloudiness, and precipitation. Weather can vary from hour-to-hour, day-to-day, and week-to-week.
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.

References & Further Resources:

The following resources are listed for reference only and are not meant to be an endorsement or requirement of a particular method for climate adaptation plan development.

A. Technical Assistance:

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.

ATTACHMENT 3

Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP) Requirements and Guidance

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.
- [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](#) – 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) – 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.

B. Analysis Tools: evaluate environmental changes related to the changing climate.

Non-regulatory

- [Maine’s Climate Future](#) – 2015 Update, University of Maine
- [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.

ATTACHMENT 3

Climate Adaptation Plan (CAP) Requirements and Guidance

- Regional Sea Level Rise Modelling:
 - [Midcoast](#)
 - [Washington County](#)
 - [Lincoln County](#)
 - [Casco Bay \(wetlands\)](#)
 - [Saco Bay](#)

Regulatory

- [Flood Map Service](#) – Federal Emergency Management Agency

C. Process Support Tools: help guide integration of data into decision-making processes.

- [Infrastructure Survey Tool](#) – US Department of Homeland Security
- [Flood Resilience Guide – A Basic Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities](#), – US Environmental Protection Agency
Contains Berwick, ME Water Department Treatment Plant Flood Resilience Project
 - Berwick, ME Case Study - [Flood Resilience Guide - VIDEO](#)
- Climate Resilience Evaluation & Awareness Tool (CREAT) – <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/creat.cfm>

D. Planning Roadmaps:

- [Climate Change Adaptation Roadmap](#) – US Department of Homeland Security
- [Adaptation Strategies Guide for Water Utilities](#) – US Environmental Protection Agency
- [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

E. Clearinghouses on Best Practices:

- [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 to see 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 resources to reach experts, reports, trainings, and 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.

ATTACHMENT 4

FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY PLAN (FSP) FACT SHEET

- 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
- **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:** FSP's 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) and Nonpoint Source (NPS) Plans Requirements and Guidance



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 2024 after EPA approves the Department's Intended Use Plan and or as late as September 2025. Once a project begins, it can extend up to 18 months. Funds will not be available for reimbursement until November 2024.

- **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 planning activities (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/surveys¹
- **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

ATTACHMENT 5
STORMWATER AND NONPOINT SOURCE PLANS
REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

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 List², 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 List², 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](#)

ATTACHMENT 5
STORMWATER AND NONPOINT SOURCE PLANS
REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

- 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

(10 points awarded if the project meets any of the following)

- 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.
- Proposed planning effort supports or contributes to the development or update of a watershed-based management plan or a watershed protection plan.
- 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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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	10
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 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.

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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

ATTACHMENT 5

STORMWATER AND NONPOINT SOURCE PLANS REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

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 of or threats to a receiving water. This would most often be a nine-element watershed-based management plan as defined by EPA⁴, but could include lake watershed protection plans⁵ 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](#)

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STORMWATER AND NONPOINT SOURCE PLANS REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDANCE

h. Watershed Management Plan Update

Description: This category applies to projects that result in an effective update⁶ of an existing or expired watershed-based management plan⁷ 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 EPA³. 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 plan⁶. 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

1. 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
Ft. Fairfield Utility District	230102	Freeport, Town of		Freeport Sewer District	230116

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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	Lincolnton 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

ATTACHMENT 6

2. 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.

3. 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	