

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2026 INTENDED USE PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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. A certain amount of total funding can be given out in principal forgiveness i.e. not paid back or grant-like funding.

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. SRF loans may be obtained for projects including planning, design, and construction of wastewater conveyance systems; reduction, treatment, or elimination of combined sewer overflows; wastewater treatment facility construction or upgrading; non-point source pollution abatement; landfill closures; sand/salt sheds; and other water pollution abatement projects. The CWSRF staff reviews and approves potential projects for SRF eligibility.

Prior to the award of the capitalization grant, an Intended Use Plan (IUP) must be submitted to EPA that identifies the intended uses of the funds and describes how those uses support the goals of the SRF. This IUP contains the program's long and short-term goals, the SRF's environmental priority point system, the project priority ranking system for the current federal fiscal year projects, and the methodology for distribution of loan funds, loan principal forgiveness for affordability, fiscal sustainability plans, climate adaptation plans, and green project reserve.

In compliance with the requirement in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Section 606(c) to provide for public review and comment, the CWSRF posted the Intended Use Plan in draft form for a period of approximately three weeks.

Maine's federal capitalization grant for FFY 2026 is \$5,585,000 and the required 20% state match is \$1,117,000. Of the capitalization grant amount, the Base CWSRF is required to distribute \$558,500 in additional subsidy to loan recipients and at its option, can provide up to \$1,675,500 in total additional subsidies. The additional subsidy will be provided to borrowers in the form of loan principal forgiveness.

Maine will receive a CWSRF Supplemental and Emerging Contaminant funding package from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). The Supplemental CWSRF grant will be \$19,262,000 and requires a 20% state match of \$3,852,400. The CWSRF Supplemental grant requires 49% (\$9,438,380) in additional subsidy be provided to the loan recipients. The Emerging Contaminate (EC) grant of \$1,663,000 does not require a state match and will be 100% principal forgiveness. In addition, the FFY 2026 Appropriations Act requires states to make no less than 10 percent of their capitalization grant available to fund green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.

The CWSRF solicited projects from municipalities, quasi municipalities and districts, which were ranked, using the funding matrix that resulted in offers containing principal forgiveness and loan funds. This year the CWSRF received 54 applications totaling \$195M, plus \$4.3M in the Maine Forest Direct Link Program commitment. After the final ranking, the DEP made offers, pending available funding, to applicants. The draft funding offers totaled \$82M and included \$11M in loan principal forgiveness.

Table 1 – FFY 2026 CWSRF Appropriation, shows a funding need of approximately \$82M. 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 – FFY 2026 CWSRF Project Priority List for Capital Projects, contains all the projects that were submitted to the CWSRF 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 CWSRF Program Manager and the MMBB are currently looking at how to bridge the remaining funding gap and prudently finance as many of these environmentally important projects as possible. 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, just over \$3.1B in needs were identified in the State of Maine. Combined municipal wastewater needs (treatment, conveyance, CSO) totaled over \$1.7B. Data verification has begun for the next survey and new data collection will occur in 2027.

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2026 INTENDED USE PLAN

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. Projects in this IUP are for upgrades 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 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 Intended Use Plan (IUP) identifies the projects that are expected to receive funding from FFY 2026 dollars and associated with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.

On November 15th, 2021, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) was passed, which provided additional funding allocations to the CWSRF for the years FFY 2022 through FFY 2026. In FFY 2026 the CWSRF will receive Supplemental funding of \$19,069,000, of which 49% or \$9,438,380, is principal forgiveness. States must provide a 20% match to receive the federal dollars authorized.

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

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.

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 2 – Multi-Year SRF Project Priority List (PPL)*.

FFY 2026 Funding Outlook

The table below, Federal Fiscal Year 2026 - Available Funds and Uses, lists the sources of funds available for applicants. Taking into consideration the available repayment (including loan interest), capitalization and state match funds, and the

projects that the program has committed to fund but has not yet funded, the CWSRF has roughly \$82M in funding available for new projects. The following tables contain all the projects that were submitted to the DEP for financial assistance, brief descriptions of the projects, the loan and principal forgiveness being offered for these projects, as well as other information pertinent to the CWSRF program. *Table 1 – FFY 2026 CWSRF Appropriation*, *Table 2 – CWSRF Project Priority List for Capital Projects*, *Table 3 – Project Priority List for Standalone Plans for Fiscal Sustainability & Climate Adaptation*, and *Table 4 – Stormwater / Nonpoint Source plans*.

The total CWSRF funding needed for the proposed project list and program commitments is \$82M, 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 \$5,529,000 Capitalization Grant. 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 CWSRF Program 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 2 – Multi-Year SRF Priority List*. Also, in Attachment 2 the Sand/Salt Storage Areas are listed.

Table 1 – FFY 2026 CWSRF Appropriation, contains a listing of the proposed projects to be funded with the FFY 2026 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.

Current Funds Available For Projects (as of 6/30/2026)	
Repayment Balance & Interest Earnings	\$119,733,634
Previous Years Uncommitted CAP Grant Funds	\$20,511,480
FY 2026 Federal Cap Grants	\$26,510,000
FY 2026 State Match 20%	\$4,969,400
Fee Income and Interest Earnings	\$1,511,580
Total Funds Available: \$173,236,094	
Current Planned Uses of Funds	
Previous Years Projects to Be Funded	\$78,784,136
FY 2026 Projects to be Funded	\$81,393,209
FY 2026 4% Administrative Fee	\$1,060,400
FY 2026 2% Technical Assistance (Banked Credit from FY25 = \$45,620)	\$100,000
Administrative Expenses	\$2,198,600
Total Funds Allocated: \$163,536,345	
Funds Held for Cost Overages for Projects on Existing IUPs: \$9,699,749	

CWSRF Program Overall Goals

The primary purpose of Maine's CWSRF program is to fund projects that improve or protect water quality in Maine. SRF loans may be obtained for projects including 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 or upgrading; wastewater outfalls; sludge treatment and disposal systems; non-point pollution abatement; landfill closures; sand/salt sheds; and other water pollution abatement projects.

It is the goal of Maine's CWSRF program to fund as many of these projects overtime as possible by preserving 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 CWSRF Program and MMBB charge fees as described later in this document.

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

The primary purpose of the CWSRF 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 CWSRF's program short term goals include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Provide incentives that promote sustainable infrastructure through the development of stand-alone Fiscal Sustainability Plans (FSP) for wastewater and stormwater communities to identify the system assets, their condition, the useful life, and the cost to replace these assets.
- b. 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.
- c. Provide incentives that promote 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.
- d. Support economically disadvantaged communities that meet the affordability criteria to provide additional subsidies for wastewater infrastructure upgrades or replacements.
- e. Purchase an Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS or drone) to document construction activities, acquire site perspective for environmental reviews, and monitor CSO locations.
- f. Reach at least 90% participation in the 2027 Clean Watershed Needs Survey (CWNS) to ensure maximum water quality infrastructure needs are captured.
- g. Purchase CWSRF program tracking software to streamline financial processes and track project progression.
- h. Streamline MMBB loan application to an online application for quicker and more accurate application processing.
- i. Streamline CWSRF application to an online application for accuracy.

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

The long-term goals of the SRF are to:

- a. Maintain and improve Maine's water quality by providing financial assistance to water quality projects. The main emphasis of the program is to provide low cost 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.
- b. 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.
- c. Encourage environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation and resiliency in program using incentives and priorities.

- d. Utilize available program eligibilities to invest in natural resource projects to cost effectively address clean water challenges.
- e. Support the CWSRF Silviculture – Maine Forest Direct Link Loan program which incentivizes sustainable harvesting and best practices for erosion control.
- f. Support the Compliance Assistance Loan Program to provide loan financing for small business owners' renovation, removal, disposal or replacement of above ground and underground oil storage facilities.
- g. Explore ways, including leveraging, to maximize the available funds for water quality infrastructure projects.
- h. Demonstrate the importance of CWSRF funding by continuing to attend and speak at industry conferences, publishing a book of highlighted projects biennially, and taking advantage of opportunities to speak with the public and legislature whenever possible.
- i. Continuing to provide technical assistance to the Maine wastewater community, including through the training trailer run by the Maine Rural Water Association.

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, 2027**. 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.

Expedition and Timely Expenditure, 40 CFR §35.3135(d)

Timely implementation of projects is important to fairly distribute funds to applicants that can utilize them in the near future and to ensure compliance with the EPA requirement of timely and expeditious use of funds. As such, applicants that have received offers from the DEP must enter a binding loan commitment with the MMBB for their project by the end of FFY 2026 (September 30th, 2027). The CWSRF Program Manager reserves the right to waive this requirement should evidence of extenuating circumstances beyond the applicant's control be presented.

State Match, 40 CFR §35.3135(b)

The FFY 2026 capitalization grant requires a 20% state match of \$1,105,800. The BIL allocation grant requires a 20% state match of \$3,813,800. It is anticipated that the required match for FFY 2026 and the BIL will be deposited into the CWSRF in July 2026, from the State Budget.

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.

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.

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

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

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

Currently the CWSRF program is not issuing bonds for leveraging. The 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 2026 match in advance of drawing any Federal funds associated with the FFY 2026 capitalization grant and the BIL funds.

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.

Program Fees and Income, 70 FR 61039, Oct. 20, 2005

To support the long-term sustainability of the environmental review, technical administration, and financial management functions of the CWSRF Program, fees are assessed on the loans and are included as part of the interest rate. The DEP and MMBB review these fees annually and reserve the right to reevaluate the fee structure at any time during the IUP year. If changes are made, an amended Intended Use Plan (IUP) will be issued. These funds are held outside of the CWSRF and are used solely to support the ongoing administration of the CWSRF Program. The combined loan interest rate and fees shall be capped at the maximum amount that ensures the total cost of borrowing remains at or below market rate.

- a. Program Income: Program income is derived from fees associated with CWSRF loans and interest earnings on program funds. The income is used to support administration of the CWSRF Program at the DEP and MMBB. Program income

may be used only for eligible CWSRF administrative purposes in accordance with applicable federal and state requirements.

- b. **Fee Uses:** These funds are used to support the administration of the Maine CWSRF Program, including staff costs associated with financial management, project development and management, engineering support, loan origination, underwriting, closing, and ongoing loan servicing and administration, as well as systems support. These funds also support costs associated with program-related software and systems maintenance. Fees may also be used, as needed and in accordance with applicable federal and state requirements, for eligible CWSRF projects. The program reserves the right to utilize these funds for any eligible CWSRF administrative purpose consistent with applicable federal and state requirements, as program needs evolve throughout the year.
- c. **Long Term Loans:** The fee cap for this IUP year will be set at 23%, which is included as part of the interest rate, and is split between the MMBB and CWSRF program for program administration.
- d. **Interim Loans:** A loan origination fee shall be assessed on all interim loans. The fee shall accrue daily on the outstanding amount of funds drawn by the Municipality, beginning on the date each draw is disbursed and continuing until the interim loan is permanently financed.
- e. **Reserve Account:** The CWSRF program retains a three-year reserve account to ensure consistent program administration when revenue fluctuations. This protects the program from federal allotment cuts or state budget shortfalls. Administrative accounts will be evaluated annually to ensure that projected operational costs are sufficient to maintain a three-year reserve. Any funds in excess of the reserve will be transferred to the project account to provide loans to eligible communities.

Interest Rates

Interest rates may be adjusted quarterly; loans will be made at or below market rates and may include principal forgiveness where determined necessary to achieve program goals. The Bank, in consultation with the CWSRF Program Manager, has the discretion to establish minimum interest rates in a manner that supports the goals and long-term sustainability of the CWSRF Program. In establishing interest rates, the Bank will consider market conditions, borrower affordability, and the objective of maintaining the Fund in perpetuity.

Congressional Appropriations Acts Additional Subsidy Authority

Under this authority, states may provide this subsidy to any CWSRF-eligible recipient and project as described in section 603(i) of the CWA. States must use 10% of the funds made available in the base 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.

Additional Subsidy Commitments on Open Grants

The State intends 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 all remaining additional subsidy offers.

Clean Water Act Additional Subsidy Authority

The CWA mandates that states use at least 10% but no more than 30% of the capitalization grant amount to provide additional subsidy to the following:

- a. any municipalities that meet the state's affordability criteria;
- b. municipalities that do not meet the state's affordability criteria but seek additional subsidization to benefit individual ratepayers in the residential user rate class;
- c. 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.

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](#)

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 Equivalency Requirements

The CWSRF program has a number of federal equivalency requirements that must be followed in order to receive the annual capitalization grant. Not all requirements listed below are required for all projects and there are other requirements that will be included in the loan agreement and as part of the CWSRF supplemental to bidding documents. This is not an exhaustive list of federal conditions.

The State has not determined which projects will be chosen for Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (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.

To ensure compliance with these requirements, DEP will provide assistance recipients with the specific language that is to be included in bid specifications and/or contracts for each project requirement. In addition, at the time of disbursement requests the DEP will collect certifications from assistance recipients as necessary.

- a. 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. 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. The use of Elation Systems for Davis Bacon payroll compliance is required for all construction contracts that are estimated to cost \$2,000,000 or more and will remain optional for construction contracts that are estimated to cost less than \$2,000,000. The determination for this requirement will take place based on the engineer's cost estimate when bidding documents are reviewed. This requirement can be waived in compelling circumstances.
- b. 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. 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.

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.

- c. 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.
- d. Build America, Buy America Act (BABAA), Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

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, unless a waiver is approved

- e. Environmental Review, 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 DEP and Maine Municipal Bond Bank contain these requirements. Section C.5, Required Environmental Review and Determinations, contains the environmental review procedures. This Environmental Review will include a review of flood risk, including from floods due to rain events, sea level rise and storm surge. The most current edition of the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission Technical Report 16 (TR-16) will be used as a basis for determining proper flood design requirements.

Technical Assistance (2% Set-Aside)

The CWSRF Base program will use \$100,000 of the allowable Technical Assistance (TA) 2% set-aside allotment of \$110,580. The remaining \$10,580 will be banked credit funds in the Base program. The CWSRF program will continue to bank the technical assistance 2% set-aside from the BIL Supplemental and BIL Emerging Contaminant.

The technical assistance of \$100,000 will be allotted to Maine Rural Water Association (MRWA) to fund the mobile training unit that will travel to wastewater treatment facilities with populations of less than 10,000 and/or considered disadvantaged per the CWSRF affordability criteria. MWRA will provide a scope of duties, schedule, and budget.

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 DEP posted the Intended Use Plan in [draft form](#), beginning on or around July 13th, 2026, requesting all comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m., August 10th, 2026 to Brandy King, (207) 242-6149 or Maine.CWSRF.Grants@maine.gov.

TABLE 1: FFY 2026 FUNDED PROJECTS LIST

Subject to Change Based on Final Allotments																
Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Emergent Contaminant Principal Forgiveness (6)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness (5)	Stormwater & Nonpoint Source Plan Principal Forgiveness (7)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided
Bangor, City of (212)	Perry Road Sewer Separation - Disconnect the Perry Rd. Storm Drain which drains 122 acres, is separated and is part of the I-395 drainage system from the Bakersville Combined Sewer (connection located between the 1.4MG Bakersville tank and the CSO regulator structure) by replacing/towering the existing 30" stormwater line on Catell Street which is tied into the Main Street Stormwater system with a 34" storm drain line along Catell Street (approx.975 LF) able to serve as a trunk line for Bakersville. Also includes construction of a 30" Perry Road Interceptor storm drain which wasn't entirely clear to me. Also need to relay some other street sewers to make the grades work.	BILS071-	ME0100781	V-A	4H	27	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,833,098	\$2,833,098
Bangor, City of (212)	Perry Road Pump Station Replacement/relocation - Replacement of 40 year old pump station in a new location due to site constraints. Existing station has undersized wetwell, high cycle rates, failing standby power and VFD's, and capacity limitations.	BILS071-	ME0100781	V-A	4H	27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,727,700	\$3,727,700
Bath, City of (212)	Farrin Place I/I Separations -CSO Master Plan & CAP approved project to reduce I/I upstream of Farrin Place Pump Station.	C230043-	ME0100021	V-A	4H	27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,610,000	\$2,610,000
Biddeford, City of (212)	Washington Street & Main Street CSO Project - CSO Master Plan approved project to reduce I/I and CSO activity in the downtown area.	C230240-	ME0100048	V-A	4H	27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,980,000	\$3,980,000
Boothbay Harbor, Town of (212) (Bayville Village Corporation)	Bayville Climate Resiliency Study - the purpose of the study is to determine the climate hazards and costs associated to hazard remediation	C230170-	N/A	I	N/A	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$30,000
Eliot, Town of (212)	Marshwood Sewer Connection - MSAD #35 operates a OBD at their school complex which discharges to Sturgeon Creek a Class B stream. Project would eliminate OBD under MEPDES permit #ME0101605 and connect schools to new public sewer. OBD structure subject to tidal flooding issues.	BILS231-	ME0101605	I	4H	27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$2,096,000	\$2,106,000
Ellsworth, City of (212)	Biosolids Processing System Update - Upgrade biosolids processing system to accept PFAS hauled solids for the region.	BILE127-02	ME0102865	VI-C	5H	22	\$0		\$395,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$395,040	\$0	\$395,040
Falmouth, Town of (212)	East Falmouth Phase 1 / West Falmouth Phase 2 - Replacement of 4 pump stations (Underwood, Handy Boat, Johnson Road, and Lunt Road) and installation of 1 new pump station on Route 1 to allow abandonment of the Mill Creek Interceptor which is through sensitive environmental area and not accessible for maintenance. CAP identified two PS upgrades as high risk(Underwood & Handy).	C230060-	ME0100218	III-A	5H	22	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000

TABLE 1: FFY 2026 FUNDED PROJECTS LIST

Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Emergent Contaminant Principal Forgiveness (6)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness (5)	Stormwater & Nonpoint Source Plan Principal Forgiveness (7)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided
Freeport Sewer District (212)	US Route 1 Force Main Replacement - Est. Cost \$3.871M to remove 5700 LF of the problematic Route 1 ductile iron force main and replace with a 10" HDPE force main. 19 breaks since 2022.	C230116- BILS116-	ME0101036	III-B	5H	22	\$ 384,350	\$ 615,650	\$ -	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,871,000	\$3,871,000
Freeport Sewer District (212)	Biosolids Handling Facility - Est. Cost \$6.36M for two new Biosolid tanks (\$3.19M) and new solids handling building (\$3.17M).	BILE116-01	ME0101036	VI-C	5H	22	\$0		\$395,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$395,040	\$0	\$395,040
Greater Augusta Utility District (319)	Memorial Circle Stormwater Separation - CSO Master Plan identified project to separate 60 CB's from sewer and discharge to stormwater system. Will eliminate CSO's 029 and 031. May also eliminate CSO 005B	BILS173-	ME0100013	VI-A	4H	27	\$0	\$950,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,754,000	\$2,754,000
Islesboro, Town of (212)	Dark Harbor Wastewater System Improvements - Project involves replacing old, leaky clay sewers and making improvements to sand filtration system including replacement of splitter box, addition of a dichlorination system to allow adequate disinfection.	BILS166-01	ME0100269	III-A	4H	27	\$0	\$995,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,810,000	\$3,810,000
Kennebec County Soil and Water Conservation District (319)	McGrath Pond Salmon Lake - Watershed Protection Plan and NPS Survey	C230-NPS334-04	N/A	VI-D	SW/NPS	N/A	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,352	\$0	\$24,352	\$0	\$24,352
Kennebec Sanitary Treatment District (212)	Wastewater Treatment Facility and Pump Station Improvements - CAP fueled project to raise berm (56' AMSL) at WWTF above the base year flood elevation = 100 year flood elevation (58'AMSL) CPE fueled project to replace all electrical on front end of WWTF including new standby power generator and electrical switchgear ESP and compliance fueled project to upgrade the 54 year old Fairfield Pump	BILS101-01	ME0100854	I	4H	27	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$10,000,000
Lewiston-Auburn Clean Water Authority (LACWA) (212)	Biosolids Dryer Project - The project includes installation of a low temperature belt dryer, a building to house the dryer and its ancillary components, conveyance, modifications to the existing treatment plant solids handling bay, a solids feed hopper, and modifications to tie-in to the existing facility waste heat system.	BILE336-02	ME0101478	VI-C	5H	22	\$0		\$395,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$395,040	\$0	\$395,040
Limestone Water and Sewer District (212)	New Regional Septage Receiving and Dewatering System - The goal of the project is to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate regional septage receiving and treatment at GLRWWTF.	BILE202-02	ME0102849	VI-C	5H	22	\$0		\$395,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$395,040	\$0	\$395,040

TABLE 1: FFY 2026 FUNDED PROJECTS LIST

Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Emergent Contaminant Principal Forgiveness (6)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness (5)	Stormwater & Nonpoint Source Plan Principal Forgiveness (7)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided
Livermore Falls, Town of (212)	Main-Depot-Park Streets Sewer Replacement - FSP/CAP approved project includes replacing 1,100 LF of sewer main, manholes and laterals and relining 4,500 LF of sewers using CIPP lining to restore structural integrity and reduce I/I.	C230094-	ME0100315	III-A	5H	22	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,350,999	\$2,350,999
Loring Development Authority (212)	Sewer Replacement: Phases 9 and 10 - The project is the next phase in LDA's plan to bring BOD removal into permit compliance via I/I reduction. It includes replacement of 1,765 LF of 12" gravity sewer, 2,370 LF of 8" sewer within Phase 9 area and replacement of 2,740 LF of 8" gravity sewer within Phase 10 area.	BILS314-01	ME0102849	VII-A	5H	22	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000
Maine Forestry Direct Link (319)	Reduce the non-point source pollution from timber harvesting. This program allows the CWSRF to encourage Best Management Practices in timber harvesting to protect water quality.	MFS-26, MFSBILS-26	N/A	VII-C	N/A	N/A	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,328,111	\$0	\$4,328,111	\$0
Mechanic Falls Sanitary District (212)	Clifford Street Area Sanitary Sewer Replacement - The CSO Master Plan approved 31 project includes replacement of 3,600 LF of clay sewers in the Clifford Street area to reduce I/I and CSO activity at the siphon.	BILS107-02	ME0100391	V-A	4H	27	\$0	\$678,160	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$678,160	\$721,840	\$1,400,000
Portland Water District-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	C230329-, BILS329-	MEU508276	II	1M	36	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,764,000	\$2,764,000
Sabattus Sanitary District (212)	WWTP Improvements – Phase 1 - 40 year old treatment facility upgrade and the addition of phosphorus treatment needed to meet the current permit. Phase 1 will stabilize the facility by replacing equipment that has reached the end of its service life and prepare it for the addition of nutrient removal technology and sludge handling under Phase 2.	BILS135-03	ME0101842	II	4H	27	\$0	\$995,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$3,601,000	\$4,601,000
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.	C230147-11 (FFATA)	ME0101117	II	4H	27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,578,900	\$4,578,900
Veazie Sewer District (212)	Wastewater Pump Station Upgrades - Project involves full upgrades at two pump stations including replacement of all mechanical, electrical, control systems, pumps, process piping, slide rails and valves. Also new concrete	BILS158-	ME0100706	III-B	5H	22	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$362,000	\$372,000
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.	BILS335-02	ME0102751	IV-A	4H	27	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Wiscasset, Town of (212)	Wastewater Treatment Facility Relocation - Relocate the WWTF from its current site on Cow Island to a site out of the flood plain and not susceptible to storm surge and sea level rise, involves construction of central pump station, force main to new site and acquisition of new site, construction of new WWTF and new outfall.	C230269-	ME0100757	I	5H	22	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
							\$1,384,350	\$7,183,810	\$1,580,160	\$130,000	\$30,000	\$24,352	\$6,328,111	\$12,332,672	\$73,388,648	\$81,393,209

TABLE 1: FFY 2026 FUNDED PROJECTS LIST

Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	CWSRF Project Number	MEPDES Permit Number	Clean Watershed Needs Survey Category	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Emergent Contaminant Principal Forgiveness (6)	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Climate Adaptation Plan Principal Forgiveness (5)	Stormwater & Nonpoint Source Plan Principal Forgiveness (7)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided
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** Linked to data in Affordability Table
(1) 212 is POTW; 319 is NPS; 320 is NPS Estuary
(2) GI = Green Infrastructure; WE = Water Efficiency; EE = Energy Efficiency; EI = Environmentally Innovative
(3) Affordability Principal Forgiveness (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 \$30,000 per Applicant
(6) EC is Limited to \$395,040 per Applicant
(7) Stormwater & Nonpoint Source Plan PF

TABLE 2: FFY 2026 PROJECT PRIORITY LIST																									
			Project Budget					Linked		Subject to Change Based on Final Allotments															
Total Points	Entity and Project Type	(1)	Project Description	Unfunded Multi-year applicants	Estimated Total 'Project' Cost (Excludes FSP & CAP)	Co-Funded 'Project' Cost From Other Funding Sources	CWSRF 'Project' Funding	Additional FSP Borrowing Beyond 'Project'	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount (Max. \$10M)	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	BIL EC	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided	
65.34	Saco, City of		Saco Water Resource Recovery - resilient to the effects of sea level rise, flooding, and climate change with a sustainable conceptual design for the City's future. In addition, this project will account for anticipated nutrient removal requirements and allow for a reduction in CSO discharges. The use of an innovative wastewater technology - aerobic granular sludge - will increase wet weather treatment capacity, allow for restoration of greenspace land for existing Riverwalk enhancements, and conserve up to 50% energy over conventional treatment systems, all within a smaller footprint. Older infrastructure will be retrofitted were feasible, while new infrastructure will be sited in locations and elevations that will make the facility resilient to climate impacts.	No	\$66,535,878	\$61,956,978	\$4,578,900	\$0	\$4,578,900	4H	27	\$66,535,878	4.01	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$3,578,900	\$4,578,900
63.75	Portland Water District-North Windham WWTF		North Windham WWTF - a new collection system and advanced membrane filtration treatment plant serving the North Windham area, along with treated water recharge to a groundwater drip dispersal system located adjacent to the plant. The Town of Windham has been investigating the development of a centralized wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system in North Windham for over 50 years. This project is critical for sustaining economic development while reducing pollution to the aquifer and impacts to the surrounding valuable water resources. Increasing nitrate nitrogen levels have been observed in the underlying aquifer over the past 20 years that threaten the health of valuable local water resources.	No	\$43,764,000	\$41,000,000	\$2,764,000	\$0	\$2,764,000	1M	36	\$200,000	11.05	100.00%	\$0	100.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$2,764,000	\$2,764,000
59.97	Windham, Town of		Windham School Conveyance - eliminate its outfall to the Pleasant River, and construct sewer infrastructure (over four miles of sewer and at least pump stations\ to convey wastewater to Portland Water District's new North Windham WWTF.	No	\$21,049,000	\$14,049,000	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$7,000,000	4H	27	\$100,000	10.04	100.00%	\$0	100.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
54.00	Bath, City of		Farrin Place I/I Separations -CSO Master Plan & CAP approved project to reduce I/I upstream of Farrin Place Pump Station.	No	\$2,610,000	\$0	\$2,610,000	\$0	\$2,610,000	4H	27	\$2,610,000	4.99	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000	\$1,610,000	\$2,610,000
54.00	Mechanic Falls Sanitary District		Clifford Street Area Sanitary Sewer Replacement - The CSO Master Plan approved 31project includes replacement of 3,600 LF of clay sewers in the Clifford Street area to reduce I/I and CSO activity at the siphon.	No	\$1,700,000	\$300,000	\$1,400,000	\$0	\$1,400,000	4H	27	\$1,700,000	6.96	0.00%	\$0	48.44%	\$678,160	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$678,160	\$721,840	\$1,400,000
51.38	Eliot, Town of		Marshwood Sewer Connection - MSAD #35 operates a OBD at their school complex which discharges to Sturgeon Creek a Class B stream. Project would eliminate OBD under MEPDES permit #ME0101605 and connect schools to new public sewer. OBD structure subject to tidal flooding issues.	No	\$2,096,000	\$0	\$2,096,000	\$10,000	\$2,106,000	4H	27	\$450,000	2.34	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0		\$10,000	\$2,096,000	\$2,106,000
50.87	Islesboro, Town of		Dark Harbor Wastewater System Improvements - Project involves replacing old, leaky clay sewers and making improvements to sand filtration system including replacement of splitter box, addition of a dichlorination system to allow adequate disinfection.	Yes	\$3,900,000	\$95,000	\$3,805,000	\$5,000	\$3,810,000	4H	27	\$3,100,000	6.99	0.00%	\$0	48.86%	\$995,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0		\$1,000,000	\$2,810,000	\$3,810,000
50.54	Livermore Falls, Town of		Main-Depot-Park Streets Sewer Replacement - FSP/CAP approved project includes replacing 1,100 LF of sewer main, manholes and laterals and relining 4,500 LF of sewers using CIPP lining to restore structural integrity and reduce I/I.	Yes	\$2,351,000	\$1	\$2,350,999	\$0	\$2,350,999	5H	22	\$2,351,000	9.31	86.68%	\$1,000,000	86.68%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$1,000,000	\$1,350,999	\$2,350,999
48.33	Portland Water District-Westbrook		Westbrook CSO Stormwater Collection - Wastewater is collected in the City of Westbrook's collection system and PWD's interceptor system for transport and treatment at the Westbrook/Gorham Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF). The WWTF has an annual design flow of 4.54 million gallons per day (MGD). During wet weather, due in large part to the City of Westbrook's combined collection system, the treatment plant can accept flows over 16 MGD. PWD and Westbrook submitted an Updated Long-Term Control Plan that included the construction of a storage tank in the PWD interception system. On May 9, 2024, the Maine DEP approved the Westbrook Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Master Plan (Plan). This plan proposed construction of a 1-million-gallon (MG) off-line gravity storage tank at CSO 003. As part of its review of the plan, DEP requested that further design review investigate and confirm the final sizing of the storage tank. Additional work is required to confirm site appropriateness (geo-technical hydraulic modeling) conduct additional modeling to validate tank size and approach (separate tank or in-line storage). PWD anticipates cost analysis on July 1st, 2025. Preliminary estimates for a 1 MG tank are in the SRF and will change with modifications to capacity, site selection or design approach. Project to design (end of 2026), construct (starting in spring of 2027) and commission a CSO storage tank by the end of 2028. Project designed to eliminate discharge from CSO 002, 003 and 004 for 5 year storm	No	\$20,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	4H	27	\$0	3.75	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Unfunded Multi-year applicants	Estimated Total 'Project' Cost (Excludes FSP & CAP)	Co-Funded 'Project' Cost From Other Funding Sources	CWSRF 'Project' Funding	Additional FSP Borrowing Beyond 'Project'	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount (Max. \$10M)	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	BIL EC	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided
47.38	Sabattus Sanitary District	WWTP Improvements – Phase 1 - 40 year old treatment facility upgrade and the addition of phosphorus treatment needed to meet the current permit. Phase 1 will stabilize the facility by replacing equipment that has reached the end of its service life and prepare it for the addition of nutrient removal technology and sludge handling under Phase 2.	No	\$11,505,000	\$6,909,000	\$4,596,000	\$5,000	\$4,601,000	4H	27	\$2,000,000	7.19	51.70%	\$0	51.70%	\$995,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0		\$1,000,000	\$3,601,000	\$4,601,000
47.24	Loring Development Authority	Sewer Replacement: Phases 9 and 10 - The project is the next phase in LDA's plan to bring BOD removal into permit compliance via I/I reduction. It includes replacement of 1,765 LF of 12" gravity sewer, 2,370 LF of 8" sewer within Phase 9 area and replacement of 2,740 LF of 8" gravity sewer within Phase 10 area.	Yes	\$2,555,000	\$1	\$2,554,999	\$0	\$2,554,999	5H	22	\$2,555,000	7.60	57.76%	\$0	57.76%	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000
45.90	Biddeford, City of	Washington Street & Main Street CSO Project - CSO Master Plan approved project to reduce I/I and CSO activity in the downtown area.	No	\$3,980,000	\$0	\$3,980,000	\$0	\$3,980,000	4H	27	\$0	5.93	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$3,980,000	\$3,980,000
43.74	Greater Augusta Utility District	Memorial Circle Stormwater Separation - CSO Master Plan identified project to separate 60 CB's from sewer and discharge to stormwater system. Will eliminate CSO's 029 and 031. May also eliminate CSO 005B	No	\$2,704,000	\$0	\$2,704,000	\$50,000	\$2,754,000	4H	27	\$0	8.79	77.26%	\$0	77.26%	\$950,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$0		\$1,000,000	\$1,754,000	\$2,754,000
43.24	Kennebec Sanitary Treatment District	Wastewater Treatment Facility and Pump Station Improvements - CAP fueled project to raise berm (56' AMSL) at WWTF above the base year flood elevation = 100 year flood elevation (58'AMSL) CPE fueled project to replace all electrical on front end of WWTF including new standby power generator and electrical switchgear FSP and compliance fueled project to upgrade the 54 year old Fairfield Pump Station including increased capacity, building upgrades, process improvements, new force main, flood protection measures, HVAC upgrades, instrumentation upgrades, and electrical upgrades including new exterior standby generator and electrical entrance upgrades.	Yes	\$12,611,300	\$0	\$12,611,300	\$0	\$10,000,000	4H	27	\$1,030,000	6.38	0.00%	\$0	40.70%	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$1,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$10,000,000
42.90	Wiscasset, Town of	Wastewater Treatment Facility Relocation - Relocate the WWTF from its current site on Cow Island to a site out of the flood plain and not susceptible to storm surge and sea level rise. Involves construction of central pump station, force main to new site and acquisition of new site, construction of new WWTF and new outfall.	No	\$60,500,000	\$15,555,000	\$44,945,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	5H	22	\$60,500,000	3.71	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
41.58	Bangor, City of	Perry Road Sewer Separation - Disconnect the Perry Rd. Storm Drain which drains 122 acres, is separated and is part of the I-395 drainage system from the Barkersville Combined Sewer (connection located between the 1.4MG Barkersville tank and the CSO regulator structure) by replacing/lowering the existing 30" stormwater line on Catell Street which is tied into the Main Street Stormwater system with a 54" storm drain line along Catell Street (approx.975 LF) able to serve as a trunk line for Barkersville. Also includes construction of a 30" Perry Road interceptor storm drain which wasn't entirely clear to me. Also need to relay some other street sewers to make the grades work.	No	\$2,783,098	\$0	\$2,783,098	\$50,000	\$2,833,098	4H	27	\$0	6.72	0.00%	\$0	45.16%	\$950,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$0		\$1,000,000	\$1,833,098	\$2,833,098
41.04	Bangor, City of	Perry Road Pump Station Replacement/relocation - Replacement of 40 year old pump station in a new location due to site constraints. Existing station has undersized wetwell, high cycle rates, failing standby power and VFD's, and capacity limitations.	No	\$3,677,700	\$0	\$3,677,700	\$50,000	\$3,727,700	4H	27	\$0	6.72	0.00%	\$0	45.16%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$3,727,700	\$3,727,700
40.77	Falmouth, Town of	East Falmouth Phase I / West Falmouth Phase 2 - Replacement of 4 pump stations (Underwood, Handy Boat, Johnson Road, and Lunt Road) and installation of 1 new pump station on Route 1 to allow abandonment of the Mill Creek interceptor which is through sensitive environmental area and not accessible for maintenance. CAP identified two PS upgrades as high risk(Underwood & Handy).	Yes	\$18,600,000	\$0	\$18,600,000	\$0	\$10,000,000	5H	22	\$13,580,000	4.57	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Unfunded Multi-year applicants	Estimated Total 'Project' Cost (Excludes FSP & CAP)	Co-Funded 'Project' Cost From Other Funding Sources	CWSRF 'Project' Funding	Additional FSP Borrowing Beyond 'Project'	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount (Max. \$10M)	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	BIL EC	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided
39.16	Veazie Sewer District	Wastewater Pump Station Upgrades - Project involves full upgrades at two pump stations including replacement of all mechanical, electrical, control systems, pumps, process piping, slide rails and valves. Also new concrete covers with hatches for the two wetwells and new security lighting. Addition of standby power at Buck Hill PS and a new CCTV camera and jet machine to chase I/I which is a documented problem.	No	\$1,238,000	\$876,000	\$362,000	\$10,000	\$372,000	5H	22	\$0	4.50	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0		\$10,000	\$362,000	\$372,000
38.44	Freeport Sewer District	US Route 1 Force Main Replacement - Est. Cost \$3.871M to remove 5700 LF of the problematic Route 1 ductile iron force main and replace with a 10" HDPE force main. 19 breaks since 2022.	Yes	\$3,871,000	\$0	\$3,871,000	\$0	\$3,871,000	5H	22	\$0	8.51	72.42%	\$384,350	72.42%	\$615,650	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$1,000,000	\$2,871,000	\$3,871,000
36.30	Lewiston-Auburn Clean Water Authority (LACWA)	Biosolids Dryer Project - The project includes installation of a low temperature belt dryer, a building to house the dryer and its ancillary components, conveyance, modifications to the existing treatment plant solids handling bay, a solids feed hopper, and modifications to tie-in to the existing facility waste heat system.	No	\$9,000,000	\$832,800	\$8,167,200	\$0	\$8,167,200	5H	22	\$0	5.84	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$395,040	\$0	\$0		\$395,040	\$0	\$395,040
36.01	Freeport Sewer District	Biosolids Handling Facility - Est. Cost \$6.36M for two new Biosolid tanks (\$3.19M) and new solids handling building (\$3.17M).	No	\$7,515,150	\$1,154,150	\$6,361,000	\$0	\$6,361,000	5H	22	\$250,000	8.51	72.42%	\$0	72.42%		\$395,040	\$0	\$0		\$395,040	\$0	\$395,040
35.88	Sorrento, Town of	Sewer Separation & Treatment Improvements - Replacement of failed sewer along Waukeag Avenue and installation of new storm drain to carry separated storm flows. Removing storm flows from sewer should ensure adequate treatment even during storms.	Yes	\$1,200,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$5,000	\$605,000	5M	16	\$900,000	5.64	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
35.73	Fort Kent, Town of (319)	Flood Protection Pump Station Upgrades - Upgrade flood mitigation pump station installed in 1978, to include new larger pumps, automatic sluice gate tied to river level and necessary building, electrical and control upgrades	Yes	\$3,700,000	\$0	\$3,700,000	\$0	\$3,700,000	5H	22	\$500,000	5.51	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
34.56	Great Salt Bay Sanitary District	Headworks Replacement and Lagoon #1 Sludge Removal - From CIP, construct a new headworks facility to replace aging, undersized headworks and replace standby generator which is 38 years old. Sludge removal from Lagoon #1 is needed to prevent carryover and help keep N levels reduced. Sludge blanket floated indicating the need for removal.	No	\$3,310,250	\$0	\$3,310,250	\$15,000	\$3,325,250	4H	27	\$0	3.60	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
33.88	Ellsworth, City of	Biosolids Processing System Update. Upgrade biosolids processing system to accept PFAS hauled solids for the region.	No	\$4,150,000	\$0	\$4,150,000	\$0	\$4,150,000	5H	22	\$0	5.69	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$395,040	\$0	\$0		\$395,040	\$0	\$395,040
33.80	North Haven, Town of	Design of Wastewater Treatment Upgrades - The purpose of this project is to design upgrade components of the North Haven original 1986 wastewater treatment plant and increase the facility's resilience to sea level rise and other climate-related damages, as the plant is located in a vulnerable, low-lying coastal area, and several of the original pieces of equipment are nearing the end of their service life; in addition, the facility's system has difficulty meeting its permit limits due to its design and sludge disposal is becoming an issue due to the PFAS regulations. Upgrade of 40 year old WWTP constructed in 1986 to replace equipment that has reached the end of service life and improve resiliency to climate change/sea level rise.	Yes	\$6,300,000	\$4,100,000	\$2,200,000	\$5,000	\$2,205,000	5M	16	\$6,300,000	3.42	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Unfunded Multi-year applicants	Estimated Total 'Project' Cost (Excludes FSP & CAP)	Co-Funded 'Project' Cost From Other Funding Sources	CWSRF 'Project' Funding	Additional FSP Borrowing Beyond 'Project'	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount (Max. \$10M)	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	BIL EC	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided
33.80	St. Agatha, Town of	WW System Upgrades - FSP/CAP identified projects to upgrade the Cleveland Road PS with new replacement pump, new spare pump and level controller and improved ventilation around controls. Project includes replacement of Effluent High Lift Station which pumps 100% of WW to Frenchville. Station damaged by 2023 valve failure filled with dry well with sewage. The Island PS's process and electrical equipment need replacing and the purchase of a trailer mount standby generator.	Yes	\$3,499,400	\$786,000	\$2,713,400	\$0	\$2,713,400	5M	16	\$3,499,400	6.86	0.00%	\$0	47.06%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
31.24	Wiscasset, Town of	Town of Wiscasset Pump Station 17 Force Main - PS # 17 located on Route 1 discharges to 5000 foot long 6" DI force main. Town has had 4 breaks in a 1000 section which travels through wet, corrosive soils. Section needs replacing with HDPE, PVC or wrapped DI.	No	\$720,000	\$0	\$720,000	\$10,000	\$730,000	5H	22	\$0	3.71	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
30.36	Veazie Sewer District	Treatment Plant Improvement Project - Project includes replacing blower assemblies, replacing baffle walls in lagoon #1, replacing ventilations system in the head works building, repairing spalled concrete at headworks, replacing old rusted doors and broken windows in headworks building, install new security lighting at WWTF and upgrade SCADA system. Talk about sludge removal from all lagoons being included.	No	\$1,579,000	\$1,241,000	\$338,000	\$0	\$338,000	5H	22	\$0	4.50	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
29.70	Limestone Water and Sewer District	New Regional Septage Receiving and Dewatering System - The goal of the project is to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate regional septage receiving and treatment at GLRWWTF.	No	\$9,940,000	\$1,040,000	\$8,900,000	\$0	\$8,900,000	5H	22	\$0	8.69	75.52%	\$0	75.52%		\$395,040	\$0	\$0		\$395,040	\$0	\$395,040
28.96	Blue Hill, Town of	Blue Hill WWTP Outfall Replacement - Requesting co-funding from CWSRF of \$3.25M to go with RD's \$132K to replace the existing failing WWTF outfall (1800 LF) with new 8" HDPE ocean outfall including rip rap stabilization over outfall.	No	\$3,380,000	\$132,000	\$3,248,000	\$0	\$3,248,000	5M	16	\$0	5.03	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
28.60	Portland Water District- Westbrook/Gorham/Windham	Westbrook/Gorham/Windham WWTF Centrifuge Installation Project - Design build project to improve sludge drying capacity at the PWD- Westbrook WWTF. Currently renting a centrifuge at \$40K/month and need permanent solution to increase throughput.	No	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$3,000,000	5H	22	\$150,000	3.44	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
28.00	Milo Water District	Sewer System Upgrades - FSP/CIP identified replacement of 100 year old sewers on Prospect, Maple, Albert, Cove, Crescent, Water, Stoddard and Gould Streets with est. reduction in I/I of 300,000 gpd. This would be huge as Milo is a lagoon system and I/I is eating up capacity. MDOT project driving schedule.	No	\$3,852,200	\$1	\$3,852,199	\$0	\$3,852,199	5M	16	\$3,852,200	6.89	0.00%	\$0	47.47%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0

TABLE 2: FFY 2026 PROJECT PRIORITY LIST																							
Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Unfunded Multi-year applicants	Estimated Total 'Project' Cost (Excludes FSP & CAP)	Co-Funded 'Project' Cost From Other Funding Sources	CWSRF 'Project' Funding	Additional FSP Borrowing Beyond 'Project'	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount (Max. \$10M)	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	BIL EC	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided
27.50	Portland Water District	Regional Biosolids Facility Prelim. Design - Prelim design of regional Biosolids Handling Facility for PWD and up to 10 local utilities.	No	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$50,000	\$1,550,000	5H	22	\$0	5.58	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
26.46	Richmond UD	Front Street Sewer Replacement (Phase 5) - Replacement and relocation of 900 LF of cross country sewer line onto Front Street for better access and maintenance. Cross country line is also a source of I/I.	No	\$1,300,000	\$1	\$1,299,999	\$0	\$1,299,999	5M	16	\$1,000,000	6.62	0.00%	\$0	43.82%		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
25.16	Sanford Sewerage District	WWTF Improvements - 20 years since the last upgrade of WWTF. Equipment has reached service life. TMDL on discharge to Mousam River requires tertiary treatment. UV disinfection system needs replacement as does the main electrical entrance and the backup generator which only powers part of the WWTF. Project also calls for process equipment upgrades at the Mousam River Pump Station and the Goodall Pump Station including replacement of influent screens to further reduce SSO activity. Failure of either station would trigger SSO discharge to Mousam River or Estes Lake. Mousam River is an impaired waterbody. A public well is also at risk of contamination from SSO's from the pump stations.	Yes	\$7,250,000	\$0	\$7,250,000	\$50,000	\$7,300,000	5M	16	\$0	4.97	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
24.86	South Portland, City of	Dewatering System Improvements - Project involves replacement of belt filter presses that have reached the end of their service life with centrifuge technology which proved most effective in piloting. Project also includes new sludge cake conveyance system, upgrades to polymer feed system, electrical, structural and HVAC improvements in the sludge handling room, modifications to sludge holding tank and enhancements to sludge container area. Will increase dryness from 16% to 20%.	No	\$12,964,182	\$0	\$12,964,182	\$0	\$10,000,000	5H	22	\$0	5.05	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
24.48	Washburn Water and Sewer District	Main Street Sewer Replacement - Project involves replacement of approx. 2,400 LF of VC clay sewer along Main Street from Wilder Street to Gardner Creek Road) as part of MDOT reconstruction project	No	\$1,635,000	\$1	\$1,634,999	\$10,000	\$1,644,999	5M	16	\$1,635,000	9.43	88.92%	\$0	88.92%		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
23.68	Bangor, City of	Main Street Sewer Separation - Replace approx. 1,000 LF of 24" brick sewer on Main Street between Union and Hammond. Stormwater including street drainage and roof leaders will be separated and handled using green infrastructure in the form of vegetated bioswales	No	\$1,268,375	\$1	\$1,268,374	\$50,000	\$1,318,374	5M	16	\$125,000	6.72	0.00%	\$0	45.16%		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
22.08	Dixfield, Town of	Hall Hill Pump Station Renewal - PS is 46 years old and has all original equipment except for VFD's which were added in 2011. All pumps, equipment past service life and need replacing. PS 100 feet upgradient of stream which connects to Androscoggin 1000 feet further on. Est. Cost of Full PS Upgrade =\$643K updated to \$1.32M on 3/16/26	No	\$1,330,000	\$514,400	\$815,600	\$10,000	\$825,600	5M	16	\$0	5.19	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
21.67	Brunswick Sewer District	Maine Street Pump Station Comprehensive Upgrades - FSP identified major rehab of Maine Street Pump Station including new larger wet well, new submersible pumps, rehab of existing building, conversion of pump room into valve vault and upgrades to mechanical, electrical and instrumentation, relocation and replacement of emergency generator and abandonment of the 8" force main using the 10" solely until a 12" can be installed. FSP generated project - #2 priority of FSP for pump stations.	No	\$3,554,000	\$0	\$3,554,000	\$0	\$3,554,000	5M	16	\$250,000	4.42	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
21.50	Clinton Water District	Railroad & Church Street Utility Upgrades - sewer replacement (over a mile of total pipe; look at application to get the amounts).	Yes	\$4,063,000	\$3,396,000	\$667,000	\$10,000	\$677,000	5L	10	\$4,063,000	4.06	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Project Description	Unfunded Multi-year applicants	Estimated Total 'Project' Cost (Excludes FSP & CAP)	Co-Funded 'Project' Cost From Other Funding Sources	CWSRF 'Project' Funding	Additional FSP Borrowing Beyond 'Project'	Requested CWSRF Loan Amount (Max. \$10M)	Envir. Priority	Base Points	Applicant's 'Project' Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Points **	Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percentage (Base)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Base) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (Supp) (3)	BIL EC	Fiscal Sustainability Plan Principal Forgiveness (4)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+CAP Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (2)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Total Loan Payback Amount	Total MMBB Assistance Provided
19.48	Mapleton Sewer District	Mapleton Morrison Street Sewer Replacement (I/I Removal) - 1,000 lf of sewer replacement. Project includes replacement of a cross country sewer behind Morrison Street which is I/I hotspot. Mapleton is lagoon storage/spray application system which is vulnerable to I/I causing the overtopping.	Yes	\$593,000	\$0	\$593,000	\$5,000	\$598,000	5L	10	\$588,000	9.84	96.83%	\$0	96.83%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
19.20	Bangor, City of	Kmart Pump Station Elimination and Gravity Sewer Upgrades - Project involves eliminating the existing 40 year old Kmart pump station (ADF = 300,000 gpd) which serves Hogan Road area but has become problematic and replace it with an 18" gravity sewer that will travel under I-95 (Phase 1) and also include rerouting 1,500 LF of 12" sewer to bypass the pump station and tie into the 18" line (Phase 2 - \$2.2M)	No	\$3,980,019	\$1,800,000	\$2,180,019	\$50,000	\$2,230,019	5L	10	\$3,980,019	6.72	0.00%	\$0	45.16%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
18.50	Mapleton Sewer District	Mapleton Lagoon Sludge Removal - Oliver Associates Inc. conducted a sludge depth survey in July, 2023 throughout Mapleton Sanitary District's treatment plant's faculative lagoon in order to evaluate if any changes in sludge accumulation has occurred over the twenty months since the last survey was completed. The survey revealed that sludge has accumulated to an average depth of 1.7 feet. The Mapleton Sanitary District's lagoon should be cleaned and have the sludge removed before the accumulations reach higher levels. Requesting \$1.595M for sludge removal. Request \$5K FSP and borrow match. Cost of project is prohibitive for small customer base. No green. Ready to proceed and complete in 2026.	Yes	\$1,595,000	\$0	\$1,595,000	\$5,000	\$1,600,000	5L	10	\$0	9.84	96.83%	\$0	96.83%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
17.50	Milbridge, Town of	Chlorine Contact Tank Modifications - add piping and gates to allow the present chlorine contact tank to be divided into two sections. This would improve a problematic detention time issue, reduce solids settling, enhance the ability to clean the tank, and reduce the chlorine demand caused by settled solids. Project modifies existing CCT by adding gates to create two trains, reducing contact times to more typical and prevent the deposition of solids.	Yes	\$940,000	\$0	\$940,000	\$5,000	\$945,000	5L	10	\$0	7.61	57.91%	\$0	57.91%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
14.90	Rockport, Town of	Goose River Sewer Crossing - Project involves installation of a new gravity sewer crossing on the Goose River Bridge which conveys flow from a large portion of the collection system to the Goose River Pump Station. The bridge is being replaced by MDOT in 2027 and a temporary sewer will be needed until the permanent line can be installed on the new bridge.	No	\$840,000	\$1	\$839,999	\$0	\$839,999	5L	10	\$0	7.19	51.70%	\$0	51.70%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
13.90	Southwest Harbor, Town of	Wood Street Infrastructure Improvements - Project brings public sewer and stormwater infrastructure up Wood Street which is currently all private sewer and water, both of which are failing. Subsurface disposal systems	No	\$1,300,000	\$780,000	\$520,000	\$0	\$520,000	5L	10	\$0	8.67	75.17%	\$0	75.17%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
13.40	Brunswick Sewer District	Brunswick Sewer District Connection to Blueberry Fields Cooperative - Connect 266 problematic septic systems to a public sewer extension resulting in a removal of up to 5,800 pounds of N from Maquoit Bay.	No	\$7,116,000	\$6,000,000	\$1,116,000	\$0	\$1,116,000	5L	10	\$0	5.72	0.00%	\$0	0.00%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
13.10	Corinna Sewer District	Corinna I/I Reduction Project - pump replacement; Reduce peak flows into the WWTF by replacing 2,700 LF of 8" sewer with new PVC. SSES in 2013 identified Dexter Road, Newport Road and Stetson Road as major sources of I/I.	No	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$2,100,000	5L	10	\$2,100,000	7.90	62.41%	\$0	62.41%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0

TABLE 2: FFY 2026 PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

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11.50	Old Town, City of	Phase 1 Upgrade of WPCF- Phase 1 of Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) Upgrade project including replacement of Operations Building roof which is failing in several locations allowing water into the facility. Upgrade includes replacement of aging RBC's before they fail, and upgrade of secondary clarifier bridges and equipment which show significant deterioration. Replacement of HVAC and electrical systems which are in rough shape or have failed like in the chlorine contact room. Project also includes 2025 CAP generated tasks to floodproof the cover and hatches of the Influent Flow Control Structure, and increasing the elevation of threshold to the Storm Flow Wet Well.	No	\$9,800,000	\$0	\$9,800,000	\$0	\$9,800,000	5L	10	\$0	6.70	0.00%	\$0	44.89%		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$416,633,663	\$173,117,335	\$243,516,328	\$460,000	\$194,855,846			\$190,232,608			\$1,384,350		\$7,183,810	\$1,580,160	\$130,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$12,278,320	\$73,388,648	\$81,338,857

** Linked to data in Affordability Table
(1) 212 is POTW; 319 is NPS; 320 is NPS Estuary
(2) GI = Green Infrastructure; WE = Water Efficiency; EE = Energy Efficiency; EI = Environmentally Innovativ
(3) Affordability PF is limited to \$1,000,000 per Applican
(4) Fiscal Sustainability Plan PF is limited to \$50,000 per Applican
(5) Climate Adaptation Plan PF is limited to \$30,000 per Applican

TABLE 3: FFY2026 FSP/CAP PPL

Entity and Project Type (1)	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)
Boothbay Harbor, Town of (212) (Bayville Village Corporation)	Bayville Climate Resiliency Study	11.53	No	\$0	Yes	\$30,000
				\$0		\$30,000

(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 \$30,000 per Applicant

(6) EC is Limited to \$395,040 per Applicant

TABLE 4: NON POINT SOURCE PPL

Entity and Project Type (1)	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		
Kennebec County Soil and Water Conservation District (319)	McGrath Pond Salmon Lake Watershed Protection Plan and NPS Survey	\$ 48,704	\$ 24,352	\$ 24,352	8.2	15	25	7	7	62.2	\$ 24,532
Totals		\$ 48,704	\$ 24,352	\$ 24,352							\$ 24,532



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

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

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 the quality to the next higher classification.

Priority 5 Facility Needs 10 Points

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

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

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

PRIORITY SUBSYSTEMS

The priorities of water supply and shellfisheries involve other agencies in the state. The Maine Center for Disease Control – Division of Environmental Health is responsible for the water supply program in Maine (Priority 1). The Department of Marine Resources manages shellfishing areas (Priority 3). Accordingly, these agencies have developed subsystems which relate to the intensity of the problem for these priorities. DEP staff have developed the subsystems for priorities 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

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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:

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

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

2. LAKES PROTECTION

Subsystem Points

Low	(0)	Facility has minor effect on trophic state of a lake.
Medium	(6)	Existence of marginal trophic quality or increasing trophic conditions.
High	(12)	Conditions exist in a lake which cause non-attainment of class GPA. 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:

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

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

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Shellfish Production

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

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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; projects 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 percentage of the environmental priority points determined in the Environmental Priority Point System. The various factors are summed up 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 a DEP inspect or enforcement staff identified collection SSOs as a remediation priority and has written documentation been given.

If Yes, will the proposed project eliminate or reduce the severity of the problem? If elimination cannot be achieved, what will the reduction or impact be?

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

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

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

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

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

Levels	Description	Point Increase
Low	Remediation to asset(s) that has/have not been overcome by a hazard event(s), for example a new generator, flood proof	10%
Medium	Remediation to asset(s) that have been overcome by a hazard event(s), for example flood proofing/flood protection	15%

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

High	Relocating asset(s) out of hazard event(s) area(s), for example replacement of WWTF and/or PS and demo of old facility	20%
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8. Construction Readiness. Readiness to proceed with construction allows the program to ensure that funds are used in an expeditious and timely manner per Section 602(b)(4). To achieve construction readiness, we are giving additional points to projects that are ready to proceed to construction. The table below shows a 16-month period by which a project can obtain extra points based on the construction start date by month.

Construction Points

2027											2026					
Nov	Oct	Sept	Aug	July	June	May	April	March	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sept	Aug	July
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

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

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

Example: Base Environmental Points 27, Construction Points 11

$$\text{Construction Readiness} = (11 * 2 * 27) / 100 = 5.94 \text{ points}$$

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

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS

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

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ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

AFFORDABILITY PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS

To the extent available, affordability principal forgiveness will be available for those applicants' projects that have the most environmental benefit and would experience 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	
- 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 –
<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 WHOSE 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 sewered 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
<i>Enter</i>	-	dp03: selected economic characteristics “Your Town and State”
<i>Select</i>	-	Product: 2023 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.

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

(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 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
<i>Enter</i>	-	dp03: selected economic characteristics “Your Town and State”
<i>Select</i>	-	Product: 2023 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.

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

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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 2014 and 2024 can be found under Supplemental Materials at SRF Loan Fund, Maine Department of Environmental Protection – Maine Census Data for 2014 and 2024
The most current 10-year population trends (PT) for municipalities are compared to the State's population trend over the same period.

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

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

ATTACHMENT 1

ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

CLIMATE ADAPTATION 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 \$30,000 per applicant* in principal forgiveness, to the extent available, for the development of a CAP. Standalone CAPs will be based on the applicant's CWSRF Affordability ranking. See *Attachment 1* and *Attachment 3* for more details.

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

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

The award of principal forgiveness for applicants *with* an infrastructure project will be based on the project's CWSRF Environmental and Affordability ranking. Standalone FSPs will be based on the applicant's CWSRF Affordability ranking. This offer is only for new 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

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

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

ATTACHMENT 1

ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

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

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

DISTRIBUTION OF UNALLOCATED PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS

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

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

ATTACHMENT 2

Municipal Landfills

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

Sand/Salt Sheds

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

SAND/SALT STORAGE AREAS

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

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

ATTACHMENT 2

Cary Plantation	Frenchville, Town of	Minot, Town of
Caswell, Town of	Gilead, Town of	Monmouth, Town of
Centerville TWP	Glenwood Plantation	Monroe, Town of
Charlotte, Town of	Gouldsboro, Town of	Mount Desert, Town of
Chesterville, Town of	Grand Lake Stream, Town of	New Limerick, Town of
Columbia, Town of	Greenbush, Town of	New Portland, Town of
Columbia Falls, Town of	Greenwood, Town of	New Vineyard, Town of
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

ATTACHMENT 2

Coplin Plantation	Norway, Town of	Washburn, Town of
Cumberland, Town of	Oakland, Town of	Waterville, City
Danforth, Town of	Oxford, Town of	West Paris, Town of
Dexter, Town of	Penobscot, Town of	Wilton, Town of
Dover-Foxcroft, Town of	Phillips, Town of	Winslow, Town of
East Millinocket, Town of	Pittsfield, Town of	Winthrop, Town of
Gardiner, City of	Presque Isle, City of	Yarmouth, Town of
Hallowell, City of	Rangeley, Town of	
Howland, Town of	Richmond, Town of	