

**CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND  
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2014  
FINAL INTENDED USE PLAN**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2014 INTENDED USE PLAN.....	3
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2014 AVAILABLE FUNDS.....	10
CWSRF APPROPRIATION.....	11
PROJECTED BINDING COMMITMENT SCHEDULE.....	12
2014 CWSRF PROPOSED PROJECT FUNDING LIST.....	13
PROJECT PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM.....	14
INTRODUCTION.....	14
MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM.....	15
ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM.....	17
PRIORITY SUBSYSTEMS.....	18
NOTES ON PRIORITY LIST FORMAT.....	23
PRIORITY RANKING SYSTEM.....	24
2014 PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS.....	24
AFFORDABILITY PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS.....	25
ENERGY AUDITS AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS..	28
ENERGY AUDITS.....	28
ASSET MANAGEMENT AND RESERVE ACCOUNTS.....	28
DISTRIBUTION OF UNALLOCATED PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS.....	29
ADDITIONAL POINTS ADDED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINTS.....	30
MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST.....	32
ADDITIONAL NEEDS.....	40
SAND/SALT STORAGE AREAS.....	41



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Under this authority the state receives federal capitalization grants from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to fund the program. These grants must be matched with a 20% state share. These funds plus the interest and principal repayments from previous loans are loaned to eligible borrowers at a low interest rate for a maximum term of 20 years. Recent changes in the program have allowed for some of the loan principal to be forgiven.

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

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) has developed this Intended Use Plan to comply with the requirements set forth in the federal regulations. The IUP contains the programs long and short term goals, the Department's environmental priority point system, the priority ranking system for the 2014 projects, and the methodology for distribution of loan principal forgiveness for affordability, energy audits and asset management. It also contains information on the available loan funds and the projects that are to be funded.

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

The CWSRF is a major source of low interest financing for publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities and other municipal projects intended to protect and improve the quality of surface and ground water. The CWSRF provides interim funding for project at an interest rate of 3% and provides long term loans, up to 20 years, at an interest rate that is 2% below the current market rate at the Bond Bank. SRF loans may be obtained for projects such as planning, design, and construction of wastewater collection systems; sewer system separation and upgrades; wastewater pumping station construction and improvements; reduction, treatment, or elimination of combined sewer overflows; wastewater treatment facility construction, improvement, or upgrading; wastewater outfalls; sludge treatment and disposal systems; non-point pollution abatement; landfill closures; sand/salt sheds; and other water pollution abatement projects. The Department reviews and approves potential projects for SRF eligibility. Under certain circumstances the SRF program may also benefit communities by refinancing pollution control projects that have already been constructed and financed by another agency.

Maine's federal capitalization grant for 2014 is \$10,853,000 and the required state match is \$2,170,600. Of the capitalization grant amount the CWSRF is required to provide between \$590,595 and \$885,892 in additional subsidy to loan recipients. The additional subsidy will be provided to borrowers in the form of loan principal forgiveness. In addition, the FY2014 Appropriations Act requires states to make no less than 10 percent (\$1,085,300 for Maine) of their capitalization grant available to fund green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities.

The Department solicited projects from municipalities and districts to be ranked for funding offers containing principal forgiveness. The Department received funding requests for 20 projects from loan applicants totaling \$23,849,379. After ranking the projects the Department made loan offers to all the applicants utilizing the maximum principal forgiveness of \$885,892. Applicants had until May 23<sup>rd</sup> to accept the loan offers. The *2014 CWSRF Proposed Project Funding List*, starting on page 13, contains a listing of the projects that are still seeking CWSRF 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.

Taking into consideration the existing repayment funds and after receiving the 2014 capitalization grant and the associated state match, the CWSRF will have approximately \$30 million in funding available. The Proposed Project Funding List in the IUP shows a funding need of approximately \$21 million. Any funding not committed to the borrowers on the list will be used to fund additional project requests that come in throughout the year.

In compliance with the requirement in the Clean Water Act, Section 606(c) to provide for public review and comment, the Department posted the Intended Use Plan in draft form at <http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html>, on June 11, 2014. The Department has also provided notice of the availability of the draft IUP to all organizations and individuals in its distribution list by email and/or letter on June 10, 2014, requesting all comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m., June 27<sup>th</sup>. No comments were received. The final IUP was posted at the website listed above, on or around July 23<sup>rd</sup>.

## **CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2014 INTENDED USE PLAN**

### **A. Introduction**

Federal fiscal year 1989 (FFY 1989) marked the beginning of Maine's transition from a grant program to fund water quality improvement projects to a program financed by the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF or simply SRF). In FFY 1989 and 1990 fifty percent of Maine's federal allocation went to the grant program while the remaining fifty percent went to capitalize the loan fund. Since FFY 1991 Maine's federal allocation has gone to the CWSRF. States must provide a 20% match to receive the federal dollars authorized. Since inception, Maine citizens and the legislature have approved over \$52 million to fund the state match through FFY 2013, generally in the form of a state bond referendum. The Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB) is the financial manager of Maine's CWSRF and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) administers the technical aspects of the program and the individual projects funded by it. The primary purpose of the fund is to, "acquire, design, plan, construct, enlarge repair or improve publicly-owned sewage systems, sewage treatment plants or to implement related management programs". The long term goal of the SRF is to maintain and improve Maine's inventory of municipal sewage facilities in perpetuity. This will ensure preservation of the water quality gains that were realized by initial construction of them.

The FFY 2014 capitalization grant is the 25<sup>th</sup> that Maine has made application for to capitalize the state's revolving loan fund (SRF). This Intended Use Plan (IUP) identifies the projects that are expected to receive loans from FFY 2014 dollars. Maine's Environmental Priority Point System is used to rank CWSRF projects, but does not dictate the order of funding. The projects in this IUP are listed in Maine's Multi-Year SRF Project Priority List. FFY 2014 is the fifth year that loan principal forgiveness will be offered, as required by federal law. The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will be providing affordability loan principal forgiveness to some applicants and will also provide incentives of loan principal forgiveness for comprehensive wastewater process energy audits and the implementation of asset management plans that include the establishment of repair and replacement reserve accounts. 2014 projects to receive loan principal forgiveness were ranked and selected using additional criteria to the Environmental Priority Point System. This ranking system is described later in this document.

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

**B. Required Environmental Review and Determinations**

As required by the provisions of Section 602 (b) (6) of the Clean Water Act, a.k.a. CWA or simply Act, the Department will conduct an interdisciplinary environmental review of treatment works construction projects proposed for funding through the SRF. This review will insure that the Project will comply with the applicable local, state and federal laws and Department rules relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment. Based upon the staff review, the Department will make formal determinations regarding the potential social and environmental impacts of the proposed Project. If necessary, the determinations of the Department will include mitigative provisions as a condition of the provision of Financial Assistance for construction. No Financial Assistance for the construction of a treatment works project will be provided until a final environmental determination has been made by the Department.

There are three basic environmental determinations that will apply to Projects proposed to be implemented with assistance from the fund. These are: (1) a determination to categorically exclude a Project from a formal environmental review, (2) a finding of no significant impact (FNSI) based upon a formal environmental review supported by an environmental information document (EID) and, (3) a determination to provide or not to provide Financial Assistance based upon a record of decision (ROD) following the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS).

The Department reports environmental and public health benefits for all assistance agreements in EPA's Clean Water Benefits Reporting (CBR) system. This information is summarized and appended to the CWSRF Annual Report.

**C. Long Term Goals**

The Water Quality Act of 1987 created a new authority that allows EPA to make grants which capitalize State Water Pollution Control Revolving Funds (SRFs). Maine made the decision to take advantage of the federal dollars being offered and established an SRF. The Maine Municipal Bond Bank is the lending institution. The primary purpose of the fund is to, "acquire, design, plan, construct, enlarge, repair or improve a publicly-owned sewage system, sewage treatment plant or to implement a related management program". The long term goal of the SRF is to maintain and improve Maine's water quality by providing financial assistance to water quality projects. The main emphasis of the program is to provide financial assistance to maintain the inventory of municipal sewage facilities in perpetuity. This will ensure the preservation of the water quality gains that were realized by the initial construction of the facilities.

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

Through FFY 2013 the state match has been funded, almost exclusively, by appropriations of State of Maine General Obligation Bonds as approved by voters. Current State fiscal policy is to reduce the State interest costs due to borrowing and seek other ways to fund the state match. With the enactment of Public Law 2013, Chapter 269 (LD 1555) the 126<sup>th</sup> Maine Legislature established a 10 year revenue stream, from the State's wholesale liquor contract, for future state match starting at the end of state fiscal year 2015. State fiscal year 2015 projected revenues from the contract are not expected to fully fund the required federal 2014 match requirement. Based on estimated contract revenues, this shortfall is only expected to be during state fiscal year 2015 and affect primarily the availability of the 2014 and 2015 capitalization grant funds.

It is the goal of the Maine SRF program to preserve the principal amounts of capitalization grant and state match dollars in perpetuity while fulfilling its lending obligations to treatment facilities within Maine in the easiest and most cost effective manner possible. Maine continues to strive for funding mechanisms that will expedite loan repayments of current capitalization grant dollars to increase turnaround and create more funding for future loans in years following the award of all capitalization grants. In order to maintain, in perpetuity, the environmental review and technical administration of the SRF program, beginning in FFY 2003, the DEP has charged a 3.5% administration fee, similar to the 1.5% fee charged by the Bond Bank for its financial administration. These funds will be held outside the SRF and will be used to fund the administration of the SRF program and support other water quality related positions within the Department. Loan interest rates will be adjusted downward to compensate for the fees. Therefore, borrowers will not see any added financial burden from the fees. The passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 necessitated the DEP and the MMBB to initiate rulemaking to allow for loans at 0%, or less, and loan principal forgiveness. In accordance with this the SRF rules were also amended to state that further adjusting the interest rate down to accommodate for fees shall not apply to loans where the interest rate is 0% or less. These amendments were needed in order for the DEP and MMBB to provide continued administration of the program while offering beneficial financial instruments to the borrowers.

In 1995, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed with the Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA) to provide SRF loans for septic system reconstruction. In 2006, MSHA modified its income eligibility to allow more families to borrow money for this use.

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

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

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

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

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

In 2009, the DEP and the MMBB promulgated rules to allow for principal forgiveness and zero percent or negative percent loans as allowed under the federal stimulus bill. It also provides for fees on zero percent and principal forgiveness projects to provide funds for continued administration of these projects by DEP and MMBB staff.

In the 2014 federal appropriation of SRF money, federal law requires a minimum amount of \$590,595 and a maximum of \$885,892 in loan principal forgiveness to be provided to borrowers under the Maine SRF. Congress and EPA encourage States to target this subsidy for public health and water quality protection projects to communities that could otherwise not afford an SRF loan. In addition, green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements and sustainable infrastructure through implementation of asset management plans are also a priority to EPA. An explanation of how principal forgiveness will be allocated in 2014 is included in the project priority system section of this document.

#### **D. Short Term Goals**

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

The table entitled *Federal Fiscal Year 2014 Available Funds*, on page 10, lists the sources of funds available to be loaned to applicants. After receiving the FFY 2014 Capitalization Grant and the associated state match, the total of all available SRF loan funds will be \$29,637,629. The *2014 CWSRF Proposed Project Funding List*, starting on page 13, contains all of the projects that were submitted to the Department for financial assistance and are proposing to accept the loan offer, a brief description of the projects, the loan and principal forgiveness being offered for these projects, as well as other information pertinent to the CWSRF program. The total CWSRF funding needed for the proposed projects and program commitments is \$22,174,087. This amount is more than 120% of the \$10,853,000 Capitalization Grant and is \$7,463,542 less than the total of all available SRF loan funds. The Department intends to use this surplus to fund additional projects from applicants that apply for loans throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. Potential loan applicants are listed on the *Multi-Year SRF Project Priority*, the *Additional Needs*, and the *Sand/Salt Storage Areas* lists starting on page 32.

The table on page 11, *CWSRF Appropriation*, contains a listing of the proposed projects to be funded with the 2014 Cap Grant, State Match Funds, and/or Repayment Funds. This table also contains their project number and NPDES permit number, if appropriate, a brief project description, the loan assistance amount, the Clean Water needs category, and the State's environmental priority and environmental points rating.

On page 12, the table entitled *Projected Binding Commitment Schedule*, lists the projects that are anticipated to receive federal capitalization grant funds, the amount of assistance, the loan binding commitment date, and the commitment amounts by federal fiscal year quarter.

#### **E. Loan Commitment Date to Secure Loan Principal Forgiveness**

The Department will be providing loan principal forgiveness to qualified applicants for financial affordability, asset management plans, and/or energy audits, as described later in the IUP. Timely implementation of projects that receive principal forgiveness is important to fairly distribute these funds to applicants that can utilize them in the near future. As such, applicants that have received offers for principal forgiveness from the Department must enter into a binding loan commitment with the MMBB for their project by the end of FFY 2015 (Sept. 30, 2015) in order to receive principal forgiveness. The Department reserves the right to waive this requirement should evidence of extenuating circumstances beyond the applicant's control be presented.

**F. Distribution of Funds**

Maine's FFY 2014 CWSRF capitalization grant will provide some program administrative dollars and loan money for projects identified in this IUP. Projects on the Multi-Year SRF Project Priority List or the Additional Needs list may be added to the FFY 2014 Project List or replace another project on the list. To assure the timely and expeditious use of the capitalization grant, the Department will encourage loan recipients to start construction within one year of being placed on the IUP.

**G. State Match**

The FFY 2014 capitalization grant requires a 20% state match of \$2,170,600. To date, the State has not secured the required match for FFY 2014. The 126<sup>th</sup> Legislature passed H.P. 1349, an emergency budget bill for state fiscal years 2014 and 2015, partially filling the shortfall by placing \$500,000 for the CWSRF match in the Department's 2015 budget. In addition, LD 1455 was also passed containing \$2,400,000 for the CWSRF match in a bond referendum to be placed before the Maine voters in November 2014. If passed, this amount would provide the remaining required state match for FFY 2014 and the estimated match for FFY 2015. If the referendum does not pass, the State will have to wait an additional year (until SFY 2016) to receive sufficient revenue from the wholesale liquor contract to fully fund the 2014 match, unless additional funding can be found elsewhere. Please also reference the information on Public Law 2013, Chapter 269 (LD 1555) on page 5. The state match will be deposited in the SRF prior to the scheduled draws on the capitalization grant.

**H. Binding Commitments**

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

**I. Federal Cash Draw Proportionality Ratio**

Currently the CWSRF program is not issuing bonds for leveraging. The Federal proportional share will be 83  $\frac{1}{3}$  percent of incurred costs and the State's proportional share will be 16  $\frac{2}{3}$  percent of the incurred costs. All disbursements to projects that are allocated federal and state funds will be disbursed according to the 83  $\frac{1}{3}$ :16  $\frac{2}{3}$  ratio.

**J. Davis-Bacon Wage Rates**

EPA's FFY 2014 Appropriations bill requires the application of Davis-Bacon prevailing wage rates to all treatment works projects funded in whole or in part by the CWSRF. The Davis-Bacon requirements do not apply to nonpoint source or decentralized wastewater treatment projects. Davis-Bacon applies to construction contracts over \$2,000 and their subcontractors (regardless of the subcontract amount).

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

#### **K. First Use of Funds**

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.

#### **L. Compliance With Title II Requirements**

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

#### **M. Audits and Reporting**

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

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

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

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

#### **N. Public Review and Comment**

In compliance with the requirement in the Clean Water Act, Section 606(c) to provide for public review and comment, the Department posted the Intended Use Plan in draft form at <http://www.maine.gov/dep/water/grants/srfparag.html>, on June 11, 2014. The Department has also provided notice of the availability of the draft IUP to all organizations and individuals in its distribution list by email and/or letter on June 10, 2014, requesting all comments be submitted by 5:00 p.m., June 27<sup>th</sup>. No comments were received. The final IUP was posted at the website listed above, on or around July 23<sup>rd</sup>.

**INTENDED USE PLAN  
TITLE VI - STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING  
FUNDS  
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2014 AVAILABLE FUNDS**

Current Funds Available For Projects (as of 4/30/2014):

Federal Cap Grant (FY2012) .....	\$10,226,183
State Match (FY2012).....	\$2,045,217
Federal Cap Grant (FY2013) .....	\$9,990,514
State Match (FY2013).....	\$2,067,000
Federal Repayment Balance .....	\$27,781,556
State Repayment Balance .....	\$9,336,862
State Match Earnings Balance .....	\$1,018,588
<u>Maine Forest Service Direct-Link Program Recycled Funds Commitment</u>	<u>\$1,025,008</u>
<b>Total Funds Available.....</b>	<b>\$63,490,928</b>

Less Current Funds Committed To Projects (as of 5/30/2014):

FY2012 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded.....	(\$80,000)
FY2013 IUP Projects Still To Be Funded.....	(\$36,923,227)
<u>FY2013 Multi-Year SRF Project Priority List Still To Be Funded</u> .....	<u>(9,439,552)</u>
<b>Total Commitments .....</b>	<b>(\$46,442,779)</b>

**Current Total Uncommitted Funds Available .....** **\$17,048,149**

Additional FY2014 Funds Available For Projects (assumes acquiring of State Match)

FY2014 Federal Cap Grant.....	\$10,853,000
Less - 4% Administrative Fee at Federal Proportionality Ratio of 83 1/3% .....	(\$347,296)
FY2014 State Match .....	\$2,170,600
<u>Less - 4% Administrative Fee at State Proportionality Ratio of 16 2/3%</u> .....	<u>(\$86,824)</u>
<b>Total FY2014 Funds Available .....</b>	<b>\$29,637,629</b>

Potential Revenue Bond funds from MMBB to be blended with available funds..... \$0

**TOTAL ALL AVAILABLE SRF LOAN FUNDS .....** **\$29,637,629**

## FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2014 CWSRF APPROPRIATION

ENTITY and PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT NUMBER	PERMIT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ASSISTANCE AMOUNT	NEEDS CATEGORY	PRIORITY	POINTS
Bangor, City of (212)	230071-09	ME0100781	Court Street separation ~850 ft, Maine & Godfrey rehabilitation ~ 750 ft, Cemetery CSO Modification -increase downstream sewer size to eliminate bottleneck	\$945,600	V-A	4-H	27
* Biddeford, City of (212)	230240-06	ME0100048	Horrigan's Court Pump Station upgrade and Force Main replacement of ~ 1,600 ft 12"Ø and ~1,600 ft 14"Ø. Installation of heat recovery system.	\$1,305,700	V-A	4-H	27
* Calais, City of (212)	230253-10	ME0100129	Temperance & Tyler St sewer separation of 500 ft of combine sewer and storm water	\$340,000	V-A	4-H	27
* Jay, Town of (212)	230082-04	ME0101061	Sewer line replacement of the following: 3,165 ft 10" Ø force main, 2,135 ft 8"Ø PVC, and service lines	\$867,175	III-B	5-L	10
Lincolville Sewer District (212)	230315-01	N/A	New Wastewater collection and treatment system	\$250,000	I, IV-A, IV-B	4-H	27
Maine Forest Direct Link Program - Recycled Funds Commitment (319)	MFS1R-14	N/A	Reduce the non-point source pollution from timber harvesting. This program allows the CWSRF to encourage Best Management Practices in timber harvesting to protect water	\$1,025,009	VII-C	4-L	15
Pittsfield, Town of (212)	230142-05	ME0100528	Peltoma Ave sewer improvements to replace 1,000 ft of sewer	\$445,000	III-A	5-L	10
* Portland Water District (212)	230123-14	ME0102075	Fore River Pump Station Upgrade - Phase I: upgrade pumps, drives and control system	\$1,600,000	IV-B	5-L	10
* Portland Water District (212)	230123-14	ME0102075	East End WWTF Aeration Upgrade - replacement of surface aerators with new aeration system	\$9,150,000	I	5-L	10
* Portland, City of (212)	230306-06	ME0108010	Anderson St sewer separation and installing 1,600 sf of green biofilters	\$1,100,000	V-A	4-H	27
* Portland, City of (212)	230306-06	ME0108010	Deering St sewer separation of 1,550 ft of combined sewer and installation of green infrastructure/integrated planters	\$1,545,000	V-A	4-H	27
Sorrento, Town of (212)	230191-01	ME0102130	Outfall extension to deeper location, approximately 200 ft	\$100,603	I	4-H	27
South Portland, City of (212)	230117-02	ME0100633	Thornton Heights Phase 2 and 3 sewer separation on 2,700 ft of street separating 25 acres of watershed. Installation of bioretention areas and subsurface gravel wetland detention.	\$3,500,000	V-A	4-H	27
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>				<b>\$22,174,087</b>			

\* Indicates systems expected to be funded by the 2014 federal capitalization grant.

## FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2014 PROJECTED BINDING COMMITMENT SCHEDULE

ENTITY	ASSISTANCE AMOUNT	BINDING COMMITMENT DATE	FY 2014 4TH QTR.	FY 2015 1ST QTR.	FY 2015 2ND QTR.	FY 2015 3RD QTR.	BEYOND FY 2015 3RD QTR.
<b>Biddeford, City of</b>	<b>\$1,305,700</b>	12/31/15					
FY 2014 Federal Cap grant	\$546,000				\$246,000	\$300,000	\$0
FY 2014 State match	\$109,200				\$49,200	\$60,000	\$0
Repayment	\$650,500				\$0	\$0	\$650,500
<b>Calais, City of</b>	<b>\$340,000</b>	09/30/14					
FY 2014 Federal Cap grant	\$283,333			\$143,333	\$140,000		\$0
FY 2014 State match	\$56,667			\$28,667	\$28,000		\$0
Repayment	\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
<b>Jay, Town of</b>	<b>\$867,175</b>	09/30/14					
FY 2014 Federal Cap grant	\$722,646			\$400,000	\$322,646		\$0
FY 2014 State match	\$144,529			\$80,000	\$64,529		\$0
Repayment	\$0			\$0	\$0		\$0
<b>Portland, City of</b>	<b>\$2,645,000</b>	12/31/15					
FY 2014 Federal Cap grant	\$2,204,167			\$1,000,000	\$833,333	\$204,167	\$166,667
FY 2014 State match	\$440,833			\$200,000	\$166,667	\$40,833	\$33,333
Repayment	\$0			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Portland Water District</b>	<b>\$10,750,000</b>	03/31/15					
FY 2014 Federal Cap grant	\$6,735,087				\$700,000	\$1,000,000	\$5,035,087
FY 2014 State match	\$1,347,018				\$140,000	\$200,000	\$1,007,018
Repayment	\$2,667,895						\$2,667,895
<b>Cap Grant Administrative Fee</b>	<b>\$434,120</b>						
FY 2014 Federal Cap grant	\$361,767						
FY 2014 State match	\$72,353						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$16,341,995</b>			<b>\$1,852,000</b>	<b>\$2,690,375</b>	<b>\$1,805,000</b>	<b>\$9,560,500</b>
<b>FY 2014 Federal Cap Grant</b>	<b>\$10,853,000</b>			<b>\$1,543,333</b>	<b>\$2,241,979</b>	<b>\$1,504,167</b>	<b>\$5,201,754</b>
<b>FY 2014 State Match</b>	<b>\$2,170,600</b>			<b>\$308,667</b>	<b>\$448,396</b>	<b>\$300,833</b>	<b>\$1,040,351</b>
<b>Repayment</b>	<b>\$3,318,395</b>			<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,318,395</b>

## 2014 CWSRF PROPOSED PROJECT FUNDING LIST

Total Points	Entity and Project Type (1)	Needs Category	Project Description	Estimated Total Project Cost	Requested DEP Funding	Willing to Borrow Loan w/o PF (Yes/No)	Envir. Priority	Applicant's Green Project Reserve (GPR) Cost	Affordability Principal Forgiveness (2)	Asset Management Principal Forgiveness (3)	Energy Audit (EA GPR) (4)	Total Green Project Reserve (Project+EA Costs)	Green Category & Case (Cat./Bus.) (5)	Total Principal Forgiveness	Loan Payback Amount	Total Assistance Amount
35.10	Calais, City of (212)	V-A	Temperance & Tyler St sewer separation of 500 ft of combine sewer and storm water	\$340,000	\$340,000	No	4-H	\$0	\$340,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$340,000	\$0	\$340,000
37.80	Sorrento, Town of (212)	I	Outfall extension to deeper location, approximately 200 ft	\$270,603	\$100,603	Yes	4-H	\$0	\$100,603	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$100,603	\$0	\$100,603
38.72	Biddeford, City of (212)	V-A	Horrigan's Court Pump Station upgrade and Force Main replacement of ~ 1,600 ft 12"Ø and ~1,600 ft 14"Ø. Installation of heat recovery system.	\$1,305,700	\$1,305,700	Yes	4-H	\$875,000	\$345,289	\$0	\$0	\$875,000	EE Categorical	\$345,289	\$960,411	\$1,305,700
36.45	Bangor, City of (212)	V-A	Court Street separation ~850 ft, Maine & Godfrey rehabilitation ~ 750 ft, Cemetery CSO Modification -increase downstream sewer size to eliminate bottleneck	\$945,600	\$945,600	Yes	4-H	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$945,600	\$945,600
36.49	Lincolnton Sewer District (212)	I, IV-A, IV-B	New Wastewater collection and treatment system	\$2,294,160	\$250,000	Yes	4-H	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	EE Categorical	\$0	\$250,000	\$250,000
41.06	Portland, City of (212)	V-A	Anderson St sewer separation and installing 1,600 sf of green biofilters	\$1,544,983	\$1,100,000	Yes	4-H	\$160,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$160,000	GI Categorical	\$0	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
35.36	Portland, City of (212)	V-A	Deering St sewer separation of 1,550 ft of combined sewer and installation of green infrastructure/integrated planters	\$2,062,000	\$1,545,000	Yes	4-H	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	GI Categorical	\$0	\$1,545,000	\$1,545,000
41.16	South Portland, City of (212)	V-A	Thornton Heights Phase 2 and 3 sewer separation on 2,700 ft of street separating 25 acres of watershed. Installation of bioretention areas and subsurface gravel wetland detention.	\$7,343,000	\$3,500,000	Yes	4-H	\$895,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$895,000	GI Categorical	\$100,000	\$3,400,000	\$3,500,000
Projects Above This Line Were Determined to Realize The Most Environmental Benefit and Therefore Were Considered For Affordability Principal Forgiveness																
10.50	Jay, Town of (212)	III-B	Sewer line replacement of the following: 3,165 ft 10" Ø force main, 2,135 ft 8"Ø PVC, and service lines	\$867,175	\$867,175	Yes	5-L	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$867,175	\$867,175
10.50	Pittsfield, Town of (212)	III-A	Peltoma Ave sewer improvements to replace 1,000 ft of sewer	\$445,000	\$445,000	Yes	5-L	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$445,000	\$445,000
0.00	Portland Water District (212)	IV-B	Fore River Pump Station Upgrade - Phase I: upgrade pumps, drives and control system	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000			\$0	Project not environmentally ranked. Need after ranking deadline.			\$0		\$0	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000
0.00	Portland Water District (212)	I	East End WWTF Aeration Upgrade - replacement of surface aerators with new aeration system	\$9,150,000	\$9,150,000			\$0	Project not environmentally ranked. Need after ranking deadline.			\$0		\$0	\$9,150,000	\$9,150,000
	Maine Forest Direct Link Program - Recycled Funds Commitment (319)	VII-C	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.	\$1,025,008	\$1,025,008	N/A	4L	\$1,025,008	Program commitment not environmentally ranked.			\$1,025,008	EI Categorical	\$0	\$1,025,008	\$1,025,008
				\$29,193,229	\$22,174,086			\$3,070,008	\$785,892	\$100,000	\$0	\$3,070,008		\$885,892	\$21,288,194	\$22,174,087

(1) 212 is Publicly Owned Treatment Works; 319 is Non-Point Source; 320 is Non-Point Source National Estuary  
 (2) Affordability is limited to \$400,000 per Applicant  
 (3) Previous Asset Management recipients are not eligible of additional Asset Management  
 (4) Energy Audits are limited to \$20,000 per Applicant  
 (5) GI = Green Infrastructure; WE = Water Efficiency; EE = Energy Efficiency; EI = Environmentally Innovative

## **PROJECT PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Multi-Year SRF Priority List**

Maine's SRF was established to provide a perpetual funding mechanism for communities and districts with wastewater facilities. This list contains the State's inventory of wastewater facilities and the SRF is a source of funding to each one, should they choose to use it. Each year the DEP will prepare an Intended Use Plan (IUP) and projects will be selected from this list and assigned an environmental priority by the Environmental Priority Point System at that time. However, if there are sufficient funds, any entity on the Multi-Year Priority List, Additional Need list, or the Sand/Salt Storage Areas list may apply for an SRF loan during the fiscal year.

#### **Additional Needs**

The Communities listed here do not have wastewater treatment facilities. Pollution problems may or may not exist that impairs water quality classifications/uses or endangers public health. These communities are also eligible for SRF assistance or the projects may be funded by a combination of grants and loans from the DEP and/or other sources. After construction of wastewater facilities is complete in these communities they will be transferred to the Multi-Year SRF Project List as part of the state's inventory of wastewater facilities.

#### **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.

## MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM

State law gives the DEP flexibility to use grant dollars with other sources of funding to provide an affordable financing package for municipal wastewater facilities. Most past projects were funded with a combination of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grants, DEP grants, and both loan and grant assistance from United State Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (formally known as Farmers Home Administration). The EPA grants program has ended but Rural Development continues to be a major funding source. Maine's inventory of wastewater facilities would be much smaller without the excellent past performance of the Rural Development. Some projects have also been funded by combining DEP grants with funds from Economic Development Administration, Department of Economic and Community Development, Housing and Urban Development and Community Development Block Grants. Unfortunately, in recent years, State grants have not been voted by the Legislature to be included in environmental bond referendums. Therefore, the DEP has little grant funds to contribute to pollution projects.

Maine's SRF loan program has replaced the EPA grant program. It is program policy, when possible, to keep the sewer user charge from exceeding 2% of a communities Median Household Income (MHI) by using DEP grant dollars in combination with the SRF Loans. The user charge is typically operation and maintenance expenses plus debt service. The 2% goal is examined periodically when new MHI information is available. Maine Revised Statutes Annotated Title 38, Chapter 3, Section 411 and 412 provide the nucleus for the Department of Environmental Protection's policy in formulating a priority system. Section 411 and 412 are reproduced, in part, below for informational purposes.

### 38 §411. State Contribution To Pollution Abatement

“The commissioner may pay an amount not to exceed 80% of the expense of a municipal or quasi-municipal pollution abatement construction program or a pollution abatement construction program in an unorganized township or plantation authorized by the county commissioners. The commissioner may make payments to the Maine Municipal Bond Bank to supply the State's share of the revolving loan fund established by Title 30-A, section 6006-A...”

“State grant-in-aid participation under this section is limited to grants for waste treatment facilities, interceptor systems and outfalls. The word "expense" does not include costs relating to land acquisition or debt service, unless allowed under federal statutes and regulations.”

“All proceeds of the sale of bonds for the construction and equipment of pollution abatement facilities expended under the direction and supervision of the commissioner must be segregated, apportioned and expended as provided by the Legislature.”

## 38 §412. Grants By State For Planning

1. The commissioner is authorized to pay an amount equal to at least 15%, but not to exceed 25%, of the expense incurred by a municipality or quasi-municipal corporation in preliminary or final planning of a pollution abatement program in the form of a grant. The amount may not be paid until the governing body of the municipality or the quasi-municipal corporation duly votes to proceed with preliminary or final planning of a pollution abatement program, as appropriate.
  - A. For the purposes of this section, "preliminary planning" means engineering studies that include analysis of existing pollution problems; estimates of the cost of alternative methods of waste treatment, studies of areas to be served by the proposed facilities and estimates of the cost of serving such areas; preliminary sketches of existing and proposed sewer and treatment plant layouts; and estimates of alternative methods of financing, including user charges, and other studies and estimates designed to aid the municipality or quasi-municipal corporation in deciding whether and how best to proceed with a pollution abatement program.
  - B. For the purposes of this section, "final planning" means the preparation of engineering drawings and specifications for the construction of waste treatment facilities, interceptor systems and outfalls or other facilities specifically designated in departmental rules. All proceeds from the sale of bonds for the planning of pollution abatement facilities expended under the direction and supervision of the commissioner must be segregated, apportioned and expended as provided by the Legislature.

## ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINT SYSTEM

The Department of Environmental Protection has established an Environmental Priority Point System to place proposed wastewater treatment projects in a listing according to their relative priority of environmental impact or benefit. The system contains five (5) basic priorities which relate to the public health hazard created by the wastes or to the use of the waters to which wastes are discharged. In addition to these five basic priorities there is a subsystem with point values of 0, 6 or 12 points that indicates the intensity of the problem as being either low, medium or high. The subsystem points are added to the priority base points to arrive at the overall Environmental Priority Points for ranking the environmental importance of projects. Additional points will be awarded to projects to further rank them for the distribution of loan subsidization in the form of principal forgiveness. The details on the additional subsidization and awarding of points are described further in the section entitled *2014 CWSRF Wastewater Infrastructure Project Priority Ranking System*.

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

### Base Points

Priority 1                      Water Supply Protection                      30 Points

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

Priority 2                      Lakes Protection                      25 Points

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

Priority 3                      Shellfishery Protection                      20 Points

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

Priority 4                      Water Quality Concerns                      15 Points

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

Priority 5                      Facility Needs                      10 Points

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

## PRIORITY SUBSYSTEMS

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

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

### **Environmental Priority Points Assignment**

	Low	Medium	High
1. Water Supply Protection	30	36	42
2. Lakes Protection	25	31	37
3. Shellfishery Protection	20	26	32
4. Water Quality Concern	15	21	27
5. Facility Needs	10	16	22

### **1. Water Supply Protection**

Five criteria are used in this subsystem with each having a point value of 1, 2, or 3 points. The summation of criteria points assigned in criteria 1 – 5 determines the level of intensity (low, medium, or high). The assignment to a level of intensity is arrived at as follows:

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

#### **Points**

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

### **2. Lakes Protection**

#### **Subsystem Points**

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

### **3. Shellfishery Protection**

Four criteria are used in this subsystem with each having a point value of 1, 2, or 3 points. The summation of criteria points assigned in criteria 1 – 4 determines the level of intensity (low, medium, or high). The assignment to a level of intensity is arrived at as follows:

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

#### **Points**

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

#### **Definition of Terms**

##### Shellfish Production:

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

## Projected Area Reclassification:

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

## Economic Importance:

Value related points will be assigned to those areas where the shellfishing resource is 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.

#### **4. Water Quality Concerns**

##### Subsystem Points

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

#### **5. Facility Needs**

##### Subsystem Points

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

**NOTES ON PRIORITY LIST FORMAT****Description of Projects**

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

**Needs Categories**

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

## **2014 CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND (CWSRF) WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT PRIORITY RANKING SYSTEM**

For Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2014, the Department will use a rating system based on the existing Environmental Priority Point System to determine project order for receiving loan principal forgiveness. The primary objective for distributing funds is to focus on projects that will realize the most environmental benefit. However, additional points will be given for green components in projects, legal requirements necessitating a project, the degree of expected environmental success, availability of co-funding with other funding agencies, and benefits that can be derived from regionalization of water quality improvement efforts.

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

### **2014 PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS**

In 2014, the Department will provide loan principal forgiveness to applicants for economic hardship assistance and incentives to encourage energy audits and implementation of asset management plans that include the establishment of repair and replacement reserve accounts. EPA has notified the Department that the State's draft CWSRF capitalization grant allotment is \$10,853,000. Of this amount the Department is required to distribute \$590,595 to \$885,892 as additional subsidy to loan recipients. The Department has chosen to offer the maximum amount of additional subsidy allowed, \$885,892, to recipients in the form of principal forgiveness. The additional subsidy will be distributed in accordance with EPA's procedures for implementing targeted subsidy authorized in the Fiscal Year 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 113-76) and EPA's Sustainability Policy for targeting SRF assistance.

### **Affordability Principal Forgiveness**

\$765,892 of the principal forgiveness for 2014 will be available for those applicants' projects that will realize the most environmental benefit and whose sewer users have a high sewer user rate in comparison to the area Median Household Income. Projects eligible for possible affordability principal forgiveness (f/k/a hardship principal forgiveness) are those projects that are at least a High Facility Need, a Medium Water Quality Concern, or a Low Shellfishery Protection according to the Department's Priority Points Assessment. Please refer to the Environmental Priority Point System at the end of this attachment. This means that in order for a project to be eligible for affordability principal forgiveness a project must at least score 20 environmental priority points. Except as noted below, all projects that score at least 20 environmental priority points are eligible for affordability principal forgiveness. Offers of principal forgiveness are dependent upon the project's environmental ranking compared to other ranked applicants in the funding year. Due to the limited additional subsidy allowed, the maximum affordability principal forgiveness per borrower is \$400,000. **Borrowers that received hardship/affordability principal forgiveness from the Department in both of the previous funding years (2012 & 2013) are not eligible for affordability principal forgiveness in the 2014 funding year.**

The affordability principal forgiveness offer for each project will vary depending on the community's economic circumstances as defined by its average single-family residential sewer user rate as a percentage of the median household income (MHI). In this analysis the borrower may use its current sewer user rate or the future calculated sewer rate after the costs of the proposed CWSRF funded project are factored into the current rate structure. Sewer user rates based on the future rates must be substantiated by an appropriate engineering financial analysis and presented to the Department. (Some projects, such as those for control of non-point sources of pollution, may not have traditionally defined sewer user rates. In those cases, the Department will use the average percentage of all the applicants for 2014 as a means of maintaining equity across the board).

Projects that are ranked with less than 20 environmental priority points in the Environmental Priority Point System will not be eligible for affordability principal forgiveness. The purpose of this is to provide additional subsidy to the projects that will provide the most environmental benefit to those applicants with the most economic stress.

The process for affordability principal forgiveness will be as follows. After all proposed projects are environmentally ranked, projects with environmental priority points of 20 or more will be considered for affordability principal forgiveness. These projects will be further ranked by the current or future average single-family residential sewer user rate as a percent of the MHI for the applicant's community. The Department will offer affordability principal forgiveness to the applicant with the highest percent user rate then subsequently to applicants with progressively lower rates until the available affordability principal forgiveness has been committed.

Those applicants that receive affordability principal forgiveness will be required to implement an asset management program in accordance with guidance provided by the

Department, and establish a repair and replacement reserve account equal to at least 2% of its annual sewer operation and maintenance (O&M) budget each year for five fiscal years from the time of the loan. In order to receive affordability principal forgiveness, applicants that are currently required to implement an asset management program and establish a reserve account, as a condition of a previous loan, will be required to implement their asset management program and fund the reserve account for five fiscal years following the most recent loan agreement. The borrowers would have to provide yearly budget reports showing funds deposited in the reserve account for each year for the five years and, if funds were expended, where the funds were used. This requirement would be included as an additional condition in the loan agreements. The applicants would also have to agree to have their wastewater discharge permits modified to include these conditions.

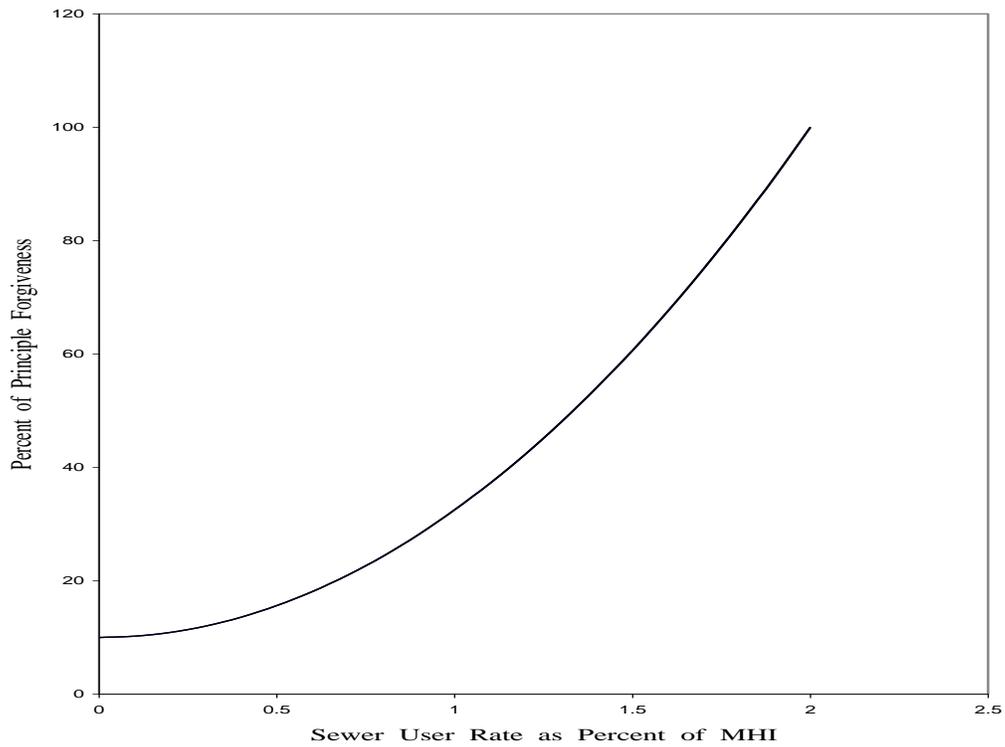
Affordability principal forgiveness will be offered to applicants as noted above. The amount of the principal forgiveness offer will be based on the average annual single-family residential sewer rate as a percent of the MHI in accordance with the following calculation.

The calculation of the principal forgiveness amount is:

$$\text{Affordability Principal Forgiveness Percent} = 10 \% + \left[ \frac{(\text{user rate})^2}{4} \times 90 \% \right]$$

Where the user rate is the average annual single-family residential charge as a percent of the median household income.

This non-linear formula has the effect of providing proportionally greater assistance in the form of principal forgiveness to communities having the higher sewer user charges. This is depicted graphically below.



Sewer User Rate as Percent of MHI	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
Percent of Principal Forgiveness	10.0	10.9	13.6	18.1	24.4	32.5	42.4	54.1	67.6	82.9	100

## **Energy Audits and Asset Management Principal Forgiveness**

The remaining estimated \$120,000 of the available principal forgiveness in 2014 will be used to provide an incentive to those borrowing for proposed wastewater design and construction projects to encourage comprehensive energy audits to identify energy efficiency projects and the implementation of asset management plans that include repair and replacement reserve accounts. The breakdown of this funding and requirements to receive it are described as follows.

### **Energy Audits**

The Department intends to offer an estimated \$20,000 in principal forgiveness as an incentive to borrowers to conduct energy audits. A maximum principal forgiveness of \$20,000 per borrower would be provided to be used only for comprehensive process energy audits in accordance with minimum guidance provided by the Department.<sup>1</sup> These audits may cost less for small communities or more for large communities, but the maximum principal forgiveness would be \$20,000. It is the Department's intention that any surplus of the \$20,000 provided to a borrower be used to fund energy projects from the audit.

The Priority Rating System will be used to rank and prioritize projects for energy audit principal forgiveness offers of available funds. Any unused principal forgiveness in this category will first be used for asset management principal forgiveness and then affordability principal forgiveness, if needed. Borrowers that have previously received loan principal forgiveness from the Department to conduct energy audits are not eligible for additional energy audit principal forgiveness.

### **Asset Management and Reserve Accounts**

The Department intends to offer an estimated \$100,000 in principal forgiveness as an incentive to borrowers to implement asset management plans and establish a reserve account. Borrowers that have previously received loan principal forgiveness from the Department for hardship or affordability in previous years or an offer of affordability in the current year, or asset management principal forgiveness previously are not eligible for additional asset management principal forgiveness. Asset management principal forgiveness may only be offered to the borrowers that do not meet the restriction above and, if they agreed to implement an asset management program in accordance with Department guidance<sup>2</sup> and agreed to set aside 2% of their total yearly operation and maintenance budget in a reserve account each year for five fiscal years after the loan closing date. The reserve account could not be used for purposes such as labor, energy costs or to artificially keep user fees down. The borrowers would have to provide yearly budget reports showing funds in the reserve account for each year for the five years and,

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<sup>1</sup> MDEP, Model Energy Audit Request for Proposals

<sup>2</sup> MDEP, CWSRF Guidance for Minimum Requirements for an Asset Management Program and Reserve Account

if funds were expended, what the funds were used for. These requirements would be included in the loan agreements. The applicants would also have to agree to have their wastewater discharge permits modified to include these conditions. Borrowers that currently have an asset management plan and a reserve account that meets the above requirements would receive principal forgiveness if they agree to continue the reserve account for five more years. Funds permitting, the principal forgiveness would be a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 10% of the total principal borrowed. This would be an incentive, not a requirement, to receive a CWSRF loan. If the borrower did not want to do asset management and establish the reserve account, they could still borrow, but would not receive the 5% principal forgiveness.

The Priority Rating System will be used to rank and prioritize projects for asset management principal forgiveness offers of available funds. Any unused principal forgiveness in this category will first be used to provide additional funding beyond 5% for borrowers in this category. This will be accomplished by increasing the asset management principal forgiveness percentage to more than 5% and up to the maximum of 10%. Any additional unused principal forgiveness in this category will then be used to fund energy audits and then affordability principal forgiveness, if needed.

### **DISTRIBUTION OF UNALLOCATED PRINCIPAL FORGIVENESS**

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

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

## **ADDITIONAL POINTS ADDED TO ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY POINTS**

Each of the following factors is rated as a percent of the environmental priority points determined in the Environmental Priority Point System. The various factors are summed and added to the environmental priority points for a final priority rating score.

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

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. 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 points: 5%

Significant reduction of a discharge – increase points: 10%

Elimination of one of several discharges – increase points: 15%

Elimination of a significant discharge – increase points: 20%

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

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

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, EDI, 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%

**MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Project Number</b>
Anson-Madison Sanitary District	230075
Anson, Town of	230193
Ashland Water & Sewer District	230199
Auburn Sewerage District	230079
Augusta Sanitary District	230173
Baileyville, Town of	230069
Bangor, City of	230071
Bar Harbor, Town of	230084
Bath, City of	230043
Bayville Village Corp	230221
Belfast, City of	230066
Benton, Town of	230304
Berwick, Town of	
Berwick, Sewer District	230090
Bethel, Town of	230081
Biddeford, City of	230240
Bingham, Town of	230064
Blue Hill, Town of	230097
Boothbay Harbor Sewer District	230227
Boothbay, Town of	230170
Brewer, City of	230099
Bridgton, Town of	230133
Brownville, Town of	230189
Brunswick Sewer District	230145
Brunswick, Town of	230299
Bucksport, Town of	230162

**MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Project Number</b>
Calais, City of	230253
Camden, Town of	230059
Canton, Town of	230182
Cape Elizabeth, Town of	230120
Capitol Island Village Corporation	230321
Caribou Utilities District	230121
Carrabassett Valley Sanitary District	230236
Castine, Town of	230088
Clinton Water District	230176
Corinna Sewer District	230058
Cornish, Town of	230298
Cumberland County Soil & Water Conservation District	230313
Cumberland, Town of	230309
Damariscotta, Town of	
Danforth, Town of	230203
Dexter Utility District	230130
Dixfield, Town of	230146
Dover-Foxcroft, Town of	230163
Eagle Lake Water & Sewer District	230225
East Machias, Town of	230222
East Millinocket, Town of	230148
Eastport, City of	230183
Eliot, Town of	230231
Ellsworth, City of	230127
Enfield, Town of	230190
Fairfield, Town of	230266

**MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Project Number</b>
Falmouth, Town of	230060
Farmingdale, Town of	230152
Farmington, Town of	23007203
Finance Authority of Maine	
Fort Kent, Town of	230260
Ft. Fairfield Utility District	230102
Freeport, Town of	
Freeport Sewer District	230116
Frenchville, Town of	230174
Gardiner, City of	230151
Gorham, Town of	230303
Grand Isle, Town of	230141
Great Salt Bay Sanitary District	230128
Greenville, Town of	230319
Guilford-Sangerville Sanitary District	230149
Hallowell Water District	230155
Hampden, Town of	230156
Hartland, Town of	230092
Houlton, Town of	230318
Houlton Water Company	230070
Howland, Town of	230161
Islesboro, Town of	230166
Jackman Utility District	230113
Jay, Town of	230082
Kennebec Sanitary Treatment District	230101
Kennebunkport, Town of	230076

## MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST

Name	Project Number
Kingfield, Town of	230197
Kittery, Town of	230510
Kennebunk Sewer District	230187
Lewiston-Auburn WPCA	230078
Lewiston, City of	230077
Limerick, Town of	230310
Limerick Sewerage District	230167
Limestone Water & Sewer District	230202
Lincoln Sanitary District	230157
Linconville Sewer District	230315
Lisbon, Town of	230096
Livermore, Town of	
Livermore Falls, Town of	230094
Long Creek Watershed Management District	
Loring Development Authority	230314
Lubec, Town of	230219
Machias, Town of	230093
Madawaska, Town of	230136
Madison, Town of	
MSAD #6, Buxton	
Maine State Housing Authority	
Maine Forest Service	
Manchester Sanitary District	230111
Mapleton Sewer District	230089
Mars Hill Utility District	230220
Mattawamkeag, Town of	230204

**MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Project Number</b>
Mechanic Falls Sanitary District	230107
Mexico Sewer District	230105
Milbridge, Town of	230134
Milford, Town of	230139
Millinocket, Town of	230125
Milo Water District	230188
Monmouth Sanitary District	230112
Monson, Town of	230201
Moosehead Sanitary District	230098
Mt. Desert, Town of	230087
Newport Sanitary District	230150
Norridgewock, Town of	230160
North Berwick Sanitary District	230186
North Haven, Town of	230198
Northport Village Corporation	230126
Norway, Town of	230171
Oakland, Town of	230073
Ogunquit Sewer District	230294
Old Orchard Beach, Town of	230114
Old Town, City of	230086
Orland, Town of	230308
Orono, Town of	230248
Owl's Head, Town of	230212
Paris Utilities District	230100
Passamaquoddy Indian Township	230210
Passamaquoddy R.H.A.	230209

**MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Project Number</b>
Patten, Town of	230131
Penobscot Indian Nation	230095
Pittsfield, Town of	230142
Poland, Town of	230302
Portland, City of (Public Works)	230306
Portland Water District (Cape Elizabeth)	230184
Portland Water District (Cumberland)	230185
Portland Water District (Gorham)	230207
Portland Water District (Peak's Island)	230296
Portland Water District (Portland)	230123
Portland Water District (Westbrook)	230122
Presque Isle, Town of	230320
Presque Isle Sewer District	230140
Randolph, Town of	230153
Rangeley, Town of	230109
Richmond Utility District	230175
Rockland, City of	230108
Rockport, Town of	230217
Rumford-Mexico Sewerage District	230104
Sabattus, Town of	
Sabattus Sanitary District	230135
Saco, City of	230147
Sanford Sewerage District	230132
Scarborough, Town of	
Scarborough Sanitary District	230115
Searsport, Town of	230129

**MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Project Number</b>
Sinclair Sanitary District	230265
Skowhegan, Town of	230065
Sorrento, Town of	230191
South Berwick, Town of	
South Berwick Sewer District	230288
South Portland, City of	230117
Southwest Harbor, Town of	230106
Squirrel Island Village Corp.	230224
St. Agatha, Town of	230261
Standish, Town of	
Stockton Springs, Town of	
Stonington Sanitary District	230180
Surry, Town of	
Thomaston, Town of	230044
Topsham, Town of	
Topsham Sewer District	230144
Tri-Community Landfill	230405
Unity Utility District	230080
Van Buren, Town of	230068
Vassalboro Sanitary District	230178
Veazie, Town of	230158
Veazie Sewer District	230158
Verona, Town of	230305
Vinalhaven, Town of	230263
Waldoboro Utility District	230268
Warren Sanitary District	230194

**MULTI-YEAR SRF PROJECT PRIORITY LIST**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Project Number</b>
Washburn, Town of	230124
Waterville Sewerage District	230241
Wells Sanitary District	230118
Westbrook, City of	230307
Whitneyville, Town of	230289
Wilton, Town of	230137
Winslow, Town of	230085
Winter Harbor, Town of	230119
Winterport Water District	230159
Winthrop Water District	230285
Wiscasset, Town of	230269
Yarmouth, Town of	230042
York Sewer District	230143

**ADDITIONAL NEEDS****(Areas that currently do not have a central wastewater collection and treatment system)**

<b>Pts</b>	<b>Applicant Legal Name</b>	<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Description of Project (Type/Works)</b>	<b>Total Eligible Cost</b>	<b>Eligible Cost by Needs</b>
10 5L	Arundel, Town of		New 2,3,8	\$1,500,000	I \$500,000 IV-A \$500,000 IV-B \$500,000
15 4L	Carmel, Town of	230301	New	\$941,000	I \$941,000
26 3M	Jonesport, Town of	230292	New 1,2,4,8	\$8,000,000	I \$3,000,000 IV-B \$5,000,000
27 4H	Lincolnton Sanitary Dist.		New 1,2,3,4,5,8	\$3,000,000	I \$1,060,000 IVA \$1,385,000 IVB \$555,000
15 4L	Princeton, Town of	230215	New 2,3,4,5	\$1,000,000	I \$1,000,000
15 4L	Parsonsfield, Town of		New 2,3,8		
15 4L	Stockton Springs, Town of		New 1,2,3,4,5,8	\$20,500,000	I \$7,212,500 IV-A, IV-B \$13,287,500
32 3H	West Bath, Town of	230293	New	\$1,500,000	I \$1,500,000
10 5L	Windham, Town of		New 2,3,4,5	\$67,800,000	IV-A, IV-B \$67,800,000

## SAND/SALT STORAGE AREAS

<b>DEP PRIORITY 3 PROJECTS (moderate contamination)</b>		
Addison, Town of	Hebron, Town of	Mayfield Township
Amity, Town of	Hodgdon, Town of	Merrill, Town of
Brighton Plantation	Industry, Town of	New Canada, Town of
Cannan, Town of	Jonesport, Town of	New Limerick, Town of
Canton, Town of	Kingsbury Plantation	Newry, Town of
Charleston, Town of	Limerick, Town of	Saint Albans, Town of
Cutler, Town of	Livermore, Town of	Stow, Town of
Freedom, Town of	Long A Township	Vanceboro, Town of
Grand Isle, Town of	Lovell, Town of	Webster Plantation
Harmony, Town of	Mars Hill, Town of	Woodville, Town of

<b>DEP PRIORITY 4 PROJECTS</b>		
Abbot, Town of	Burnham, Town of	Deer isle, Town of
Alfred, Town of	Cambridge, Town of	Dennysville, Town of
Ashland, Town of	Camden, Town of	Dixfield, Town of
Atkinson, Town of	Canaan, Town of	Drew Plantation
Baring Plantation	Carroll Plantation	Dyer brook, Town of
Bass Harbor, Town of	Cary Plantation	Eagle lake, Town of
Belmont, Town of	Caswell, Town of	East Machias, Town of
Benedicta, Town of	Centerville, Town of	Edinburg, Town of
Bingham, Town of	Charlotte, Town of	Ellsworth, Town of
Boothbay Harbor, Town of	Chesterville, Town of	Eustis, Town of
Bowerbank, Town of	Columbia, Town of	Fairfield, Town of
Brooksville, Town of	Columbia Falls, Town of	Farmingdale, Town of
Brownville, Town of	Cooper, Town of	Farmington, Town of
Buckfield, Town of	Cornville, Town of	Fort Kent, Town of
Burlington, Town of	Crawford, Town of	Frenchville, Town of

**SAND/SALT STORAGE AREAS**

Garfield Plantation	Monmouth, Town of	Stacyville, Town of
Gilead, Town of	Monroe, Town of	Standish, Town of
Glenwood Plantation	Mount Desert, Town of	Stockholm, Town of
Gouldsboro, Town of	New Portland, Town of	Stonington, Town of
Grand Lake Stream, Town of	New Vineyard, Town of	Strong, Town of
Greenbush, Town of	Newcastle, Town of	Sumner, Town of
Greenwood, Town of	Newfield, Town of	Swans Island, Town of
Hammond, Town of	Northfield, Town of	Swanville, Town of
Hartland, Town of	Northport, Town of	Talmadge, Town of
Hiram, Town of	Oakfield, Town of	Thorndike, Town of
Houlton, Town of	Orient, Town of	Tremont, Town of
Isle Au Haut, Town of	Otis, Town of	Turner, Town of
Kennebunk, Town of	Owls Head, Town of	Veazie, Town of
Kingfield, Town of	Oxbow Plantation	Vienna, Town of
Knox, Town of	Parsonsfield, Town of	Waite, Town of
Limington, Town of	Pembroke, Town of	Wallagrass, Town of
Linneus, Town of	Perham, Town of	Washington, Town of
Littleton, Town of	Roxbury, Town of	Waterboro, Town of
Machias, Town of	Rumford, Town of	Weld, Town of
Machiasport, Town of	Sebec, Town of	Wellington, Town of
Macwahoc Plantation	Shapleigh, Town of	Whiting, Town of
Madrid, Town of	Shirley, Town of	Willimantic, Town of
Masardis, Town of	Smyrna, Town of	Woodville, Town of
Meddybemps, Town of	Solon, Town of	
Minot, Town of	St. Francis, Town of	

**SAND/SALT STORAGE AREAS**

<b>DEP PRIORITY 5 PROJECTS</b>		
Andover, Town of	Jackman, Town of	Rockland, City of
Anson, Town of	Kingfield, Town of	Rumford, Town of
Avon, Town of	Kittery, Town of	Saco, City of
Baileyville, Town of	Lincoln, Town of	Sanford, Town of
Beals Island, Town of	Lisbon, Town of	Sangerville, Town of
Biddeford, City of	Livermore Falls, Town of	Searsport, Town of
Blaine, Town of	Lubec, Town of	Seboeis Plantation
Bowdoinham, Town of	Madawaska, Town of	Skowhegan, Town of
Bradley, Town of	Madison, Town of	South Berwick, Town of
Brunswick, Town of	Mechanic Falls, Town of	Stockton Spring, Town of
Calais, City of	Milo, Town of	Thomaston, City of
Cape Elizabeth, Town of	Moscow, Town of	Topsham, Town of
Carrabassett Valley, Town of	Newport, Town of	Van Buren, Town of
Coplin Plantation	Norridgewock, Town of	Vinalhaven, Town of
Cumberland, Town of	Norway, Town of	Washburn, Town of
Danforth, Town of	Oakland, Town of	Waterville, City
Dexter, Town of	Orono, Town of	West Paris, Town of
Dover-Foxcroft, Town of	Oxford, Town of	Westbrook, City of
East Millinocket, Town of	Penobscot, Town of	Wilton, Town of
Franklin, Town of	Phillips, Town of	Winslow, Town of
Gardiner, City of	Pittsfield, Town of	Winthrop, Town of
Gorham, Town of	Presque Isle, City of	Yarmouth, Town of
Hallowell, City of	Rangeley, Town of	York, Town of
Howland, Town of	Richmond, Town of	