



DWSRF 2022

Maine CDC Drinking Water Program
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund



DWSRF 2022 **Maine CDC Drinking Water Program** Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

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Maine CDC Drinking Water Program

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Introduction

Dear Reader:

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) has provided financing for Maine drinking water infrastructure improvements since 1997, with more than \$365M invested since its inception. Beginning in 2022, the federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) has resulted in a historic increase in the available funding for Public Water Systems, with over \$300 million in additional funds dedicated to Maine's drinking water infrastructure needs over the next five years. This includes dedicated funding for addressing emerging contaminants, lead service lines and disadvantaged communities. This BIL funding will be allocated through the existing DWSRF disbursement process, allowing Maine's Public Water Systems to make significant progress toward upgrading or replacing aging water system components.

Over the past year, staff of the Maine CDC, Drinking Water Program (DWP) has worked to administer these funds in accordance with their individual federal constraints, while also striving to develop clear procedures and guidance for the Public Water Systems applying for financing. In 2022, the DWP provided over \$55M in loans and grants for construction projects at nearly 70 public water systems serving dozens of communities in Maine. Set-aside funding from the DWSRF has been used to provide and promote technical assistance, source water protection, capacity development, and emergency preparedness.

During 2022, both Public Water Systems and DWP staff have worked through challenges with material cost and availability, along with industry labor shortages, while also focusing on new regulations on emerging contaminants such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. Through all of this, the focus has remained on the common goal of providing safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water to the people of the State of Maine.

The continued success of the DWSRF in Maine is entirely due to the people that work to administer and utilize this essential funding for drinking water infrastructure improvements, including DWP and Public Water System staff, consultants, contractors, and our partners at the Maine Municipal Bond Bank.

Best,



Amy Lachance
Drinking Water Program Manager, Maine CDC

About the Maine Drinking Water Program

The Maine CDC Drinking Water Program (DWP) works to ensure safe drinking water and protect public health in Maine by administering and enforcing drinking water and subsurface wastewater regulations and providing educational, technical, and financial assistance. The DWP administers the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations under the *Safe Drinking Water Act* (SDWA); for this, Maine was granted primacy by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Drinking Water and Public Health

The United States has some of the safest public drinking water supplies in the world. Over 286 million Americans consume tap water from public water systems. However, drinking water sources are susceptible to pollution and sometimes require appropriate treatment to remove disease-causing contaminants.

Contamination of drinking water supplies can occur in both the source water and the distribution system. Sources of water contamination include naturally occurring chemicals and minerals (e.g., arsenic, radon, uranium), local land use practices (e.g., fertilizers and pesticides), manufacturing processes, and sewer overflows or wastewater releases. The presence of contaminants in water can lead to adverse health effects; infants, young children, pregnant women, older populations, and those with compromised immune systems may be especially susceptible to illness from some contaminants.

Depending on the type of public water system and water source, water quality testing is required for a variety of contaminants on a routine basis.

Public Water Systems

A public water system provides water for human consumption through pipes and other constructed conveyances (distribution system) to at least 15 service connections, or serves a minimum of 25 people per day for at least 60 days per year. The water is usually drawn from exclusive sources: some systems own wells, while others utilize surface water (e.g., lakes and streams).

Regardless of size and complexity, all public water systems require human oversight, and every piece of equipment requires some level of maintenance. Some water systems must employ licensed water operators with qualifications that match the complexity of the water system equipment.

While the DWP serves as the regulatory body for public drinking water in Maine, the public water systems are responsible for ensuring their ability to provide safe drinking water. These responsibilities include routine operations and maintenance, regular sampling of post-treatment drinking water, and reporting data to both the DWP and the consumers they serve.

About the DWSRF

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) is a State-operated program that provides financial assistance to Maine public water systems, helping to ensure safe drinking water and provide essential public health protection. Funding for drinking water infrastructure improvement projects – upgrading or replacing water system pipes, treatment plants, storage tanks, and sources of water – is available as low interest loans. Disadvantaged Community Water Systems may receive further assistance through principal forgiveness.

Federal allocations for the fund were included in the 1996 amendments to the *Safe Drinking Water Act* (SDWA), while states match 20% of federal grant dollars. This means that every dollar invested by the State of Maine secures five federal dollars. Since 1997, the Maine DWSRF has provided grants and loans totaling over \$365M to public water systems for capital improvement projects to comply with the SDWA.

In 2021, the federal “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law” (BIL) was enacted, providing much-needed infrastructure investment. BIL added three additional funds to the DWSRF for 2022:

- The Base DWSRF Capitalization Grant, with an allotment of just over \$7M and which required a 20% State match;
- the Supplemental DWSRF Capitalization Grant, for which nearly \$18M was allotted, requiring a 10% State match;
- the Emerging Contaminants DWSRF Capitalization Grant, allotted \$7.54M (no State match required).

While an additional \$28M was available from the federal government for the Lead Service Line Removal DWSRF Capitalization Grant (which also does not require a State match), the Drinking Water Program opted not to request those funds.

For 2022, Maine invested over \$3.2M in State match, allowing the State to access more than \$32M in federal funding. Combined with funds generated through repayment of prior year loans, plus \$8M from the Maine Jobs Recovery Plan, the DWP made approximately \$56M available for drinking water improvement projects in Maine.

Part of the DWSRF is used to fund non-construction projects that help improve and protect drinking water quality in Maine. These programs provide funds for source water protection, technical assistance, system capacity development assistance, and land acquisition. Programs include Wellhead Protection Grants, Source Water Protection Grants, System Asset Security Grants, Capacity Development Grants, and Land Acquisition Loans. (For a complete list, turn to page 7.)

The Maine Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB) administer the DWSRF together. The DWP is responsible for project management and technical support, as well as overseeing the construction activities for projects funded by the DWSRF. The MMBB is the financial administrator and oversees the loan application process and tracks money to and from the fund.

Keeping Maine's Drinking Water Safe

The DWP promotes a core message of four principles that ensure public water systems provide safe drinking water to their customers: source protection, sampling, treatment, and maintenance of tanks and pipes. The core message encourages public water systems to continually work to identify, reduce, and eliminate risks and vulnerabilities to their water systems. The DWSRF helps make this possible.

Source Protection

The ideal drinking water source is in a remote, forested natural area with no nearby sources of pollution. However, most water sources are located near more densely populated areas, increasing the vulnerability of the source to contamination. Contamination, whether from harmful chemicals or biological organisms, often comes from activities on the land close to a drinking water source. The SDWA requires all public water systems to produce safe water through a multiple-barrier approach. Source protection is the first and most important component of these barriers. If pollutants never reach a drinking water source, the risk for human consumption is greatly diminished – even if other barriers fail. Additionally, treating a contaminated drinking water source is typically much more costly than protecting a drinking water source area.



Sampling

Sampling is considered the best way of determining the quality of drinking water and ensuring it is free of contaminants. In Maine, public water systems are required to regularly test the water they provide to consumers and report the results to the DWP. The SDWA lists 86 contaminants for which water systems must test. Sampling on a regular schedule will also indicate whether a water system is performing the way it is designed, and can help draw attention to potentially serious problems with the source, treatment, or distribution system.



Treatment

Although no two public water systems are exactly the same, they all share the same goal of providing safe, reliable drinking water to the communities they serve. To meet this goal, many water systems must treat their water to remove potentially harmful contaminants. The types of treatment provided by a public water system vary depending on the size of the system, the source (groundwater or surface water), and the quality of the source water. An important part of delivering safe drinking water, treatment is only successful when the proper chemicals are applied in the correct amounts and all equipment and materials are regularly maintained and monitored. Effective maintenance and operation of treatment systems helps to ensure that high-quality drinking water is delivered to the public.



Maintaining Pipes and Storage Tanks

A water system's distribution system, a network of piping and storage tanks, is an integral part of its ability to provide safe, clean water to consumers. It is important for water systems to regularly inspect their distribution systems as contaminants can enter drinking water through damaged pipes or tanks. Routine inspection and maintenance may also help water systems save money if they are able to find and repair leaks in a timely manner to abate water loss.



The State of the DWSRF in Maine

Maine's Investment in Drinking Water Infrastructure

In April 2023, the EPA published the results of the seventh national *Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey Assessment*. This report projects the need for drinking water infrastructure improvements over the next 20 years. According to the report, in order to fully meet the financial needs for infrastructure improvements, Maine will need to invest more than a billion dollars over the next two decades — \$1,013,900,000.00, to be more precise, which comes to an average annual investment of more than \$50M.

This is a huge financial commitment. To better understand the actual scope, consider this: for such an investment, the State of Maine will need to dedicate roughly \$96.50 *a minute* — 24 hours a day, 7 days a week — for the next 20 years, *without factoring inflation!*

In the 25 years since the DWSRF was created (1997), the DWP has invested more than \$364M in Maine's drinking water infrastructure. To maintain meaningful investment in Maine's drinking water infrastructure, the DWP will need to increase this investment by more than a factor of 3.



Maintaining and upgrading Maine's infrastructure is vital to our economy, health, safety, security, and to the environment. With the influx of funding, it is critical that the DWP find the necessary state match. The tables on the following pages detail state match requirements, historical DWSRF funding, and 2022 DWSRF projects.

State Matching-Fund Requirements by Year

Year	DWSRF Base Capitalization Grant	BIL Supplemental Capitalization Grant	Total State Match
2017	\$8,241,000	N/A	\$1,648,200
2018	\$11,107,000	N/A	\$2,221,400
2019	\$11,478,000	N/A	\$2,295,600
2020	\$11,011,000	N/A	\$2,202,200
2021	\$11,100,000	N/A	\$2,220,000
2022	\$7,008,000	\$17,992,000	\$3,200,800
2023	\$5,037,000	\$21,055,000	\$3,112,900
2024	\$15,000,000	\$22,500,000	\$8,200,000
2025	\$18,000,000	\$24,300,000	\$8,860,000
2026	\$18,000,000	\$24,300,000	\$8,860,000

Figures on shaded years are estimates for planning purposes.

Historical DWSRF Funding in Maine

SRF Year	Applications	Funds Requested	Projects Funded	Funds Available	Percent Funded
1997-2003	25	\$27,397,698	15	\$20,259,821	74%
2004	23	\$27,078,284	15	\$14,705,022	54%
2005	38	\$25,678,324	17	\$13,582,030	53%
2006	32	\$24,808,804	18	\$13,422,467	54%
2007	38	\$27,865,066	23	\$13,296,265	48%
2008	40	\$22,486,004	24	\$15,024,554	67%
2009	146	\$111,304,994	42	\$27,113,183	24%
2010	63	\$40,743,561	29	\$15,527,319	38%
2011	51	\$36,564,627	17	\$10,651,133	29%
2012	44	\$48,944,460	13	\$12,086,092	25%
2013	34	\$27,647,274	19	\$12,777,515	46%
2014	48	\$23,998,164	32	\$17,415,798	73%
2015	36	\$38,368,164	19	\$19,100,000	50%
2016	36	\$32,016,096	25	\$19,647,000	61%
2017	47	\$28,916,223	30	\$21,465,645	74%
2018	34	\$30,133,054	27	\$24,037,035	80%
2019	31	\$45,232,571	14	\$24,061,000	53%
2020	28	\$39,435,000	15	\$22,392,000	57%
2021	47	\$74,319,000	12	\$17,523,000	24%
2022	95	\$145,862,000	30 + 51 Designs	\$60,000,000	38%
Totals Thru 2022	936	\$878,799,368	487	\$394,086,879	45%
New in 2023	73	\$120,625,000	28	\$40,000,000	33%

The State of the DWSRF in Maine (continued)

DWSRF Construction Projects Ongoing in 2022

Water System	Towns Served	Brief Project Description	Commenced	Loan Amount
Bangor Water District	Bangor, Clifton, Eddington, Hampden, Hermon, Orrington, Veazie	BIA pressure zone upgrade, water main and pump station	2021	\$5,000,000.00
Bangor Water District	Bangor, Clifton, Eddington, Hampden, Hermon, Orrington, Veazie	Butler Treatment Plant, ozone upgrade	2019	\$5,192,470.00
Bath Water District	Bath, Wiscasset, Woolwich, West Bath	Nequasset Water Treatment Plant upgrade	2021	\$1,622,000.00
Calais Water Department	Calais	Main Street utility upgrades	2021	\$2,156,000.00
Dixfield Water District	Dixfield	Blayne St, Bradley St, and Beedy Brook Ln water main replacement	2021	\$673,000.00
Greater Augusta Utility District	Augusta, Chelsea, Manchester, Vassalboro, Winthrop	Kennebec River water main crossing	2022	\$2,000,000.00
Kennebec Water District	Waterville, Fairfield, Winslow	Water treatment plant upgrade	2022	\$1,610,000.00
Kennebec Water District	Waterville, Fairfield, Winslow	Western Avenue water main upgrade	2022	\$1,536,513.00
Kennebunk, Kennebunkport and Wells Water District	Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Wells, Ogunquit, Arundel, Biddeford, York	Colony and Ocean Ave water main replacement	2022	\$363,000.00
Kennebunk, Kennebunkport and Wells Water District	Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Wells, Ogunquit, Arundel, Biddeford, York	Laudholm Farm Rd Phase II water main replacement	2022	\$968,000.00
Mars Hill Utility District	Mars Hill, Blaine	New groundwater source	2019	\$2,200,000.00
Milbridge Water District	Milbridge	Route 1 water main	2021	\$765,883.00
Portland Water District	Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Gorham, Portland, Raymond, Scarborough, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham	Design and land purchase: 407 zone elevated storage tank	2018	\$400,000.00

Non-Construction SRF Projects

Small Public Water System Emerging Contaminant Grants

The Small Public Water System Emerging Contaminant Grant is available for all Community public water systems (except those regulated by the Public Utilities Commission), and all Non-Transient, Non-Community (NTNC) public water systems. Examples include mobile home parks, apartment buildings, nursing homes, daycares, and schools. A qualifying water system may receive up to a \$60,000 grant to cover project costs up to \$50,000 with an additional \$10,000 allotted for engineering fees, for infrastructure projects that are needed to resolve PFAS related contamination issues through the installation of an approved treatment process or consolidation with another regulated public water system.

Source Water Protection Grants

The Source Water Protection Grant Program awards grants to Community and non-profit Non-Community public water systems for projects that will help to protect their surface water source from contamination. Specifically, grants are awarded for projects that demonstrate a commitment to the ongoing protection of a drinking water source.

Grants up to \$5,000 per project are awarded; a few grants of \$10,000 may be available depending on the scope of the project.

Wellhead Protection Grants

The Wellhead Protection Grant Program awards grants to Community and non-profit Non-Community public water systems for projects that will help to protect their groundwater source from contamination. As with Source Water Protection grants, these grants are awarded for projects that demonstrate a commitment to the ongoing protection of a drinking water source.

Grants up to \$5,000 per project are awarded; a few grants of \$10,000 may be available depending on the scope of the project.

Water System Asset Security Grants

Water System Asset Security Grants are for planning or implementing security measures to protect water system assets. Community and non-profit Non-Community public water systems are eligible. Examples of applicable projects include, but are not limited to, planning and/or implementation of physical security measures, implementation of cybersecurity projects*, and risk and resilience assessment for public water systems serving under 3,300 people. (*Cybersecurity assessments are required for these types of projects.)

Individual grants are typically \$10,000 or less, however, up to \$20,000 may be awarded when the need for a higher grant amount can be clearly demonstrated.

Capacity Development Grants

Capacity Development Grants provide funds for public water systems seeking to develop or improve their technical, financial, and/or managerial operations (i.e., capacity). Water systems can receive grants for up to 50% of the cost of a study or review that will generate a report detailing possible improvements in system management, finances, and water quality.

Maximum grant amount, \$30,000.

Very Small System Capacity Development Grants

Very Small System Capacity Development Grants provide funds for public water systems that serve less than 100 people and is seeking to develop or improve their technical, financial, and/or managerial operations (i.e., capacity). Water systems can receive grants for up to 90% of the cost of a study or review that will generate a report detailing possible improvements in system management, finances, and water quality.

Maximum grant amount, \$9,000.

Very Small System Compliance Loan

The Very Small System Compliance Loan Program was established in 2010 specifically to assist small water systems that are experiencing regulatory compliance issues. Eligible systems include all Community systems not regulated by the Public Utilities Commission and that have a population of 100 or less, and all NTNC public water systems that operate as not-for-profit. Examples include mobile home parks, apartment buildings, nursing homes, and schools.

This loan program provides 100% principal forgiveness (up to \$50,000) for water treatment improvements necessary to achieve compliance with a current or future *Safe Drinking Water Act* requirement, excluding the Revised Total Coliform Rule. Examples of eligible projects include, but are not limited to, treatment systems to resolve compliance issues with lead, copper, radon, arsenic, or antimony levels.

Very Small System Total Coliform Grants

The Very Small System Total Coliform Grants are for water systems to install a continuous chlorination disinfection system that is needed to achieve compliance with the EPA Revised Total Coliform Rule. Community and non-profit Non-Community public water systems with a

Non-Construction SRF Projects (continued)

population of 100 or less that is served by a groundwater source can apply for these grants.

Maximum grant amount, \$10,000.

Water System Consolidation Grants

Water System Consolidation Grants provide partial funding to join two water systems. Qualifying public water systems must have technical, managerial, and/or financial capacity issues that will be addressed by consolidating with a more viable public water system. The more viable, receiving public water system must have no technical, managerial, or financial capacity issues. Finally, the consolidation cannot result in capacity issues for the overall system.

The Consolidation Grant funds up to 50 percent of the cost of the water system consolidation for for-profit facilities, and up to 75 percent of the cost for not-for-profit facilities, with a maximum reimbursement of up to \$100,000.

Land Acquisition Loans

The Land Acquisition Loan program provides low interest loans to Community and non-profit Non-Community public water systems for the purchase or legal control of land in drinking water source protection areas. Land acquisition is a key component of safe and secure drinking water and the protection of public health. Shoreline and

direct watershed land use and development have a major impact on the quality of water available to a water system and control of those land uses is an extremely cost-effective way of managing future water treatment cost.

The 1996 Amendments to the *Safe Drinking Water Act* stress the importance of preventing drinking water contamination through source water protection and water system management. The EPA has long maintained that “the best way to control activities within sensitive areas is to purchase land and/or development rights to that land.”²

Land Acquisition Loans continue to be made available to any water system that is presented with the opportunity to purchase land integral to the protection of their drinking water system. Land acquisition loans have ranged from a purchase of 2.3 acres all the way up to nearly 1,200 acres.

In 2019, the DWP updated the Land Acquisition Loan program to encourage more systems to invest in protecting their source waters. These low-interest loans will now be eligible for 50% principal forgiveness (up to \$20,000) for the purchase of land and/or conservation easement in a drinking water source protection area.

² *Source Water Protection: Best Management Practices and Other Measures for Protecting Drinking Water Supplies* – US Environmental Protection Agency, 2003 <https://tinyurl.com/EPASWP-2003>



Above: Boothbay Region Water District (BRWD) received a Land Acquisition Loan to purchase nearly 25 acres of land situated within the Adams Pond (left) and Knickerbocker Lake (right) watersheds. The land is considered high priority for watershed protection due to its proximity to both bodies of water, which are BRWD’s primary and secondary drinking water sources.

Wellhead Protection Grants Awarded in 2022

Public Water System	Towns Served / Location	Grant Amount
Country Mobile Home Park	<i>Kenduskeag</i>	\$19,200.00
Dixfield Water & Sewer Department	Dixfield	\$17,100.00
Grandeur Mobile Home Estates	<i>Carmel</i>	\$12,000.00
Gray Water District	Gray	\$12,590.00
Harriman Cove Mobile Home Park	<i>Bucksport</i>	\$19,200.00
Hingham Heights Mobile Home Park	<i>Glenburn</i>	\$11,400.00
Homestead Estates Mobile Home Park	<i>Glenburn</i>	\$11,400.00
Old Town Water District	Old Town, Milford	\$13,500.00
Pleasant Ridge	<i>Caswell</i>	\$5,000.00
South Slope Estates Mobile Home Park	<i>Carmel</i>	\$12,000.00
Town & Country Trailer Park	<i>Corinth</i>	\$9,998.00

Source Water Protection Grants Awarded in 2022

Public Water System	Towns Served	Grant Amount
Auburn District	Auburn	\$20,000.00
Boothbay Region Water District	Boothbay, Boothbay Harbor, Southport	\$20,000.00
Fort Fairfield Utilities District	Fort Fairfield	\$4,175.00
Kennebec Water District	Fairfield, Oakland, Vassalboro, Waterville, Winslow	\$20,000.00
Mount Desert Water District	Mount Desert	\$4,000.00
Wilton Water Department	Wilton	\$10,000.00
York Water District	York	\$20,000.00

Land Acquisition Loans Awarded in 2022

Public Water System	Towns Served	Acres	Loan Amount
Boothbay Region Water District	Boothbay	25	\$150,000.00
Portland Water District	Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Gorham, Portland, Raymond, Scarborough, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham	720	\$210,000.00

Capacity Development Grants Awarded in 2022

Public Water System	Towns Served / Location	Project Description	Grant Amount
Alfred Water District	Alfred	System study – source to distribution	\$11,250.00
Auburn Water District	Auburn	BMP implementation plan	\$22,500.00
Belfast Cohousing & Ecovillage Condos	<i>Belfast</i>	Hydrogeological investigation for new well*	\$7,000.00
Bridgton Water District	Bridgton	Hydrogeological investigation for new well	\$30,000.00
Brunswick/Topsham Water District	Brunswick, Topsham	Transition plan for Midcoast Regional Redevelopment Authority and Brunswick/Topsham WD	\$30,000.00
Dexter Utility District	Dexter	Master plan with leak detection survey	\$30,000.00
Dover-Foxcroft Water District	Dover-Foxcroft	Test well drilling, preliminary water quality evaluations, and geophysical resistivity surveys	\$22,500.00
Ellsworth Water Department	Ellsworth	High pressure zone evaluation & alternatives analysis	\$30,000.00
Great Salt Bay Sanitary District	Damariscotta, Newcastle	Income survey	\$15,000.00
Greater Augusta Utility District	Augusta, Chelsea, Manchester, Vassalboro, Winthrop	Digitization of system installation job records	\$6,000.00
Hallowell Water District	Hallowell	Comprehensive master plan	\$30,000.00
Hampden Water District	Hampden	Master plan	\$30,000.00
Houlton Water Company	Houlton	Master plan & hydraulic model	\$30,000.00
Kennebunk, Kennebunkport & Wells Water District	Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Wells	Hydrogeologic investigation for new well	\$30,000.00
Keywood Manor Mobile Home Park	<i>Alfred</i>	Comprehensive water management plan	\$24,000.00
Kittery Water District	Kittery	Forest management plan	\$7,500.00
Lincoln Water District	Lincoln	Income survey	\$11,250.00
Little Schoolhouse Childcare	<i>Greenville</i>	Hydrogeological study of existing well*	\$7,000.00
Livermore Falls Water District	Livermore	Comprehensive system capital improvement plan	\$30,000.00
Maine Water Company Biddeford Saco Division	Biddeford, Saco	Comprehensive system plan & hydraulic model	\$30,000.00
Maine Water Company Kezar Falls Division	Hiram, Parsonsfield, Porter	Comprehensive system plan & hydraulic model	\$30,000.00
Maine Water Company Oakland Division	Oakland	Comprehensive system plan & hydraulic model	\$30,000.00
Moscow Water District	Moscow	Hydrogeological investigation for new well	\$30,000.00
New Harbor- South, New Harbor- North	Bristol	Comprehensive capacity development study	\$6,000.00
North Haven Water Department	North Haven	Hydrogeological evaluation	\$22,500.00
Old Town Water District	Old Town	Comprehensive system facilities plan & hydraulic model	\$30,000.00
Presque Isle Utilities District	Presque Isle	Hydraulic model	\$30,000.00
South Berwick Water District	Berwick, South Berwick	Hydrogeological investigation for new well	\$30,000.00
Sugarloaf Water Association	Carrabassett Valley	Hydrogeologic investigation for new well	\$30,000.00
Town & Country Trailer Park	<i>Corinth</i>	Risk and resiliency assessment and emergency response plan*	\$7,000.00
York Water District	York	Chases Pond bathymetric survey and firm/safe yield models	\$27,750.00

* Very Small System Capacity Development Grant

Water System Asset Security Grants Awarded in 2022

Public Water System	Towns Served / Location	Grant Amount
Anson-Madison Water District	Anson, Madison, Embden	\$20,000.00
Belfast Water District	Belfast, Northport	\$20,000.00
Bingham Water District	Bingham, Moscow	\$3,883.00
Dexter Utility District	Dexter	\$9,969.00
Dixfield Water & Sewer Department	Dixfield	\$17,100.00
Gray Water District	Gray	\$20,000.00
Greater Augusta Utility District	Augusta, Manchester, Chelsea, Hallowell, Winthrop, Vassalboro	\$20,000.00
Kennebec Water District	Fairfield, Oakland, Vassalboro, Waterville, Winslow	\$13,600.00
Limestone Water & Sewer District	Limestone	\$8,500.00
Madawaska Water District	Madawaska	\$6,000.00
Mechanic Falls Water Department	Mechanic Falls	\$20,000.00
MSAD 6	Standish, Buxton, Limington, Hollis	\$10,000.00
Old Town Water District	Old Town, Milford, Bradley, Orono, the Penobscot Indian Nation on Indian Island	\$11,000.00
Portland Water District	Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland, Falmouth, Gorham, Portland, Raymond, Scarborough, South Portland, Standish, Westbrook, Windham	\$16,094.00
Rangeley Water District	Rangeley, Rangeley Plantation, Dallas Plantation, Sandy River Plantation	\$8,500.00
Rumford Water District	Rumford	\$7,000.00
Searsport Water District	Searsport, Stockton Springs	\$8,500.00
South Berwick Water District	South Berwick, Berwick	\$9,850.00
Sugarloaf Water Association	Carrabassett Valley	\$20,000.00
Town of Frye Island	Frye Island	\$10,000.00
Winthrop Utilities District	Winthrop	\$7,000.00
York Water District	York	\$18,000.00

Measures

Applications Funded Per Year

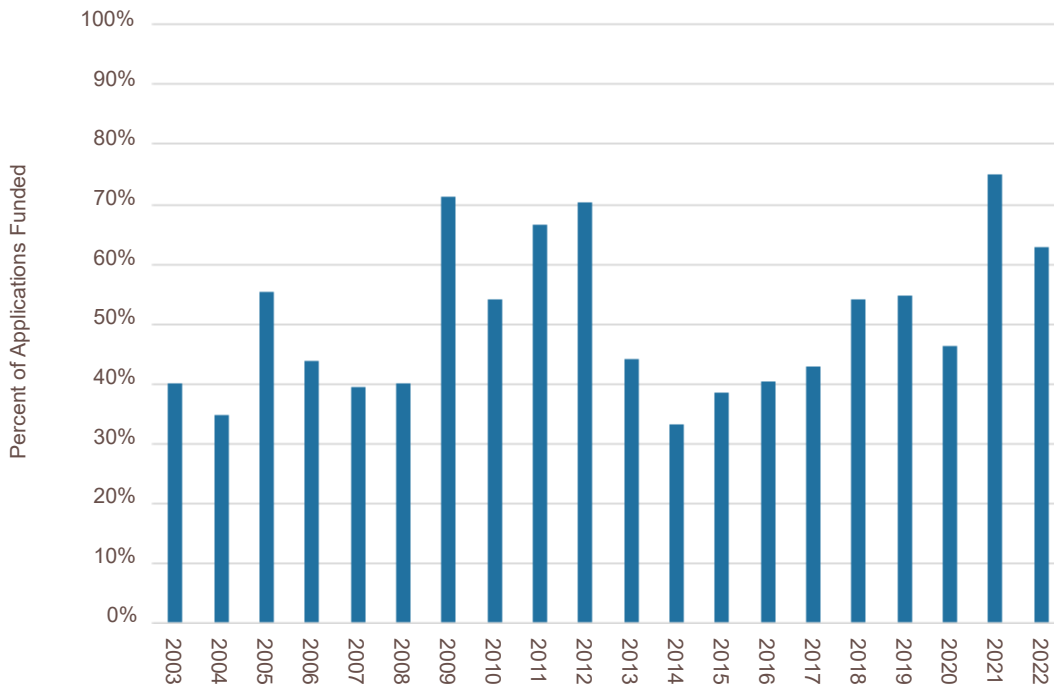


Figure 1. Public water system requests to fund projects continue to exceed available money through the DWSRF, highlighting the ongoing and continued need for water systems to make improvements to their infrastructure.

DWSRF Loan Commitments

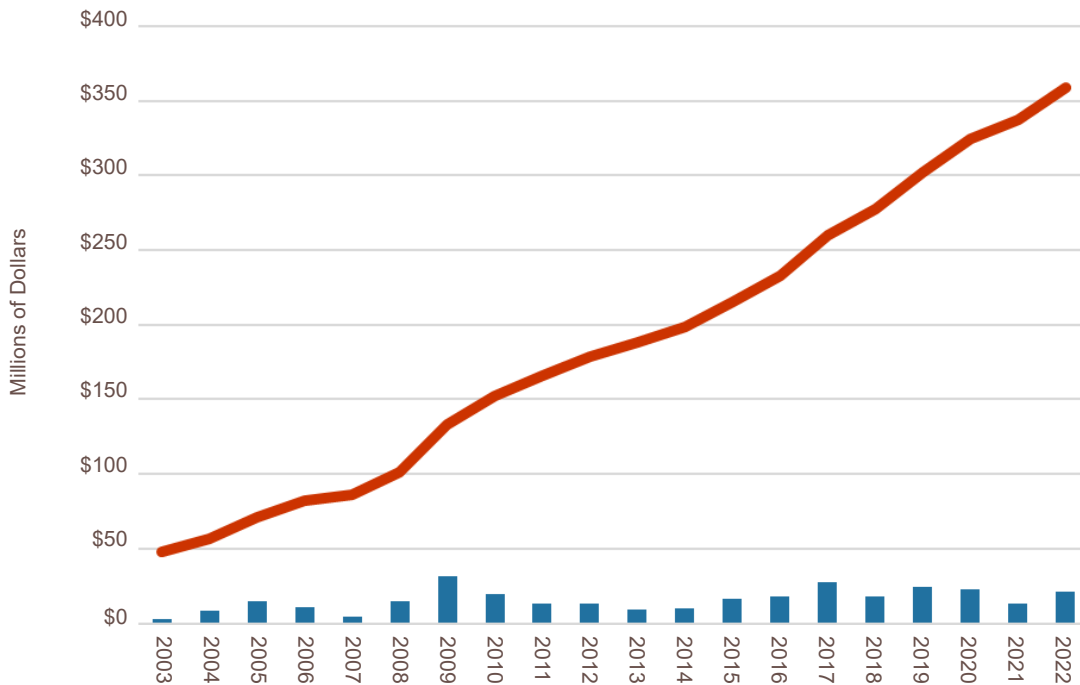


Figure 2. Since 1997, the DWSRF has provided more than \$325 million in funding to public water systems for infrastructure improvement projects at Maine’s public water systems.

Measures (continued)

DWSRF Loan Repayments

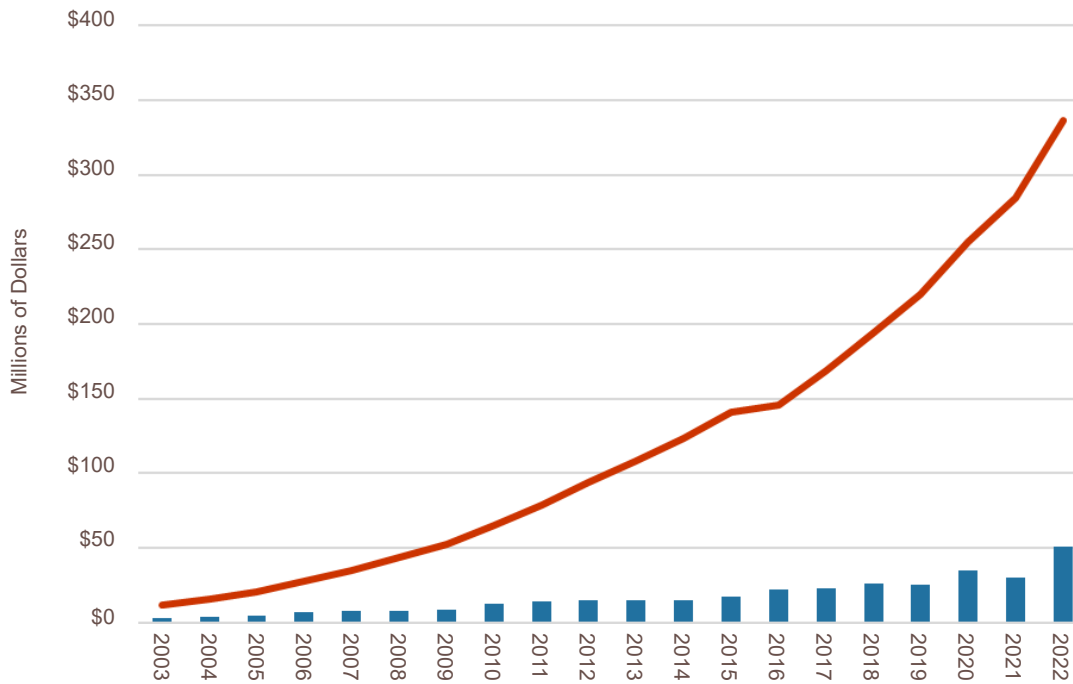


Figure 3. The DWSRF annual repayment stream is currently about \$10.6 million per year and will continue to increase each year.

DWSRF Loan Forgiveness

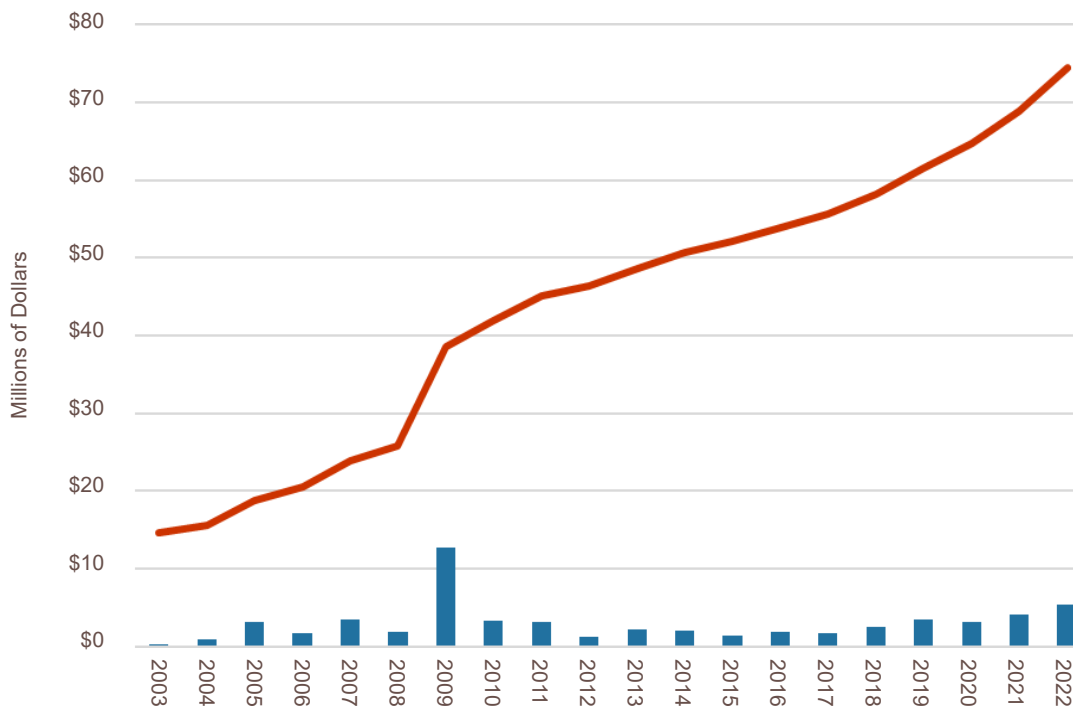


Figure 4. Economically disadvantaged water systems may have a portion of the loan principal forgiven if a water system's existing rates exceed a "water rate goal" based on the Median Household Income of the community. The year 2009 is an outlier because of the requirement of the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act* that each project receive at least 30% "principal forgiveness".

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