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**STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DRINKING WATER PROGRAM
AND
MAINE MUNICIPAL BOND BANK**

**DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
2024 INTENDED USE PLAN
FOR THE
BASE, SUPPLEMENTAL & EMERGING
CONTAMINANT CAPITALIZATION GRANTS**



JUNE 2024

**MAINE DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND
(BASE, SUPPLEMENTAL & EMERGING CONTAMINANTS FUNDS)
2024 INTENDED USE PLAN**

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DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING 2024 INTENDED USE PLAN

1. Introduction

As part of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), the National Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) was reauthorized for \$3,000,000,000. These appropriations result in a Base FFY 2024 DWSRF Capitalization Grant (Base Grant) of \$500,000 (after Congressional Earmarks and Recissions). In addition to the Base Capitalization Grant, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) will add a DWSRF Supplemental Capitalization Grant of \$22,700,000 and DWSRF Emerging Contaminants Grant of \$7,640,000. These funds will be available to Maine Public Water Systems after the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Drinking Water Program (DWP) has received these Grant awards from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This Intended Use Plan (IUP) is one portion of the documentation necessary for the State to obtain these Grants. This IUP outlines how Maine proposes to utilize these 2024 Grants to fund capital improvement projects and non-project activities (set-asides) and outlines the terms of all financial assistance offered by the Program.

The State of Maine had opted not to request the LSL Replacement BIL funds during the 2022 funding cycle. The DWP applied for \$20,000,000 during the 2023 funding cycle. The DWP will again opt not to request LSL BIL funds during the 2024 funding cycle due to lack of demand by Public Water Systems. Use of lead service lines was outlawed by the State of Maine in 1926 and as such need for replacement funds has to date been limited. 2023 funds will continue to be accessible to Public Water Systems for inventory activities and project needs as defined in the 2023 IUP. The DWP reserves the right to request the 2024 LSL BIL funds within the next year should demand necessitate.

Discussions in this Intended Use Plan will be divided into two categories as follows:

- 2024 Combined Base and Supplemental (BIL), and
- 2024 Emerging Contaminants (EC) Capitalization Grant (BIL).

When planning for the Base and Supplemental Capitalization Grants funding, after allocating funds for set-aside activities, the DWP will combine the remaining Capitalization Grant funds with the State Match funds, loan interest and repayments, and carry-over funds to determine the funds available for capital projects. These funds will be used to provide financial assistance for needed capital improvements to Maine's DWSRF eligible public water systems (PWSs).

For the Emerging Contaminants (EC) Capitalization Grants, the set-aside activities are budgeted as described in this IUP and the remaining funds from the Capitalization Grant will be available for projects which are placed on the EC Primary Project Lists. The DWP will accept applications for EC funds on a rolling basis as capital projects are developed.

The Program reserves the right to seek blended bond proceeds issued by the Maine Municipal Bond Bank (MMBB) to combine with these project funds, thereby further increasing the total amount of available project funds.

In 2024, the Program intends to distribute the project funds to the DWSRF-eligible projects, listed in the attached Primary Project Lists (Attachment F), which were ranked in accordance with the project priority ranking system included in this Intended Use Plan (IUP). The Primary Projects will receive Award Letters which will include detail on which of the grants will be used to fund the projects. The DWSRF will continue to be jointly administered by the Program as the lead agency, and the MMBB as the financial administrator. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), included as Attachment C, outlines the administrative activities to be performed by each Agency.

The Engineering and Water Resources Team within the DWP includes three full-time employees in the central Augusta Office, three full-time positions in the Portland Office and one position in the Caribou office. There are currently 2 additional vacancies. This Team may be augmented with contracted labor to provide administration and oversight for the 2024 DWSRF Projects.

2. Short-Term and Long-Term Goals of the DWSRF in the State of Maine

2A. Short-Term Goals - Base, Base Reallotment & Supplemental Funds

The following list are the short-term goals of the DWSRF Base & Supplemental (BIL) funds.

- I. Provide the required 20% State Match within the required time frame for the Base DWSRF Capitalization Grant combined with the required 20% State Match for the Supplemental DWSRF Capitalization Grant.
- II. Provide loans to assist eligible Public Water Systems (PWSs) under enforcement actions to attain compliance by established deadlines with coordination between State DWSRF and enforcement programs and taking into consideration the needs of PWSs with multiple violations, including current compliance status and actions underway to address compliance.
- III. Provide loans to assist eligible PWSs to rehabilitate or replace aging infrastructure to attain or stay in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).
- IV. Provide loans to assist eligible PWSs to:
 - a. Provide required treatment to improve drinking water quality in Maine.
 - b. Construct water treatment facilities.
- V. Provide loans to assist small PWSs (population served of less than 10,000) in the construction or installation of necessary treatment while considering affordability.
- VI. Ensure that at least 15% of the monies available for funding projects provide financial assistance to small PWSs with projects that are ready for construction.
- VII. Provide loan subsidies to Disadvantaged Community PWSs for eligible projects.
- VIII. Provide financial assistance to implement preventive measures such as wellhead and source water protection and acquisition of properties to create protective buffers near drinking water supplies.
- IX. Provide financial assistance to help PWSs increase technical, financial, and managerial capacity.

2B. Short-Term Goals – Emerging Contaminant Funds

The following list are the short-term goals for the Emerging Contaminants (BIL) funds.

- I. Provide partial financial assistance loans which are 100% forgiven to address treatment of emerging contaminants above the proposed Federal MCL in Public Water System source of supply.
- II. Provide partial financial assistance through loans which are 100% forgiven to address emerging contaminants above the proposed Federal MCL in private wells by extending an existing PWS.
- III. Provide partial financial assistance through loans which are 100% forgiven to address emerging contaminants above the proposed Federal MCL through the consolidation of PWSs.
- IV. Provide partial financial assistance through loans which are 100% forgiven to address emerging contaminants above the proposed Federal MCL through planning, design and piloting activities.

- V. Provide grant assistance for addressing emerging contaminants in small public water systems source of supply.

2D. Long-Term Goals.

The following are the seventeen long-term goals of the DWSRF in the State of Maine.

- I. Provide financial assistance to PWSs to maintain the public health objectives of the SDWA.
- II. Maintain the fiscal integrity of the fund.
- III. Maintain the fund in perpetuity.
- IV. Work toward meeting the State's total drinking water improvement funding needs by blending federal DWSRF Grant monies with MMBB bond sale proceeds, utilizing the blend of these proceeds to provide long term low interest financing to DWSRF-eligible PWSs.
- VI. Create and maintain a land acquisition fund in perpetuity.
- VI. Ensure the long-term availability of adequate finances to assist eligible PWSs to:
 - a. Rehabilitate or replace contaminated sources or sources at risk of contamination.
 - b. Construct, rehabilitate or expand treatment facilities to improve drinking water quality.
 - c. Construct, rehabilitate or expand storage facilities to help maintain adequate drinking water supplies that are free from risk of contamination; and
 - d. Install or replace transmission or distribution facilities to prevent contamination.
- VII. Aid with consolidation or interconnection of PWSs to improve service or capacity.
- VIII. Assist PWSs in identifying and prioritizing land acquisition for source water protection.
- IX. Assist in the planning and design of related projects.
- X. Develop means for ensuring the long-term availability of adequate funding for loan subsidies for Disadvantaged Community PWSs.
- XI. Make Rapid Progress on Lead Service Line Replacement.
- XII. Address PFAS and Emerging Contaminants in Public Water Systems in Maine.
- XIII. Support Resilience and One Water Innovation.
- XIV. Support American workers and renew the water workforce through training.
- XV. Support the Cultivation of Domestic Manufacturing.
- XVI. Fully Enforce Civil Rights.
- XVII. Refine the Maine DWSRF to Build a Pipeline of Projects by supporting Capacity Development of Public Water Systems.

3. Financial Status

3A. Total amount of funds in DWSRF

In Table 3-1 below, the 2024 DWSRF Base and Supplemental Capitalization Grants are combined and the allocations to each Set-Aside activity are summarized. Table 3-1A on the following pages provides a Financial Summary of the Emerging Contaminants Capitalization Grants and Set-Aside fund allocations. Similar tables can be found in Attachment A.

Table 3-1
Summary of 2024 DWSRF Base & Supplemental Capitalization Grant
and Set-Aside Activities

ITEM	GRANT FUNDS AVAILABLE	2024 BUDGET	SUB-ACCOUNTS
2024 DWSRF BASE CAP GRANT	\$500,000		
2024 DWSRF SUPPLEMENTAL CAP GRANT	\$22,700,000		
TOTAL	\$23,200,000		
SET-ASIDES			
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION (Up to 4%)	\$928,000	\$510,800	
DWP Portion (90%)		\$418,000	\$418,000
MMBB Portion (10%)		\$92,800	\$104,800
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL PWSs (Up to 2%)	\$464,000	\$368,000	
MRWA Water Quality Specialists		\$231,000	\$231,000
DWP Funding Outreach Specialist		\$137,000	\$137,000
DRINKING WATER PROGRAM (Up to 10%)	\$2,320,000	\$2,460,000	
PWSS Program		\$2,460,000	\$2,600,000
OTHER NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES (Up to 15%)	\$3,480,000	\$2,362,000	
1. LAND ACQUISITION		\$75,000	
Land Acquisition & Conservation Easements			\$75,000
2. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT		\$922,000	
Capacity Development Staff			\$262,000
Capacity Development Grants			\$300,000
Manufactured Housing PWS Audit Grants			\$160,000
Short-term Financing Fund			\$100,000
DWSRF Contracted Grant Project Mgmt. Fund			\$100,000
3. TRAINING ASSISTANCE		\$320,000	
Training Reimbursement Fund			\$160,000
MRWA/Financial Circuit Rider			\$80,000
MWUA/Leadership Training			\$30,000
MRWA \$ MWUA – Annual Conference Assistance			\$50,000
4. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS		\$95,000	
MRWA/Table Top Exercises (TTX)			\$40,000
MRWA/MeWARN Emergency Preparedness			\$15,000
MWUA/Mini TTX			\$40,000
5. SPECIAL PROJECTS		\$50,000	
MRWA/Benchmarking IV			\$10,000
MWUA/Funding Guide & Assistance			\$30,000
MWUA/Helping Hand			\$5,000
MWUA/Tool Box			\$5,000
6. WELLHEAD & SOURCE PROTECTION		\$900,000	
New Well Approval, Wellhead Protection and Source Water Protection Staff			\$580,000
Wellhead/Source Water Protection and Water System Asset Security Grants			\$300,000
Public Education and Outreach Fund			\$20,000
SET-ASIDE TOTALS	\$7,192,000	\$5,700,800	
REMAINING CAP GRANTS AVAILABLE FOR PROJECTS		\$17,499,200	
STATE MATCH		\$4,640,000	
OTHER (INTEREST, REPAYMENTS & CARRY OVER)		\$8,451,169	
	TOTAL FOR PROJECTS	\$30,590,369	

Table 3-1A
Summary of 2024 DWSRF Emerging Contaminant Capitalization Grant
and Set-Aside Activities

ITEM	GRANT FUNDS AVAILABLE	2024 BUDGET	SUB-ACCOUNTS
2024 DWSRF EMERGING CONTAMINANT CAP GRANT	\$7,640,000		
SET-ASIDES			
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION (Up to 4%)	\$305,600	\$155,560	
DWP Portion (90%)			\$125,000
MMBB Portion (10%)			\$30,560
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL PWSs (Up to 2%)	\$152,800	\$100,000	
MRWA Water Quality Specialists			\$100,000
DRINKING WATER PROGRAM (Up to 10%)	\$764,000	\$120,000	
PWSS Program Inspector			\$120,000
OTHER NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES (Up to 15%)	\$1,146,000	\$1,146,000	
Training Reimbursement Account		\$30,000	
Public Education and Outreach Fund		\$30,000	
Software		\$30,000	
Training		\$30,000	
Engineering Design Grants		\$262,000	
Small Public Water System Emerging Contaminant Grants (SPWSECG)		\$764,000	
SET-ASIDE TOTALS	\$2,368,400	\$1,521,560	
REMAINING CAP GRANTS AVAILABLE FOR PROJECTS		\$6,118,440	
STATE MATCH		\$0	
OTHER (INTEREST, REPAYMENTS & CARRY OVER)		\$0	
	TOTAL FOR PROJECTS	\$6,118,440	

3B. State Match

For the DWSRF Base and Supplemental Capitalization Grants, the State must provide documentation, at the time of the Grant Applications, that 20% of the total amount of that year's Base and Supplemental (BIL) DWSRF Capitalization Grant is available as State Match. Attachment A shows the planned allocation of funds from the 2024 DWSRF Grants. The required State Matches for 2024 is \$4,640,000. The 2024 DWSRF State Match required is expected by June 30, 2024. No State match is required for the Emerging Contaminants Grant.

3C. Beginning/end of year financial status

The initial financial status of the 2024 DWSRF Program is stated above in Tables 3-1, 3-1A, and Attachment A. The current financial status of the 2022 and 2023 funds is also shown in Attachment A. All other previous Grants have been fully expended.

3D. Capacity Development Strategy

America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA) of 2018 (P.L. 115-270) section 2012 amended the Safe Water Drinking Act (SDWA) and requires that the states amend their state capacity development strategy to include a description of how the state will encourage the development of asset management plans that include best practices and include any training, technical assistance, and other activities to help implement asset management plans. In accordance with SDWA section 1420(c)(1)(C), a state must be developing and implementing a capacity development strategy in order to receive 100 percent of its allotment under section 1452 (drinking water state revolving loan fund). As of this date, the Maine Department of Human Services has a revised strategy that has met the SDWA requirements, approved by EPA on January 10, 2022, and we recommend no withholding of the FY23 Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants.

4. Non-Project Activities/Set-Asides (Base and Supplemental Capitalization Grants)

4A. Definition/Description

Non-project or set-aside activities include those activities that are not directly associated with the construction of capital improvement projects but are allowed uses of Grant monies identified in Section 1452 of the SDWA. They include the following and are all described in greater detail in the following sections.

- Program Administration (4%),
- Technical Assistance to Small PWSs (2%),
- Drinking Water Program Functions (10%) and
- Other Non-Project activities (15%),

Set-asides may be taken from the Grants that are provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. Set-asides for the DWSRF Supplemental Grant will be blended with the set-asides taken from the Base Grant. For the Emerging Contaminant (EC) Grants, States have the flexibility to take set-asides from these appropriations. Set-asides must be used to either administer these specific capitalization grants or meet the statutory purpose of these funds: “to address emerging contaminants in drinking water with a focus on perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.”

4B. Rationale for Grant funds for non-project activities.

The Program is allowed up to 4% of the Base, Supplemental and Emerging Contaminant Grant amounts for the Administration of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. We have combined the Base & Supplemental funds and we discuss our set-asides for these funds below and the summary is presented on Table 3-1. The Emerging Contaminant Grant set-asides are shown on Tables 3-1A.

The funds allowed by the SDWA for the first non-project activity, Program Administration, are \$928,000. Also, as detailed in the MMBB-DWP Memorandum of Understanding, 10% of this set-aside will be used by the MMBB (\$92,800) and 90% is available to the DWP. The Program Administration budget is \$418,000. Any unspent funds allotted to these set-aside activities that remain at the end of the funding period will be carried forward for future use for these activities. Also, the balance between the available funds and the budget (\$417,200) will be applied to the Program’s Banked Credits.

The maximum amount available to the second set-aside, non-project activity, Technical Assistance to Small PWSs is 2%, or \$464,000. The Technical Assistance to Small PWSs budget is \$368,000. The DWP intends to apply \$96,000 to the Banked Credit for this Set-Aside. The Technical Assistance funds will cover the cost of two Water Quality Specialist full time equivalent (FTE) positions with the Maine Rural Water Association and a third FTE at the Maine Drinking Water Program. Any unspent funds allotted to these set-aside activities that remain at the end of the funding period will be carried forward for future use for these activities.

The maximum amount available for the third non-project activity, Drinking Water Program Functions for PWS Supervision, is 10%, or \$2,320,000. The Program determined the amount of funds necessary to cover the budgeted expenses for each of the Program activities for the upcoming year is \$2,460,000. The program will use \$140,000 to the Banked Credit for this set-aside to make up the funding gap.

The maximum amount available for the fourth non-project activity, Other State Set-Aside, is 15%, or \$3,480,000. The Program determined the amount of funds necessary to cover the budgeted expenses for each of the activities for the upcoming year is \$2,362,000.

If at any time an excess accumulation of funds develops in any one set-aside activity mentioned above, the Program can decide to transfer these funds to the Project account.

4C. Description of non-project activities

I. Program Administration (4% Set-Aside)

As discussed above, the Program will use \$510,800 for the first non-project activity, Program Administration. The administration of the DWSRF has a budget of \$418,000 for one-half of the DWSRF Manager, one and one-half full-time equivalents (FTE) Project Managers/Inspectors, and one-half FTE position filled by the Senior DWSRF Engineer. These funds will also be used to procure all equipment and training necessary for performance of the duties for those positions. The Program will add \$417,200 to the Banked Credit account for this set-aside leaving a balance of \$1,456,226.

The MMBB will receive the other 10% of the available \$928,000 Grant portion of the allotment, or \$92,800, for financial administration of the DWSRF. These funds will be used to pay a portion of the salary and expenses of the DWSRF program officers, the DWSRF program assistant and all other expenses directly related to the financial administration of the Program.

II. Technical Assistance for Small PWSs (2% Set-Aside)

The Program will use \$368,000 of the allowable allotment of \$464,000 and we will add \$96,000 to the Banked Credit funds which will increase the Banked Credit balance to \$723,931 for this set-aside. The Program has added an FTE position to perform grant outreach to small and underserved Public Water Systems with a budget of \$137,000. A portion of this set-aside (\$231,000) will be allotted to the Maine Rural Water Association (MRWA) to fund two Water Quality Specialist positions.

The Water Quality Specialists will provide technical assistance to small PWSs that serve a population of less than 10,000. MRWA will produce and submit to the Program a Work Plan describing in detail the DWSRF funded assistance they intend to provide using 2024 DWSRF Technical Assistance set-aside funds. The Program and EPA Region 1 will review and approve the plan. Monthly meetings/work evaluations will be conducted by the Program to ensure that MRWA technical assistance activities are consistent with its Work Plan and current needs of Maine's small PWSs. An outline of the scope of duties to be performed by MRWA and the Program under this set-aside can be found in the Memorandum of Understanding provided as Attachment D.

III. Drinking Water Program Functions (10% Set-Aside)

The Program will use \$2,460,000 of the allowable allotment of \$2,320,000 from the DWSRF 2024 set-aside. The Program will use \$140,000 to the Banked Credit for this set aside decreasing the Banked Credit balance to \$2,876,573.

1. Administration of PWSS Program (\$2,460,000)

This set-aside provides funding to help augment the PWSS Grant for administration of the SDWA amendments. Employees who perform job duties that ensure the Program meets its primacy requirements and any Program needs that address program deficiencies will be funded from this set-aside. A separate Work Plan will be developed outside of this document that will describe the personnel and activity expenses to be funded with these set-aside funds. This Plan will be provided as part of the 2024 Grant application and reviewed and approved by EPA Region I before funds are available for withdrawal.

IV. Other Non-Project Activities (15% Set-Aside)

The Program will use \$2,362,000 of the allowable allotment of \$3,480,000 from DWSRF 2024 Other Non-Project Activities set-aside.

1. Land Acquisition & Conservation Easements/ Source Protection Measures (\$75,000)

PWSs' ownership or legal control of the land around its source(s) is the most effective means of protecting the source(s) from contamination. For this reason, the Program intends to provide enough funds in this set-aside to meet the expected requests until the next Grant award. As of December 31, 2023, the Program had \$2,268,303 available from prior year loan repayments grants. An additional sum of \$220,667 of repayments is scheduled before December 31, 2024 for a total of \$2,563,970 of available funds inclusive of the \$75,000 deposited this year.

Under this program, community, and non-profit non-community public water systems (PWS) may apply for low-interest loans with 50% principal forgiveness of up to \$20,000 maximum for the purchase of land and/or conservation easement for drinking water source protection. Projects that demonstrate a commitment to the ongoing protection of a system's drinking water source through land acquisition and/or easement are eligible for these loans. Loans may be issued for an amount greater than \$40,000. However, principal forgiveness will not be applied to the portion of the loan exceeding \$40,000. Furthermore, principal forgiveness and low-interest loan rates will only be applied to the portion of the purchase price that represents the percentage of the purchased land located within the defined wellhead protection area (for wells) or contributing watershed (for surface water bodies).

The types of PWSs eligible are Community and non-profit non-community water systems are eligible to apply for a land acquisition loan. The system must demonstrate technical, managerial, and financial capability. The land and/or conservation easement must be located within the watershed or wellhead protection area.

There is no deadline for land acquisition loans. Applications are accepted on a rolling basis and are subject to available funding.

All funds allotted to this set-aside will be used to provide loans to eligible PWSs for the purchase of land and/or conservation easements necessary for source water protection. In addition to the purchase of land and easements, funds will be made available for land stewardship activities which promote the protection of the source water quality.

Loans are also available to assist community water PWSs in the implementation of voluntary, incentive-based source water protection measures in areas delineated under the source water assessment program. PWSs must have performed the required delineation and assessment of their source(s) before communities can utilize these funds. These funds are available only to community water PWSs.

Principal and interest payments on loans made from this account will be repaid into this account making additional loan money available for future land and conservation easement purchases. The terms of financial assistance for Land Acquisition/Conservation Easements are described in Sections 7 & 8.

The land or conservation easement to be purchased with DWSRF assistance must be integral to the source water protection needs of the PWS as determined by the Program. A determination can be based on the land being identified in a Program approved source water protection plan or other documentation that supports its role in protecting the PWS's source water. The land purchased must

be acquired from a willing seller. Also, before DWSRF assistance for land acquisitions is allowed, an independent appraisal or an approved method of valuation of the land value must be provided to the Program. The MMBB determines the amount of financial assistance provided to PWSs for land purchases on a case-by-case basis after consideration of the following items for each request; the valuation of the land, the anticipated amount of legal and other costs associated with the transaction, the credit quality of the applicant, the availability of land acquisition funds in relation to the current demand, and other financial and market information deemed relevant to the request.

2. Assistance for Capacity Development (\$922,000)

a. Capacity Development Staff Assistance (\$262,000)

The total cost of this Program in 2024 is \$262,000 to fund 2.0 FTEs to provide on-site capacity development assistance and training. The Program plans to use these funds to continue implementing the State Capacity Development Strategy for new and existing PWSs during this DWSRF funding period. This Strategy is designed to help PWSs, especially small PWSs, obtain adequate technical, financial, and managerial capacity to meet existing and future SDWA regulations. The Program's Capacity Development Coordinator will oversee the components of this set-aside.

b. Capacity Development Grants (\$300,000)

As a part of this set-aside, the Program will use \$300,000 to fund Capacity Development Grants. Grants up to \$25,000, but no more than 50 percent of the actual cost, will be made available to eligible PWSs for the solicitation of professional services for the completion of documents that could assist the PWS in becoming more viable. Documents to be considered for these funds are:

- Comprehensive System Facility Plan,
- Capital Improvement Plan,
- System Infrastructure Assessment (as defined by the PUC),
- System Hydraulic Model Report,
- Leak Detection/Water Audit,
- Management Review Report,
- System Vulnerability Assessment,
- Emergency Response Plan,
- Risk and Resiliency Assessments,
- Comprehensive System Operations and Maintenance Manual,
- Energy Audit,
- Water Rate Study,
- Asset Management Plan, or
- Any other professionally created document that the Program determines can improve PWS viability.

Grant Assistance will not be provided if a similar report or study has been completed in the last five years or if the PWS requesting Grant Assistance has an open Capacity Development Grant from previous grant cycles. Grant assistance will be provided only after the Program has reviewed and approved the document. Any one PWS may only have one active grant at a time. Professional Engineering services are not required to be selected through a Request for Qualification or Request for Proposals process.

Limited population Community PWSs serving a population of approximately 200 or less, may apply for grants up to \$9,000, but no more than 90 percent of the actual cost for capacity development activities as described above.

c. Manufactured Housing PWS Audit Grants (\$160,000)

In order to participate in the DWSRF program, loan recipients must be found eligible to finance any portion of the loan not subject to principal forgiveness. A foreseeable hurdle for Manufactured Housing Communities will be meeting the specific capitalization grant requirements as outlined in CFR Title 40 Part 35.3550(i), particularly, the requirement that PWSs receiving SRF assistance conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. This determination has been and will continue to be made by requiring an independent audit of the system's financial statements, which can take significant time and resources especially for systems that currently don't have annual audits conducted on their financial statements. Therefore, to aid in overcoming this hurdle, a set-aside fund has been established to assist in covering the cost of compliance with these provisions.

d. Short-Term Financing Fund (\$100,000)

The Program plans to set up a set-aside fund to pay for unforeseen short-term interest expenses for projects co-funded with DWSRF funds. Due to the extreme volume of funds, certain revenue streams will not meet the contractual obligations of the recipient. Short term financing may be used to meet the payment terms of the contract.

e. DWSRF Contracted Grant Project Management Fund (100,000)

The Program plans to set up a set-aside account to fund contracted assistance from pre-qualified Professionals to augment the DWP existing staff. The tasks which may be contracted may include anything the DWSRF Manager considers essential to the duties to administer the fund. Compensation shall not be greater than twice the Step 8 pay of the appropriate classification.

3. Training Assistance (\$320,000)

a. Training Reimbursement Fund (\$160,000). The Program will allocate \$160,000 for PWS capacity training. This training will encompass technical, managerial, and financial capacity strategies and target operators, managers, and owner representatives of all sizes of PWSs. The Training Reimbursement Fund will reimburse training providers at a rate of \$20 per person per credit hour. The following represents a preliminary list of how the funding will be spent:

- Continuing education training subsidy, also known as the training reimbursement fund. This subsidy allows the use of a flat fee structure to assist training providers with facilitating training under the direction of regulatory agencies.
- Trustee Training subsidized outreach to PWSs across the state for topics to assist trustees in managing PWSs. This training will enhance trustees' knowledge of water system infrastructure and public health protection.
- Emergency Preparedness and Security subsidized training and continued updating of PWS emergency response plans.
- The EPA Check Up Program for Small Systems (CUPSS) and asset management training. Continued introductory courses and user update courses.

- Managerial Training for future PWS managers to the Maine Joint Environmental Training Coordinating Committee, JETCC, to assist in a program for water and wastewater operators to develop managerial skills needed in the future. This is a 12-month program in which professional mentors develop the curriculum. Candidates are nominated by their PWSs and selected through a prescribed review process. The goal is to produce graduates that understand regulations, and financial and managerial concepts which are essential to utility management.
- b. Financial Circuit Rider: (\$80,000). The Financial Circuit Rider Program has been performed by Maine Rural Water Association for the past 6 years. Maintaining this technical training and assistance will continue to build capacity in small and disadvantaged public water systems. A description of the program follows.

Increasing the financial capacity is critical to developing the overall viability of PWSs. The Financial Circuit Rider (FCR) is a technical assistance program to target financial capacity building for community PWSs serving a population of less than 10,000. The FCR will provide technical assistance and training to build financial capacity in community PWSs. The FCR will accomplish this through personalized one-to-one, on-site training, remote assistance via phone or internet, and response to training requests for regional utility meetings. The FCR will make pre-emptive visits, respond to PWS requests for assistance or respond to state agency compliance directives. Areas of work will include, but not be limited to:

- Compliance: SDWA Regulations, PUC Regulations, GAAP, Operating Reports, Record Retention Schedules.
 - Governance: Right to Know, FOAA, By-Laws, Charters, Business Plans, Restructuring.
 - Accounting: Bookkeeping, Rate Setting, Terms & Conditions, Budgeting for Operations & Capital Improvement, Audit Preparation, Interpreting Audit Results, Cash Management, Internal Controls.
 - Asset Management: Identification of Assets, Valuation, Depreciation Schedules, And Asset Management Programs/Worksheets.
 - Human Resource: Personnel Policies, Employee Handbooks, Workers' Comp Issues, Retirement, Taxation.
 - Funding Assistance: RD & SRF Program Education and Application Assistance.
 - Operations: Water Audit/Water Loss Tracking, Customer Complaints, Customer Service, Liens, Disconnections, Cross Connection Programs.
- c. PWS Leadership Training Classes (\$30,000). The Maine Water Utilities Association (MWUA) Education Committee has developed a Training for PWS Superintendents and Governess Boards. The management training program involves five full days, or one day a week, of training over a five-week period. The training focuses on better understanding financial, budgetary, regulatory, legislative, human resources, and other subject matters depending on the results of a survey the organization will be issuing to Community PWS managers. The DWSRF set aside for Capacity Development will fund \$30,000 towards this training along with maintaining the scholarship tuition program to help reach small and disadvantaged public water systems.
- d. Annual Conference Assistance (\$50,000) There are two large annual Tradeshow & Conferences which take place in Maine each year. The Maine Rural Water Association has hosted a Conference and Training in December and Maine Water Utilities has historically hosted in February. The Maine Drinking Water Utility Industry benefits immensely from these events. During the last several years, the annual conferences have been more of a financial risk for the hosting

organization due to cost inflation and the pandemic. This set-aside fund is available for the Association host of the Annual Conference to request for “value added” purposes including, but not limited to the following:

- Keynote Speakers,
- Offsetting the fees for small and disadvantaged PWS,
- Waiving fees for Regulators & Funding Agencies,
- Trainers, or
- Facility rent.

Each Association may request \$25,000 in letter describing how the funds will be used. Approval is at the discretion of the DWSRF Management team.

4. Emergency Preparedness (\$95,000)

- a. Maine Rural Water Association (MRWA) Emergency Response Tabletop Exercises: (\$40,000). MRWA will organize, host, and facilitate two Regional Tabletop Exercises (TTX) for willing public water systems. Representatives from each "anchor" water system participating in the exercise will be engaged in our planning meetings and TTX design team meetings to develop scenarios, read ahead references, Situation Manuals and deliver a one-day TTX on location based on the needs and priorities identified during the planning process. While it is our intent to hold meetings in person, we recognize that a hybrid system with opportunity for virtual participation has increased participation for our agency partners.

Each TTX will be followed by an After-Action Review and Improvement Planning Meeting and the development of a mutually agreed upon improvement plans.

The deliverables are as follows: Coordination/Facilitation of Planning/Design Team Meetings; Development of Read Ahead materials and resources with emphasis on mission critical areas such as prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery from stated emergency; Coordination of all identified stakeholders, critical care customers, County Emergency Management Agencies, Local Emergency Management Committees, etc.; Development of Situation Manual and TTX exercise scenario; Host, facilitate and activate said scenario; and Compile notes, identified deficiencies, and develop After Action Report and Improvement Plan.

This would include improving the understanding of the water utilities’ interdependencies and impacts of loss of drinking water and fire protection services during a disaster. Therefore, this project aligns with:

- The U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s 2015 Water and Wastewater Sector-Specific Plan and,
- The America’s Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA)

- b. WARN Mutual Aid for Public Water Systems and their Partners (\$15,000). The Maine Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network (MEWARN) for mutual aid continues to grow and build capacity and resilience for Maine’s public drinking water systems. Proper administrative support for the network is crucial. Maine Rural Water Association will continue to provide support for the MEWARN. Support tasks include, but are not limited to:

- 24/7 availability for emergency response and/or coordination,

- Organization of two Steering Committee meetings annually,
- Administration of mutual aid contracts,
- Regular and continued maintenance of emergency contact database,
- Recruitment of new members,
- Test the HAN twice annually and
- Attend (Virtually) National WARN Chairs meetings.

The MEWARN will continue their efforts to initiate the creation of a Statewide Drought/Emergency Response Network comprised of entities/individuals affiliated with bulk water delivery.

- c. Mini Tabletop Exercises (\$40,000). MWUA proposes to develop and facilitate a series of 4 regional mini-tabletop scenario-based exercises. Different from traditional tabletop exercises, these mini exercises are by no means small, but gather regional groups of water system professionals together to work through multiple smaller facilitated emergencies. This style of exercise allows for increased participation and knowledge sharing. Topics to be included may be contamination, drought, pandemic, ice storm, and/or other topics as deemed necessary by the Maine DWP and exercise stakeholders.

5. Special Projects (\$50,000)

- a. Benchmarking IV (\$10,000). Maine Rural Water Association will continue their work on the Measures Implementation. As a result of DWSRF's substantial investment in Measures, financial and operational data from seventy-five of Maine's utilities has been captured and verified for accuracy; this represents 93% of the estimated population served by PUC regulated public water systems. The metrics found in Measures provide management with the ability to assess the financial health and operational parameters to provide insight when comparing utilities. Additionally, said metrics allow access to crucial information needed for long range planning and can be used to determine if the utility is making forward progress over a stated time. This initiative also provides regulators with a data set that allows access to regulated public water systems data that can be used to prioritize long term public drinking water infrastructure needs and opportunities for targeted capacity assistance.

Project Deliverables:

- Maintaining the current data with a cap to the number of utilities in the data set at the current seventy-five.
 - Focus sustainability and functionality of the current data set.
 - Continued training efforts for users in value and use of the data system by utilities.
 - Future data addition is not anticipated until July 2025 when the data from the FY 2024 PUC Annual Reports becomes available.
 - Continued web hosting of the Measures database.
- b. Funding Resources Guide and Assistance. (\$30,000) Utilizing a previously developed MWUA funding guide for water systems in Maine, MWUA has revamped and updated the information by building it into an online and mobile friendly database. The information contained in the database will be easily searchable and allow water systems to quickly find funding sources relevant to their situations and needs by matching their information with different options in the database.

Under this engagement MWUA will provide technical assistance to funding recipients at the direction of the DWSRF administration and the Technical Assistance providers will be trained by the DWSRF staff.

- c. Helping Hand (\$5,000). Maine Water Utilities Association (MWUA) has designed the “Helping Hand” database. This allocation is for upgrades and maintenance of the program. The following describes the database for reference.

The data was collected and compiled in a centralized database format, initially Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for physical accessibility and security, but later an easy-to-use and intuitive web-based platform where anyone can go to find the information, they need to make an informed decision in choosing and maintaining their tools, technologies, and digital systems.

Due to the critical role MWUA plays in connecting water professionals state-wide with their colleagues, knowledge, and resources, we have determined a strong need for this platform. Based on requests from the industry, many would like an easily accessible and updateable compilation of tools, technologies, and digital systems/software. They would use it in conduct of their goal to provide safe drinking water, fire protection, and affordability, as well as maintaining compliance with regulatory agencies. The following proposal has been developed with advice and guidance from the parties that expressed the initial need.

With that in mind, MWUA proposes a three-step process where a survey was developed and implemented in a digital and physical format, as needed, to collect data related to the above stated need. The data will be reviewed and compiled in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for security, data storage, and updatability.

It has been determined that a web-based platform or website (separate from MWUA’s website) to be maintained by MWUA for a period of at least three years would be key in public distribution of data.

The web-based platform/website was developed utilizing modern web design, coding, programming, and other tools, and technologies as determined by MWUA’s consultants. It will be responsive and accessible on all devices, whether desktop, laptop, tablet, or mobile phone. The content contained on the platform was broken into searchable categories and easily navigable.

- d. Water Operators Toolbox II, (\$5,000). Maine Water Utilities Association (MWUA) has worked with water systems to determine their needs as it relates to technologies and tools for use in calculating data during their daily duties. These calculators were from the following categories: source water, treatment, distribution, financials, regulatory tracking/reports. Some examples would be water loss, bleach dilution, and other calculators.

Subsequently, MWUA has compiled the needs of the water systems and formulate relevant equations to be used in developing a set of calculators for use on computers and mobile devices for office and field work.

These calculators are now hosted publicly and available for all to use on an independent website/platform managed by MWUA for a period of three years with the expectation of revisiting and updating the content on an annual basis.

- 6. Wellhead & Source Protection Programs (\$900,000)

- a. New Well Approval & Wellhead Protection Program Staff Expenses (\$580,000). The Program will use this set-aside to fund or partially fund staff including the hydrogeologist who, among other technical assistance and field inspection duties, works with PWSs to navigate the new well approval process. Properly locating a well is fundamental to continued source water protection, and this position will work on-site with PWSs, well drillers, engineers, and geologists to minimize conflicts with potential contaminant sources. Additional staff in this set-aside provide outreach to PWSs, municipalities, and other state agencies to reduce the risk of contamination of public water sources. Staff funded under this set-aside also assist in management of subsurface wastewater rules, one of the key parts of Maine's wellhead protection strategy, and in regulating well drillers so that wells are installed using appropriate tools and techniques to protect water quality. We also intend to fund two additional staff focused on PFAS contamination.
- b. Wellhead Protection, Source Water Protection & Water System Asset Security Grants (\$300,000). The total cost of the grant programs in 2024 is \$300,000. The Grant Program will continue to implement the Wellhead Protection Planning Grant Program that provides grants up to \$10,000 per PWS to fund planning and/or implementation of source water protection activities for ground water sources. Activities include developing useful base maps, drafting an aquifer protection ordinance, developing public educational materials, purchasing signage to demarcate source protection areas, etc.

The ongoing Source Water Protection program was implemented in 2011 for Source Water Protection Planning activities to provide grants up to \$10,000 per PWS for planning and/or implementation of source water protection activities for surface water sources. Activities may include the development or updating of watershed management plans, buffer establishment and upkeep, road and storm water management and reconstruction activities, and developing public outreach and educational programs and materials.

The Water System Asset Security Grant is for eligible PWS to plan and/or implement security measures to protect water system assets. Activities eligible for the security measures may include fencing, signs, cameras, alarm systems.

Eligible PWSs include all community public water systems, and non-profit non community, non-transient systems. Eligible PWSs may submit applications for funding by March 31, 2024. Projects will be ranked using the priority scoring system shown in Section 6H. II. b-d.

- c. Public Education/Outreach (\$20,000). The Program will use funds from this set-aside to develop contracted agreements with environmental and educational organizations to raise the awareness of the importance of local water resources. This fund also pays for Printing and Mailing signs, reports, and informatics. As a part of drinking water outreach, the Program supports programs around the State to increase awareness of drinking water issues.

4D. Non-Project Activities/Set-Asides (Emerging Contaminant Capitalization Grant)

We discuss our set-asides for this Capitalization Grant below and the summary is presented on Table 3-1A. The Program is allowed up to 4% of the Emerging Contaminant Grant amount for the Administration of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The funds allowed by the SDWA for the first non-project activity, Program Administration, are \$305,600. Also, as detailed in the MMBB-DWP Memorandum of Understanding, 10% of this set-aside will be used by the MMBB (\$30,560). The total Program Administration budget is \$155,560. Any unspent funds allotted to these set-aside activities that remain at the end of the funding period will be carried forward for future use for these

activities. Also, the balance between the available funds and the budget (\$150,040) will be applied to the Program's Banked Credits which will bring the balance to \$447,060.

The maximum amount available to the second set-aside, non-project activity, Technical Assistance to Small PWSs is 2%, or \$152,800. The Technical Assistance to Small PWSs budget is \$100,000, leaving \$52,800 available as Banked Credit for this Set-Aside. The balance of the banked credit for this set-aside is \$156,700. The Technical Assistance funds will cover the cost of one Water Quality Specialist full time equivalent (FTE) position with the Maine Drinking Water Program. Any unspent funds allotted to these set-aside activities that remain at the end of the funding period will be carried forward for future use for these activities.

The maximum amount available for the third non-project activity, Drinking Water Program Functions for PWS Supervision, is 10%, or \$764,000. The Program determined the amount of funds necessary to cover the budgeted expenses for each of the Program activities for the upcoming year is \$120,000. The Program will fund one FTE with this set-aside. The program will add \$644,000 to the Banked Credit for this set-aside leaving a balance of \$1,923,500.

The maximum amount available for the fourth non-project activity, Other State Set-Aside, is 15%, or \$1,146,000. The Program determined the amount of funds necessary to cover the budgeted expenses for each of the activities for the upcoming year is \$1,146,000. The Intended Use Plan for the Emerging Contaminants Capitalization Grant includes a \$30,000 budget for training development, a \$30,000 budget for Public Education and Outreach, a \$30,000 budget for Training Reimbursements and \$30,000 for purchase of software and hardware. In addition, we will use 10% of the Emerging Contaminants Capitalization Grant for a Small Public Water System Emerging Contaminant Grant Fund (\$764,000) and an Engineering Design Assistance Grant Fund (\$262,000).

If at any time an excess accumulation of funds develops in any one set-aside activity mentioned above, the Program can decide to transfer these funds to the Project account.

4E. Separate non-project activity accounting.

The funds allocated for each non-project activity will be separated into individual accounts at EPA Region I. The release of monies from these accounts will be performed on a cash draw basis with the requisition for funds being based on actual expense records submitted to EPA. Program staff will review and approve all requisitions and submit them to the MMBB to initiate the release of funds. The MMBB will also maintain separate accounting for each of the non-project activities.

4F. Transfer of unspent funds to the DWSRF.

The allocated funds for each of the first three non-project activities, Program Administration (I), Technical Assistance (II) and Program Functions (III), can be banked (any unspent funds can be drawn against future grant awards) and used for the same activities in later years. Funds for the fourth activity mentioned above, Other Non-Project Activities (IV), cannot be banked. The Program must demonstrate in set-aside workplans to EPA how the funds allotted to each set-aside activity in each year's Grant are to be used within a specific period. Other Non-Project Activity (IV) funds can be utilized by any one of the four activities mentioned in Section 4C. IV (1-6) above, with no more than 10% of the Grant going to any one activity.

5. Project Funds

5A. Funds available (Base & Supplemental Capitalization Grants)

After allocating funds for set-aside activities, the Program will combine the remaining Grant funds with the State Match, loan interest and repayments and carry-over funds to determine the total available project funds. The total funds available for financial assistance as loans to Standard Projects and Disadvantaged Community PWS projects for the 2024 DWSRF Grant period is:

- \$30,590,369 for Projects funded by the combined Base and Supplemental Capitalization Grants (B & S), and
- \$6,118,440 for Projects funded by the Emerging Contaminants Capitalization Grant (EC).

The 2024 DWSRF Base Grant appropriation includes a requirement that a minimum of 12-percent of the 2024 Base Capitalization Grant is available for Disadvantaged Community PWSs as principal forgiveness assistance on awarded DWSRF loans. Maine DWSRF has targeted an additional 18% of the Base Capitalization Grant to be offered as Principal Forgiveness for any project. The Supplemental Capitalization Grant requires exactly 49% of the grant be available for Disadvantaged Community PWSs as principal forgiveness assistance on awarded DWSRF loans.

Assistance subsidies in the form of principal forgiveness available to eligible Disadvantaged Communities will be at levels of 30, 40, 50, 75 percent based on community Medium Household Income and Residential Water User Rates as detailed in Section 8E. The 2024 DWSRF Supplemental Grant Appropriation requires 49-percent of the 2024 Supplemental Capitalization Grant is available for eligible recipients, including Disadvantaged Community PWSs, as principal forgiveness assistance on awarded DWSRF loans. In special cases, where the PWS does not have the customer base or there are other Environmental Justice concerns, the DWSRF Program may determine the maximum loan the PWS may affordably pay back and apply the Principal Forgiveness appropriately.

The 2024 DWSRF Base and Supplemental Capitalization Grant Primary List includes 18 projects, with 14 projects meeting the Disadvantaged Community criteria with a total funding amount of \$33,889,950 (see Attachment F). The 2024 DWSRF Backup List includes 40 projects (see Attachment G).

The Program has removed the maximum loan limit for any PWS of \$5 million dollars for any given year. Multi-year projects may be funded over consecutive years if it is mutually agreed upon by the Program and the applicant. The project will by-pass the consecutive year(s) ranking and receive funding on the Primary List. In some cases, depending on project schedules and short-term financing, the Program may choose to refinance approved projects in subsequent years.

The Emerging Contaminants Capitalization Grant for Year 2022 – 2024 project distribution breakdown is as detailed in Table 5-1. Project applications will continue to be accepted for 2024 funds on a rolling, first-come, first served basis until funds are depleted. On-going demand for these funds remains high (see Attachment H). In the chance multiple applications are received at the same time and available funding will not cover the total requests, projects will be ranked and scored per criteria in Section 6 of this IUP.

Table 5-1: Summary of 2022-2024 DWSRF Emerging Contaminant Capitalization Grant and Set-Aside Activities Awards

	2022 (# projects)	2023 (# projects)	2024 (# projects)	Total Awarded 2022-2023	Remaining Funds for 2022-2024
Small PWS EC Grants	16	13	4	\$1,735,508	\$584,000
EC Design Grants	3	1	1	\$697,241	\$0
EC Cap Project Grants	11	2	1	\$15,979,178	\$2,304,982

I. Introducing a New Funding Priority for Manufactured Housing Communities

Recognizing the diverse landscape of water infrastructure challenges faced by communities across our State, the Maine Drinking Water Program is committed to continually enhancing the effectiveness of the DWSRF program. In alignment with this commitment, a targeted funding priority aimed at addressing critical drinking water infrastructure needs within manufactured housing communities (MHC) will be established for the 2024 funding cycle.

Manufactured housing communities play a significant role in providing affordable housing options to over ten percent (10%) of Maine’s population. However, these communities often face unique challenges related to their water infrastructure. Aging systems, limited resources, and the vulnerability of residents in such communities necessitate a focused approach to ensuring safe and reliable drinking water.

Historically, the project selection process has prioritized construction-ready projects, a criterion which has demonstrated to favor municipalities with greater financial and technical resources, and inadvertently placed MHCs at a disadvantage. The inherent disparities have resulted in consistently lower project priority rankings for MHCs, hindering their ability to compete for the DWSRF discounted funding.

Recognizing this imbalance and to contribute to the overall improvement of water quality and access, the Maine Drinking Water Program is pleased to introduce a new funding priority within Maine’s DWSRF program. The first ten percent (10%) of the total available funds for projects will be designated for applications received for drinking water infrastructure improvements at public water systems designated as MHCs. This strategic allocation aims to kickstart targeted projects that directly benefit these communities, ensuring that a proportionate share of resources is dedicated to their unique needs. By allowing MHCs to compete amongst themselves, this initiative seeks to level the playing field to create a fairer and more inclusive allocation of resources.

Funding will be awarded at the highest tier of Principal Forgiveness for the project year. In order to participate, the MHC must be eligible to finance the remaining unforgiven portion of the loan. A foreseeable hurdle for MHCs will be meeting the specific capitalization grant agreement requirements as outlined in CFR Title 40 Part 35.3550(i), particularly, the requirement that PWSs receiving SRF assistance conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. This determination has been and will continue to be made by requiring an independent audit of the system’s financial statements, which can take significant time and resources especially for systems that currently don’t have annual audits conducted on their financial statements. Therefore, to aid in overcoming this hurdle, a set-aside fund has been established to assist in covering the cost of compliance with these provisions. Any MHC applications received that need

to utilize this set-aside in order to qualify for DWSRF financing and that rank as primary MHC projects, will be bypassed to the top of the following year's primary MHC project list. For the benefit of funding the most construction-ready projects, funding will not be reserved for the current project year.

In the case where MHC funding application needs fall short of their 10 percent (10%) share, surplus funds will be reallocated to the next project(s) in line on the DWSRF Backup Project List.

5B. Project Funds Available (Emerging Contaminants Capitalization Grant)

In addition to the Base and Supplemental Grant funds, the DWSRF has an Emerging Contaminant Capitalization Grant. Maine intends to take \$1,521,560 in set-asides leaving \$6,118,440 in project funds which is required to be 100% principal forgiveness (PF) with at least 25% being awarded to PWS which serve Disadvantaged Communities or serve populations of 25,000 or less. The treatment projects will be funded as the needs are identified. The PWS Extension projects will be funded on the same annual cycle as the Base & Supplemental Projects.

The Priority Project Lists may be amended or updated to consider new or updated information from PWSs. Projects for the Emerging Contaminant (EC) Priority Project List were initially solicited by a request for applications with a deadline of October 6, 2023. When project funding requests exceed available funds, EC Projects will be ranked in the same manner as all construction projects. Community Public Water Systems and Non-Transient, Non-Community Public Water Systems with water being sent to the distribution system containing PFAS above the Federal Proposed Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of greater than 4PPT for PFOS & PFOA are eligible for funding as follows:

I. Small PWS EC Grants

These grants are for PWSs serving a population of approximately 100 or less or needing a filtration capacity of approximately 10gpm or less. Funding can be used for installation of treatment for PFAS and any necessary pre- or post-treatments. Funding can be used for building modifications to accommodate treatment or to cover the costs of the installation of a small auxiliary building if treatment will not fit within existing facility's footprint. Funding can also be used for system consolidation with a neighboring PWS that does not have PFAS levels exceeding Federal Proposed MCL or for development of a new water source. Applicants will qualify for up to \$60,000 EC Funds, inclusive of a \$10,000 allotment for professional services (100% PF). Additional funding beyond \$60,000 may be awarded on a case-by-case basis determined by site specific needs. These grants may be applied for and awarded on a rolling basis if the funds are available.

II. Large PWS EC Treatment Grants

These grants are intended for larger PWSs and those with more complex treatment needs. Funding can be used for installation of treatment for PFAS, any necessary pre- or post-treatments and any associated engineering expenses. Funding can be used for building modifications to accommodate treatment or to cover the costs of the construction of an auxiliary building if treatment will not fit within existing facility's footprint. Projects with total funding requests less than \$250,000 will be awarded with no matching criteria and at 100% PF. For any project which the grant awarded equals or exceed \$250,000 this grant will cover 90% of eligible project expenses up to a limit of \$4,000,000 per project per funding cycle. The PWS may access base and supplemental loan

funds with principal forgiveness for disadvantaged communities for the remaining 10% or utilize alternative funding of their preference.

For PWSs with multiple wells with independent entry points to distribution that have PFAS above the Federal proposed MCL that will require separate treatment systems, multiple grants may be awarded with a limit of \$4,000,000 per impacted distribution entry point (i.e. pump station) with the same matching criteria. These grants may be applied for and awarded on a rolling basis if the funds are available. Grant funds will be drawn down before loan funds, therefore providing incentive to control spending and manage the scope. Any additional funding necessary will be offered from loan funds.

III. PWS Consolidation EC Grants

These grants are for the consolidation of a Community or NTNC PWS with a PWS that is below the Federal proposed MCL for PFAS or is actively investigating or implementing treatment options if currently exceeding the proposed MCL. The first \$249,999 (100% PF) will be awarded with no matching criteria. For any project which equal or exceeds \$250,000 this grant will cover 50% of remaining eligible project expenses up to a limit of \$2,000,000 (100% PF). When projects equal or exceed \$250,000, PWS is responsible for 50% share of remaining balance, DWSRF loan funds will not be available. These grants may be applied for and awarded on a rolling basis if the funds are available.

IV. Private Well Extension EC Grants

These grants are intended to address privately owned wells with PFAS levels greater than the proposed Federal MCL by extension of water mains from Municipal PWSs that are below the Federal proposed MCL for PFAS or are actively investigating or implementing treatment options if currently exceeding the proposed MCL. Funding will be awarded at a rate of \$100,000 per residential unit or place of business connection up to a limit of \$2,000,000 per extension. Funding must be applied for by the Municipal PWS who is extending their distribution main. These grants may be applied for and awarded on a rolling basis if the funds are available.

V. Emerging Contaminant Design Grants

These grants are intended to assist a Community or NTNC PWS to study and assess solutions to PFAS contamination issues. Eligible expenses may include pilot studies to evaluate treatment techniques, engineering expenses for the design of treatment facilities, hydrogeological studies for the investigation of replacement water source(s), and preliminary engineering reports and cost assessments for system consolidation and water main extensions. A limit of \$30,000 in grant funds is in place for small PWS serving a population of approximately 100 or less or needing a filtration capacity of approximately 10gpm or less. A limit of \$200,000 in grant funds is in place for larger PWSs and those with more complex treatment needs. Individual grant awards may exceed these established limits on a case-by-case basis at the discretion of the DWP.

5C. Projects to be funded

Attachments F and G provide lists of projects the Program intends to finance from the total project funds available from the 2024 DWSRF Grant period awards. Projects are listed in priority point score order. Priority point scores are determined using the point system shown in Section 6F. Attachment F is the Primary Project List of Standard and Disadvantaged Community PWS projects. Attachment

G is the Backup Project List. The Backup Project List contains the projects that will receive assistance if projects on the Primary Project List do not proceed as planned or are by-passed. Each project can be described using one of the general types of projects listed below:

- 1) Replacement of contaminated source with new potable source.
- 2) Construction of treatment facilities.
- 3) Installation of disinfection facilities.
- 4) Projects addressing compliance/enforcement issues.
- 5) PWS consolidation to address viability issues.
- 6) Projects required to remove a PWS's status as a SDWA significant non-complier.
- 7) Replacement of aging infrastructure.
- 8) Upgrade or rehabilitation of existing water facilities.
- 9) Installation of meters and backflow prevention devices.
- 10) Acquisition of land integral to a DWSRF eligible project.
- 11) Extension of a PWS to address PFAS Contamination in Private Wells.

The projects that are ultimately financed by the Program may not be selected exactly as listed on Attachments F and G. Some of the factors that could affect the current lists are as follows:

- 1) A listed project receives full or partial funding from another source.
- 2) A project is by-passed as described in Section 6B.
- 3) Funds available are increased or decreased due to actual project costs vs. estimated costs listed on Attachment F or G.
- 4) The PWS or project is found to be ineligible for DWSRF funds.
- 5) A PWS's loan application is denied.
- 6) A project or PWS is unable to meet DWSRF project requirements as described in this Section; or
- 7) A PWS declines DWSRF assistance.

The terms of financial assistance for Standard Projects are described in Section 7. The exact terms will be set at the time of the loan agreement for each project. The amount of principal forgiveness assistance and loan terms to be provided for Disadvantaged Community PWS projects will be determined during the loan application process using the criteria described in Section 8.

5D. Unencumbered Funds from Previous Grant Years

Funds from the 2022 and 2023 DWSRFs that were not encumbered have been carried forward into this 2024 IUP. All 2023 DWSRF projects that do not have an associated loan agreement by November 1, 2024 may be by-passed and the funds will be carried forward to the next year's IUP. PWSs will need to reapply for the next funding cycle if by-passed.

5E. PWSs/Projects Ineligible for Funding

PWSs that lack the technical, financial, or managerial capacity to operate their PWS in compliance with present and future requirements of the SDWA are not eligible to receive DWSRF funds unless the proposed project will address and resolve the lack of capacity. All PWSs will receive a capacity development review and approval before the Program will enter into a loan agreement. PWSs that are in Significant Non-Compliance with the SDWA are not eligible, except as noted in Section 6G. PWSs that serve federally owned installations are not eligible. A Non-Community PWS owned by a for-profit enterprise is not eligible to receive DWSRF funding.

Proposed projects for which the primary purpose is to provide fire protection or system growth are not eligible for DWSRF funding. Laboratory fees for monitoring and operational and maintenance expenses are ineligible project costs. Land acquisition secured by eminent domain condemnation proceedings or from an unwilling seller is not eligible to receive DWSRF funding. Projects that do not receive a favorable environmental determination and initiate construction will not receive DWSRF funding. All projects must complete the environmental review process to the satisfaction of the Program and receive a favorable environmental determination before the start of construction.

Since funding is limited, demand is considerable and funds are subsidized, DWSRF funding will be provided to only the most viable, cost effective, environmentally acceptable projects.

5F. Environmental Reviews

All "Equivalency" projects financed with DWSRF funds will have a "NEPA-like" Environmental Review. "Non-Equivalency" projects use the State Environmental Review Process (SERP), defined in the State of Maine Rules Relating to DWSRF Rules. The environmental review should be performed, and a favorable determination made prior to the design of the facility. The Environmental Review process must be completed prior to the start of construction for the project to receive DWSRF funding. The State of Maine Rules Relating to the DWSRF, Chapter 230, puts forth the Environmental Review requirements for all projects. The applicant is required to submit specific information identified in Chapter 230 for a project for the Program to make an environmental determination. The required information is dependent upon the type and scope of the project proposed to receive DWSRF funding. An Environmental Review and determination prepared for/by another federal funding agency may be accepted by the Program.

5G. Procurement Requirements

The competition thresholds for procurement of goods and services are as follows:

- a. Recipients may purchase goods and services that do not cost more than the Micro-purchase threshold \$10,000 without competition provided purchases are equitably distributed among suppliers to the extent practicable, taking DBE considerations into account, and the price is reasonable.
 - i. PWS participating in the Small PWS Emerging Contaminant Grant and Very Small Compliance Loan programs may establish micro-purchase thresholds up to \$50,000 for treatment installation projects.
 - ii. Recipients may not make a series of purchases in a relatively short time frame from the same source in amounts at or less than the micro-purchase threshold or less to avoid competition as that practice would not lead to equitable distribution of purchases from qualified sources.
- b. For purchases that cost more than the micro-purchase threshold but less than the Simplified acquisition threshold set at \$250,000, recipients may use small purchase procedures and solicit offers from a minimum of three sources, taking DBE considerations into account, without formally advertising or otherwise publicizing the contracting opportunity.
 - i. Recipients must attempt to obtain documented prices or quotes (e.g. by email or price list searches) from at least 3 three qualified sources to meet this requirement.
 - ii. Recipients must select the lowest priced item or service that meets the requirements of the specification unless it can otherwise be demonstrated that the goods or services available at a higher price offer the best value. A written justification for the decision to

- purchase at the higher price must be submitted for review and approval by the DWP and documented in the project folder.
 - iii. Insurances must be made that the vendor charges similarly situated customers the same price as it is offering to the recipient.
 - iv. Bid or performance bonds are not required for purchases in amounts less than the simplified acquisition threshold.
- c. Procurements in excess of the simplified acquisition threshold are subject to the formal competitive requirements of sealed bidding.
 - i. Recipients must solicit bids from an adequate number of potential contractors, taking DBE considerations into account.
 - ii. Tribal and local government recipients must publicly advertise the contracting opportunity. Other recipients may use web site announcements, pre-qualified bidder lists or similar means to solicit bids.
 - iii. The solicitation must remain open at least 30 days.
 - iv. Award of contract must go to the lowest, responsive bidder. Bidders that cannot meet the terms of the contract shall be considered non-responsive.
 - v. A tabulation of bids and the bid submittal of the contractor recommend for award must be submitted to the DWP for review and approval prior to award.

All DWSRF construction projects in federal fiscal year 2024 must use the Davis-Bacon Wage Rates. Exceptions include non-construction work funded by set-asides and worked performed through force account labor (PWS personnel).

5H. Build America Buy America (BABA) and Use of American Iron and Steel (AIS)

On November 15, 2021, President Joseph R. Biden Jr. signed into law the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act ("IIJA"), Pub. L. No. 117-58, which includes the Build America, Buy America Act ("the Act"). Pub. L. No. 117-58, §§ 70901-52. The Act strengthens Made in America Laws and will bolster America's industrial base, protect national security, and support high-paying jobs. The Act requires that no later than May 14, 2022—180 days after the enactment of the IIJA—the head of each covered Federal agency shall ensure that “none of the funds made available for a Federal financial assistance program for infrastructure, including each deficient program, may be obligated for a project unless all of the iron, steel, manufactured products, and construction materials used in the project are produced in the United States.” (Build America, Buy America Act, P.L. 117-58, Secs 70911 - 70917.

The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Made in America Office released its additional guidance for implementing the Build America, Buy America Act, 2 CFR 184, on August 23, 2023. The new guidance is effective on October 23, 2023.

As states deploy BIL SRF funding, the Maine Drinking Water Program will:

- Oversee BABA implementation across state SRF-funded projects, as applicable, and provide detailed information on BABA compliance requirements, flexibilities, and processes to recipients.
- Inform SRF grant and loan recipients of the domestic preference requirements. EPA will work with states to develop and provide information to SRF recipients.

- Collaborate with EPA and industry to incentivize and grow domestic supply chains and U.S. manufacturing capacity for products essential to drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure.
- Educate funding recipients about their eligibility for waivers and provide help applying for waivers. EPA will develop appropriate waivers and processes to facilitate a smooth transition to these expanded requirements.

As per 10 SEC. 436,(a)(1), none of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 381 et seq.) or made available by a drinking water treatment revolving loan fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 1630j-12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a PWS or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States. (2) In this section, the term “iron and steel products” means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.

Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Administrator of the EPA (in this section referred to as the “Administrator”) finds that - (1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest; (2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or (3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent. (c) If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Administrator shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Administrator concerning the request and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15 days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Administrator shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency. (d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements. (e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section. (f) This section does not apply with respect to a project if a State agency approves the engineering plans and specifications for the project, in that agency’s capacity to approve such plans and specifications prior to a project requesting bids, prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

5I. Cross-Cutting Federal Authorities

Cross-cutting Authorities are listed in Attachment E. Federal Cross-cutting Authorities are those federal statutes and Presidential Executive Orders that by their own language affect actions proposed for assistance with DWSRF monies. DWSRF Equivalency Projects and all set-aside activities must meet all applicable requirements of these authorities. Some authorities will be met through the Environmental Review process. Others will be met through procurement or certification requirements of the Program. The Program must demonstrate to EPA that the total dollar amount of DWSRF projects funded in any given year that meet these authorities is equivalent to the total federal Grant funds received in that year. This sets the Equivalency Project goal. To meet the Equivalency Project goal for the 2024 Grant, Maine will require that all DWSRF funded Distribution Projects (i.e. installation of new or replacement water distribution and transmission mains) with total project costs

equal or greater than \$250,000, all Emerging Contaminant projects, and all Lead Service Line Replacement projects meet all Cross-cutting Authorities. All organizations in receipt of federal funds for set-aside activities must follow all applicable federal Cross-cutting Authorities in their use of these funds. Anti-discrimination statutes apply to all DWSRF activities, not just Equivalency Projects. Projects eligible for emergency funding may be exempt from this requirement as determined by the DWSRF.

5J. Comprehensive System Facilities Plan/ Master Plan

With the goal of increasing sustainability of all PWSs in Maine, all projects on the Primary Project List receiving principal forgiveness will be required to have a professionally prepared Comprehensive System Facilities Plan (Master Plan) that is less than ten (10) years old.

Should a PWS not have a plan that is less than ten years old, funding assistance shall be provided as part of the project loan to complete a plan. An amount shall be included in the final loan amount for the PWS to undertake such a plan.

Should a PWS have a plan that is less than ten years old, the PWS shall be allowed to undertake other plans as detailed below under the same funding opportunities. This shall be at the PWS's discretion. Examples of eligible professionally prepared documents may include:

- Comprehensive System Facilities Plans
- Asset Management Plans
- Energy Audit Reports
- System Hydraulic Modeling Studies/Reports
- Water Loss Audits
- Effective/Sustainable Utility Management Assessment and Improvement Plan

5K. EPA Data Reporting Requirements

All project loans capitalized, at least in part, with funds from the FFY 2024 Grant are entered in a national EPA Data System. DWSRF employees enter information into EPA Data System following award of a loan agreement or amendment, generally on a monthly basis.

In addition, Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) reporting requirements will be met by reporting to fsrs.gov on loans in an amount equivalent to \$17,499,200 which is the amount of the FFY 2024 Base and Supplemental (BIL) Capitalization.

The Emerging Contaminant Capitalization Grant (BIL) FFATA Requirements will be met by reporting to fsrs.gov on loans in an amount equivalent to \$6,118,440 which is the amount of the FFY 2024 Emerging Contaminant Grant going towards projects.

All loan recipients must obtain a DUNS number prior to receiving a loan to enable the state to satisfy FFATA requirements. Equivalency does not apply to the remainder of the Grant. Any contracts, loans or grants funded out of this portion of the Grant that individually exceeds \$25,000 will be reported to fsrs.gov as required.

6. Criteria and Method of Distribution of Funds

The criteria and method for the distribution of Project Funds, depends on the demand for the funds relative to the funds available. For the Base, Supplemental and Redistribution of the 2024 DWSRF Base Capitalization Grants the demand exceeds the available funds. But, in contrast, the Emerging Contaminants have more funds available than the existing demand for project funds. In this case, projects are accepted on the Primary Project List until the funds have been allocated.

The first ten percent (10%) of the total available funds for projects will be designated for applications received for drinking water infrastructure improvements at financing-eligible public water systems designated as Manufactured Housing Communities (MHC).

When the requests for project funds exceeds the available funds, the selection process is described below. MHC projects will be selected in a similar manner.

6A. Description of Selection Process for Projects to Receive Assistance

Each year all DWSRF eligible PWSs will be asked to submit information about projects (submission of a project information application form provided by the Program) for which they are seeking DWSRF monies for the designated year. This project information will be reviewed for accuracy and eligibility, and then given a priority ranking score based on the system designated in Section 6F below. The DWSRF eligible projects and their respective information will then be listed in order of priority, highest to lowest, in a master list of all projects (Comprehensive Project Priority List). The Program will create the Primary Project List utilizing the provisions in this Section and the amount of available funds. The Primary Project List can be found in Attachment F. A Back-up Project List, Attachment G, consists of projects that did not make the Primary Project List, but are next in line to receive assistance based on their priority ranking. Projects on the Back-up Project List will be offered funds in the order of their priority ranking based on the amount of funds freed up by projects on the Primary Project List that either decline the funds or are by-passed in accordance with the procedures stated in Section 6B. Both lists include the following information.

- Priority Point Score,
- DWSRF Project Number,
- Public Water System Identification Number,
- Population Served,
- Public Water System Name,
- Project Type,
- Project Name,
- Funds Requested,
- Principal Forgiveness Ratio and
- Principal Forgiveness Amount.

The Program will contact all PWSs with projects listed on the Primary Project List after the IUP is finalized to inform them of submittal, review and approval, and application requirements.

6B. By-Pass Provision

Each PWS on the Primary Project List must demonstrate progress toward project completion by October 20, 2024. A project on the Primary Project List may be by-passed if the PWS has not entered into a loan agreement (or construction contract) or made reasonable progress towards starting construction by December 31, 2024. To enter into a loan agreement a PWS must submit and receive

approval of engineering and construction documents, complete an environmental review, and complete a capacity review.

Funds made available when a project is by-passed will be offered to PWSs with projects on the Back-Up Project List. Assistance will be offered to the PWSs with the highest priority ranked projects that have requested an amount of assistance less than or equal to the by-passed project's requested funding. On December 31, 2023, all uncommitted funds will be carried forward into the 2024 IUP.

6C. By-Pass for Small Water PWS Assistance

A minimum of 15% of the monies available for funding projects each year must go to PWSs that serve a population of less than 10,000 (small PWSs). The lowest priority project or projects for PWSs that serve 10,000 or more people may be by-passed in any given year to achieve this goal of 15% assistance to small PWSs. As necessary, the highest priority small PWS projects will be selected to satisfy the minimum 15% level. Of the 18 projects on the 2024 Primary Project List, 13 are PWSs with populations of less than 10,000. Total project funding offered for these PWSs is \$24,695,950 or 73% of the funds on the Primary Project List, greatly exceeding the 15% requirement.

6D. By-Pass for Consolidation Grant Assistance

The Program will by-pass consolidation grant projects that do not meet the deadlines established at the time of application. If a project does not meet the established deadlines, the PWS may reapply for the consolidation grant. Original applications must be submitted before construction occurs. Resubmitted applications cannot be submitted more than a year after construction started.

6E. Emergency Construction Fund

The Emergency Construction Fund provides loans to PWSs that have experienced a recent unexpected event that poses a serious threat to public health and welfare. This may include a severe weather event, accident or sabotage that results in infrastructure damage, or other event that causes a sudden and dramatic impact to drinking water quality and/or available quantity.

These projects must meet the eligibility criteria for DWSRF projects, but do not need to be on the Priority Project List. Emergency Construction Fund projects are not eligible for principal forgiveness. The DWP has the discretion to determine what constitutes an emergency. The DWP will also determine which provisions of the standard loan process (competitive bidding, environmental reviews, capacity reviews, plans and specifications, etc.) must be met. The Program has budgeted up to \$250,000 from repayment funds for the 2024 calendar year. Additional funds if available at the time of the emergency application can also be made available. Funds that are not committed by the end of 2024 will be returned to the pool of funds for standard construction projects.

6F. Very Small PWS Compliance Loan Fund (VSPWSCL)

This fund allows qualifying PWSs to receive up to \$60,000 loans for infrastructure projects that are needed to achieve compliance with a current or future standard of the SDWA excluding the Revised Total Coliform Rule. Individual loans will be awarded up to \$60,000. Of the \$60,000 awarded \$10,000 will be for services of a professional engineer. For a project estimate that exceeds \$60,000, the owner is responsible for paying costs more than \$60,000 first, before VSPWSCL funds are provided, ensuring the completion of the compliance related project. For projects that will exceed \$60,000 in total cost, if the final project cost is less than expected after the owner has paid funds upfront, and as a result, VSPWSCL expenditures will total less than \$60,000, then initial costs paid by

the owner may be reimbursable, enabling reimbursement of costs up to the full \$60,000 grant to be provided toward project costs.

If more requests for money are received than we have allocated for the Very Small System Compliance Loan Program, funds will be made available on a first come first served basis and the ability of the applicant to implement the improvements on a timely basis. The loans would need to meet all requirements for a standard construction loan including contract document, environmental review, capacity review, Davis-Bacon wage rates and other applicable requirements. The loan term would be set at 100 percent principal forgiveness. A balance of \$360,000 will be reserved from the 2024 DWSRF to be available for 2024 applicants.

Qualifying PWSs include all community PWSs (except those regulated by the Public Utilities Commission) with a population of 100 or less and all not-for-profit, non-transient, non-community PWSs. All PWSs that meet these basic eligibility criteria, and are therefore potentially eligible for a project under the VSPWSCL Fund, are identified on Attached Appendix L. In exceptional circumstances, not-for-profit, transient, non-community PWSs may also be granted financial assistance through the VSPWSCL Fund at the discretion of the Program.

All qualified project applications received are deemed to have a project eligibility ranking above 100 points as projects needed to achieve compliance with current or future SDWA standards. The Standard Project Ranking criteria is detailed in Section 6H. Since a ranking above 100 points exceeds the lowest ranked funded project in Attachment F, these projects are eligible for placement on the project Priority List.

Please note that projects cannot be the result of a failure to maintain an existing treatment system. Projects can consist of developing a new well or the installation of treatment. Consolidation with another PWS could be funded with a consolidation grant.

6G. PWSs in Priority Status on EPA's ETT

PWSs that score 11 or higher on EPA's Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) due to current and outstanding violations will not be eligible for DWSRF financial assistance unless/until: a) they resolve all violations to the satisfaction of the Program; b) the project(s) for which they are applying for DWSRF monies resolve all ETT violations; or c) they enter into, and comply with, an Administrative Consent Agreement with the Program that addresses the violations. If the PWS resolves its violations by one of these methods, then its DWSRF eligible project(s) will be prioritized and provided financial assistance in the same manner as all other DWSRF eligible projects. If a PWS is not a priority PWS on the ETT at the time that they receive a loan agreement but become a Priority PWS on the ETT during the construction of the project, then the DWSRF construction reimbursement process will be stopped until those violations are resolved by one of the methods mentioned above.

6H. Project Priority Ranking System

Planning and engineering costs (Engineering Study, Pilot Plant Study, Environmental Study, project design, etc.) can be separately funded from a project if associated with a future DWSRF eligible project. If construction is not occurring during the 2024 construction season, only preliminary costs will be allocated on the 2024 IUP. These activities will be prioritized based on the future DWSRF eligible project for which they are associated. Financial assistance to acquire land integral to a DWSRF eligible project and the guarantee or purchase of insurance for local debt obligation is both DWSRF eligible expenses. Projects submitted for these activities will be prioritized based on the project type with which they are associated. Example: A DWSRF project submission for land

acquisition necessary for construction of a planned pump station or treatment facility will be priority ranked the same as the future facility.

The scoring system that will be used for ranking requests for DWSRF funding for this funding period is as follows:

I. Standard Projects (only one priority point score to apply to each project)

a. Type of Project

Priority Points

1) Projects to address compliance and public health issues:

Installation of treatment or connection to a new supply for:

Acute Contaminant	99
Non-Acute Contaminant	80
Emerging Contaminant	100

Replacement of a contaminated source with uncontaminated source.

If the existing source is:

River/Stream	95
Lake/Pond/Impoundment	90
GWUDI	85
Dug Well	77
Spring	75
Filtered Surface Water	69

Replacement of aging infrastructure at risk of causing contamination.

Uncovered Finish Water Storage	60
Treatment Facility	55
Floating Cover Storage	49
Source-Intake Structure	45
Primary Pump Station	44
Booster Station	42
Storage	40
River Crossing	37
Transmission Mains	35
Distribution Mains	33
Instrumentation/Controls	30
Backwash Lagoons	30
Roughing Filters	30

Rehabilitation of aging infrastructure or upgrade of existing facilities at risk of contamination.

Treatment Facility	44
Source-Intake Structure	26
Primary Pump Station	25
Booster Station	23
Storage (Inside Painting)	20
Transmission Mains	18

Distribution Mains	17
Instrumentation/Controls	15
Backwash Lagoons	15
Roughing Filters	15

2) Installation of facilities to address low system pressure problems:

Backflow Prevention Devices	43
Storage	32
Booster Pump Station	24
Larger Mains	22

3) Projects for compliance with future promulgated SDWA regulations: 60

4) Projects to address aesthetics: taste, color, odor, etc. 8

5) Construction of facilities around a PWS's source to address a health threat or documented contamination threat to a source of supply: *

Unfiltered Surface Water W/Filtration Waiver	72
Filtered Surface Water	62
Groundwater	52

*Source water protection activities are not eligible for funding with Project Funds, but may be eligible for Other Non-Project Activity set-aside funds.

6) Installation of facilities to provide redundant facilities:

Supply (present peak day supply problems)	68
Disinfection Equipment	56
Treatment Train	50
Supply Source	40
Source-Intake Structure	32
River Crossing	29
Pump Station	21
Storage	19
Transmission Main	25

7) Other Eligible Projects:

Catastrophic Failure of Critical Infrastructure	70
PWS Viability: Facility Consolidation	65
Install Backup Power Source	48
Tank Mixing & Re-Chlorination	35
Resolution of Dead-End Water Quality Problems	34
PWS Interconnection	32
PWS Expansion to Address Public Health Issues	31
Installation of Meters	16
Construction of Office, Garage, or Equipment Storage	10

- b. Priority Point Add-ons: (only one priority point score for each category applies and is to be added with each category's score including project points to produce the final project priority)

rank)

Priority points

1) PWS compliance/enforcement status*

Court Action or Civil Penalty Assessment	30
Assessed Administrative Penalty	25
Active Administrative Compliance/Consent Order	20
Loss of Filtration Avoidance/Exemption	18
Long-term Boil Water Order or Do Not Drink Order (>1 year)	16
In Significant Non-Compliance	14
Outstanding Notice of Non-Compliance	12
Outstanding Treatment Technique Violation	10
Active Bi-lateral Compliance Agreement	8
Recommendation from a Sanitary Survey	5

* These priority points are only added if proposed project addresses the compliance/enforcement issue in question.

2) Percentage of annual residential water bill of median household income.

Greater than 2.25%	18
between 2.01% and 2.25%	15
between 1.76% and 2.00%	12
between 1.51% and 1.75%	9
between 1.26% and 1.50%	6
between 1% and 1.25%	3
less than 1%	0

For a PWS serving a manufactured housing community, that does not bill monthly for water or whose water bill is incorporated into a bill for monthly rent, 18 priority points will automatically be allocated.

3) Population served.

100,000 people or more	1
between 10,000 and 99,999	2
between 3,300 and 9,999	8
between 500 and 3,299	6
less than 500 people	4

4) Public Water System Type.

Community	6
Non-Transient	3
Transient	1

5) Project in accordance with Completed System Master Plan.

5

6) Plans and Specifications.

up to 10

1 point for each 10 percent completed, maximum 10 points
DWP may request copy of plans and specifications

- 7) Project in conjunction with road reconstruction project DWP may request documentation of planned road project. 10
- 8) Demonstration Permitting & Environmental Review is Complete: 10
- 9) Discretionary Points based upon public health risk: Associated only with aging infrastructure. The facility expected useful life is compared to the facilities age.

If the ratio is greater than 50% and less than 75%	5
If the ratio is greater than 75% and less than 90%	8
If the ratio is greater than 90% and less than 100%	12
If the ratio is greater than 100% and less than 125%	16
If the ratio is greater than 125%	20

Note: The following Expected Useful Life values shall be used:

Pipe (Iron/HDPE)	100 Years
Pipe (Asbestos Cement/PVC/Copper)	75 Years
Pipe (Galvanized)	50 Years
Finished Water Storage Facilities	75 Years
Buildings Structures	50 Years
Groundwater Wells	40 Years
Electrical & Mechanical Equipment including pumps	20 Years
Steel Coating Systems	20 Years
Meters	15 Years
Chemical Feed & Storage Equipment	15 Years
Instrumentation	10 Years

- 10) Projects to Treat Water Supplies due to Emerging Contaminants - 30 Points. For a project or activity to be eligible for funding under this appropriation, it must be otherwise DWSRF eligible, and the primary purpose must be to address emerging contaminants in drinking water. Given the clear Congressional intent that these funds focus on projects addressing perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (hereinafter PFAS), EPA expects states to actively solicit and prioritize PFAS-focused projects. States, however, have the flexibility to fund projects for any contaminant in any of EPA's Contaminant Candidate Lists. For example, EPA also encourages states to consider using these funds to address perchlorate as well as contaminants that have higher levels of occurrence or health concerns.

c. Additional Priority Points for Compliant PWSs:

DWSRF eligible PWSs that have been in compliance with the SDWA for the last five calendar years (2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022), will receive extra priority points for each of the five years. The points for each year will be based on the following:

- 2 points - no compliance violations on record with the Program for that calendar year.
- 1 point - violation(s) but all have been addressed and resolved with the Program.
- 0 points – outstanding violation(s) that have not been resolved.

The priority points will be totaled (maximum of 10 points) and added to each project that PWS submitted requesting DWSRF financial assistance.

Total Project Priority Point Score: (a+b1+b2+b3+b4+b5+b6+b7+b8+b9+b10+c)

II. Other Projects - 15% Set-Aside. The types of activities to be funded with this non-project set-aside and the percentage and dollar amount of monies to be allocated to each activity are listed in Section 4C.

Priority ranking system for the 15% set-aside funds. Priority ranking for each set-aside activity will be based on the scoring system listed below. References to **b1, b2, b3**, etc., refer to the add-on points defined in the previous section.

a. Land Acquisition/Conservation Easements:

In the unusual case of multiple applications submitted at the same time, the following ranking criteria shall be used.

<u>Type of Source</u>	<u>Priority Points</u>
Unfiltered surface water with filtration waiver	50
Filtered surface water source	40
Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water	30
Groundwater	20

(Total Priority Ranking Score = Type of Source+b1+b2+b3+b4+c)

b. Wellhead Protection:

- 0 – 5 points Demonstrated need for the project. How will the project help protect your groundwater source?
- 0 – 3 points Previous wellhead protection work. Has your PWS demonstrated a commitment to source water protection by dedicating time or financial resources to source protection? What other projects have you completed or are in the process of completing that identify, evaluate, manage, or eliminate threats to your groundwater supply?
- 0 – 3 points Community Involvement. Protecting drinking water sources is a community effort. Explain how you have included, or plan to include, local partners to work with you to enhance efforts to protect your groundwater source. Have you engaged your neighbors, your customers, and/or your local government in protecting your source?
- 0 - 1 points Implementation of a Wellhead Protection Plan. Projects which will implement recommendations or reduce the risk of contamination identified from an existing Wellhead or Source Water Protection Plan, or from recommendations made by the Program, Maine Rural Water Association, or other qualified professional will receive one point.
- 0 - 1 point Creation of a Wellhead Protection Plan. Projects that include the development or improvement of a Wellhead or Source Water Protection Plan will receive one point.
- 0 - 1 point Cost Sharing. PWSs which contribute money or in-kind services to help fund or complete a portion of the project will receive one point. For example, PWSs that contribute \$100 toward the replacement of each home heating oil tank within their wellhead protection zone will receive this point.

0 - 1 point Previous grant awards. PWSs which have never received a Wellhead Protection Grant will receive one point.

(Total Priority Ranking Score = Need + Previous Work + Community Involvement + Implementation of Wellhead Protection Plan + Creation of a Wellhead Protection Plan + Cost Sharing + Previous Grant Work)

c. Source Water Surface Water Protection:

0 – 5 points Demonstrated need for the project. How will the project help protect your surface water source?

0 – 2 points Previous source water protection work. Has your PWS demonstrated a commitment to source water protection by dedicating time or financial resources to source protection? What other projects have you completed that evaluate or manage threats to your surface water supply?

0 – 5 points Community involvement. Protecting drinking water sources is a community effort. Explain how local partners will work with you to enhance efforts to protect your groundwater source. Will this project benefit another public or private drinking water source? Projects demonstrating value from other sources, financial or in-kind, will receive a higher score.

0 – 3 points Describe how the project will address an identified risk. Will the project reduce the risk of contamination identified by a Watershed Management Plan, Source Water Assessment Report, or another priority system?

0 or 1 point Implementation of a Watershed Management Plan. Projects which will implement recommendations from an existing Watershed Management or Source Water Protection Plan will receive one point.

0 or 1 point Cost Sharing. PWSs which contribute money or in-kind services up front to fund a portion of the project costs will receive one point.

Priority will be given to projects that exceed the \$5,000 grant maximum and which will be funded in part by funds from other sources.

(Total Priority Ranking Score = Need + Previous Work + Community Involvement + Identified Risk + Implementation of Wellhead Protection Plan + Cost Sharing + Previous Grant Work)

d. PWS Consolidation:

The purpose of this program is to provide partial funding to PWSs to allow consolidation with another PWS to enhance system capacity. PWSs with a technical, managerial, or financial capacity issue can receive partial funding to consolidate with a more viable PWS to enhance system capacity and de-regulate an existing PWS. The PWS Consolidation Grant will fund no more than 50 percent of the cost of the PWS consolidation for for-profit facilities and no more than 75 percent of the cost of the PWS consolidation for not-for-profit facilities. Grant awards may not exceed \$150,000. Payment shall be made on a one-time reimbursement basis. Consideration for greater than a single reimbursement will be made on a case-by-case basis determined by the financial need of the applying PWS. Community PWSs and non-profit, non-community PWSs are eligible for the PWS Consolidation program. For-profit non-community PWSs and federally owned PWSs

are not eligible. Each eligible PWS (PWS to be eliminated) may only receive one grant award for any consolidation effort.

Qualifying Criteria:

- The PWS applying for consolidation must have a technical, managerial, or financial capacity issue that will be addressed by the consolidation with the more viable PWS.
- The more viable, receiving PWS must neither exhibit technical, managerial, or financial capacity issues nor result in PWS capacity issues.
- Plans and specifications for the consolidation must be reviewed and approved by the Program.
- The project must complete the environmental review process that is currently part of the DWSRF construction loan program.

Ranking Criteria:

Because limited funding is provided for this Set-aside, grant awards will be determined by time of application, anticipated construction date, and risk to public health.

6I. Relationship to Meeting DWSRF Goals and Objectives

The criteria and method used to distribute project funds, as stated in this section, satisfies all the goals and objectives of the DWSRF. It also satisfies the DWSRF priority requirements of the SDWA. It gives PWSs with the greatest need for obtaining financial assistance to construct projects that address imminent and long-term threats to public health, pending enforcement actions and compliance issues with the SDWA, the ability to receive funding by giving their projects the highest priority ranking. It provides for assistance to small PWSs and Disadvantaged Community PWSs. Affordability will be factored into the priority ranking of projects. The method of distributing project funds also provides for the funding of preventive measures such as source water protection, replacement of aging infrastructure, operator certification and capacity development.

6J. Impact on Long-Term Financial Status of the DWSRF

The proposed method and financial terms for distributing project funds presented in this IUP should have negligible impact on the long-term financial status of the DWSRF. Principal payments on loans plus all interest earnings will be deposited to the DWSRF and made available for future PWS capital improvements. The only funds lost for revolving are those used for:

- DWSRF Administration,
- Technical assistance to small PWSs set-aside,
- PWSS program functions set-aside,
- Grants to PWSs to establish and implement Wellhead and Source Water Protection Programs,
- Costs for services rendered for source water delineations and assessments of potential sources of contamination, and
- Principal forgiveness funds to Disadvantaged Community PWSs.

7. Financial Aspects of DWSRF Assistance

7A. General

All PWSs must complete a MMBB loan application to be considered for a DWSRF loan. All PWSs must be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the MMBB that they have an adequate revenue source to support the repayment of loan amounts. A PWS may enter into a loan agreement after its loan application is approved by the MMBB and all required financial conditions are met. Requisitions for construction costs will not be approved until the DWSRF requirements listed in Section 5 are met.

7B. Financial Terms of Loans

All loans for the financing of projects and non-project activities using 15% set-aside funds (the purchase of land and conservation easements for source water protection) will be at an interest rate at or below the municipal tax-exempt market rate with a minimum interest rate of 1% for all loans (exclusive of the Lead Service Line Replacement Capital Funds).

Project loans where the amount borrowed is \$250,000 or more may have a maximum repayment period of up to 20 years from the date of construction or the life expectancy of the asset being financed, whichever is less. Amounts borrowed for less than \$250,000 may be limited to a ten-year repayment term. Loans for land acquisition, conservation easements and Source Water Protection will usually have a repayment term limit of 10 years. Borrowers may request approval by the MMBB for an increase in their payment term above these limits up to a maximum allowable term of 20 years. The request must be in writing and state the need for a greater term. In all cases the loan repayment term will be limited to the life expectancy of the asset to be financed. Loans will have an initial payment due no more than one year from the date of substantial completion of construction for Standard Projects, or the date of the final loan agreement for Other Non-Project Activity funds.

The Program will make the determination of which projects will receive bond blend proceeds. All other projects will be financed by straight loans of repayment funds, Federal Grant, and State Match monies.

Loans for planning and engineering studies, reports and design work that are sought separate from a project loan, but are associated with future DWSRF eligible projects, will have a maximum loan repayment period of the same as the facility would qualify for, but no more than 20 years. These short-term loans can be rolled into the long-term loan for the construction of the planned or engineered project if it becomes eligible for DWSRF funding.

The financial terms for loans to PWSs that qualify for Disadvantaged Community PWS Assistance is addressed in Section 8.

7C. The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) Requirements

All PUC regulated PWSs must acquire approval for Issuance of Securities from the PUC before they can enter into a long-term loan agreement. If a PWS needs water rates increased to finance a DWSRF loan that includes bond blend monies, the rate increase must be approved prior to the time of the bond sale. Interim financing is discussed in Sections 7G and 7H.

7D. MMBB & DWP Administrative Fees

An Administrative Fee is charged by the MMBB to cover all costs incurred to sustain the daily maintenance of the loan throughout its life. This fee covers such costs as analyzing loan requests, processing the draw requisitions, analyzing refunding opportunities, trustee fees and billing. An

administrative fee not to exceed 5% of the periodic loan payment will be assessed each payment date. The 5% fee is applied to only the amount due at each payment date and not on all outstanding amounts as of each payment date. Therefore, this fee will increase the effective interest rate on a 20 year loan by approximately 50 basis points or .5%. For a repayment term greater than 20 years, the impact of the fee on the effective rate would be slightly less and for a repayment term of less than 20 years, the impact on the effective rate would be slightly more. For example, if the interest rate on a 20-year DWSRF loan was 1%, the impact of the MMBB Administrative Fee on the interest rate of the loan would be to increase the effective rate (i.e., the APR) of the loan to approximately 1.5%. The amount of money collected from this Administrative Fee will be placed in a Fee account that will be used to cover eligible costs associated with administering the DWSRF program. This Administrative Fee applies to all construction loans and is not waived for disadvantaged community PWSs.

The Administrative Fee charged by the DWP is a one-time 0.9% DWP Project Management Fee on the total principal (forgiven and non-forgiven).

7E. Refinancing of Existing Facilities

DWSRF funds can be used to buy or refinance debt obligations for DWSRF eligible projects for PWSs that are owned and operated by a municipal, inter-municipal or interstate agency. Based on an EPA policy established in the spring of 1999, reimbursing project construction costs incurred prior to the date that the Project Lists are finalized, the last day of public review of the IUP, for a PWS with a DWSRF eligible project on a Project List is considered refinancing debt. The refinancing of debt for privately owned PWSs is not a reimbursable expense for DWSRF financial assistance. Additionally, DWSRF money cannot be used to refinance loans for the purchase of land. Publicly owned PWSs can receive reimbursement of refinanced debt in their DWSRF loans. However, their initial debt and the start of construction of the project must have occurred after July 1, 1993, to be eligible for reimbursement.

The Program will only consider projects submitted for refinancing if the current water rates at the public PWS exceed the maximum water rate goal as described in Section 8D. Projects that are eligible for refinancing based upon the preceding criteria will score priority points as if it were a new project. However, since the DWSRF Program gives a higher priority to projects to address existing health risks or compliance issues, the total score will be reduced by thirty (30) percent. The project will then be ranked against all other projects to determine its placement on the Primary or Backup Project List.

7F. Refinancing of Facilities Currently Being Constructed

As stated in Section 7E above, the reimbursement of project construction costs incurred prior to the completion of public review of an IUP for which the project is included on a Project List will be considered the refinancing of debt. The Program is limited in how it can disburse funds for refinancing debt. Each year EPA allows Programs to only use \$2 million of their initial Grant funds for this purpose. Further, EPA only allows the disbursement of all costs for refinancing debt above the \$2 million limit to occur when disbursed over an eight-quarter period (two years). The eight-quarter period begins with the quarter the Program receives its Grant. Pre-construction costs (cost for design, planning, legal, etc.) are not subject to this eight-quarter rule and can be reimbursed any time after a PWS enters into a loan agreement.

7G. Projects That Secure Non-Bond Bank Interim Financing for Facility Construction

A PWS may elect to secure interim financing for the construction of a known DWSRF eligible project from a lending institute other than the MMBB. The PWS must abide by all DWSRF requirements

(plan review/approval, Environmental Review, Cross-cutting Authority requirements, etc.) to be eligible for DWSRF financial assistance. Also, the PWS must not complete construction of the project before the Grant is awarded to the Program to be eligible. It is preferable that PWSs not even begin construction of the project until the Project List that includes them has been finalized with the completion of its public review. As stated above, all costs incurred prior to the completion of public review will be considered refinanced debt. It will be priority ranked the same as the entire project. These costs will be disbursed as described in Section 7F with the exception that preconstruction costs can be reimbursed any time after the PWS enters into a DWSRF loan agreement.

7H. Projects That Secure Bond Bank Interim Financing for Facility Construction

A PWS may obtain interim financing through the MMBB for a project included on a Primary Project List after the Program has been awarded its Grant. With an interim loan in place, a PWS will be eligible to receive reimbursement of pre-construction project costs (administrative, legal, design, etc.) upon approval by the Program (exception: PWSs in receipt of disadvantaged assistance – see Section 8B). Reimbursement of construction costs will only be allowed when the entire project meets the requirements of Sections 5B thru 5F with all required approvals by the DWP. The interest rate for all borrowers electing to obtain interim financing through the MMBB will be equal to two thirds of the 1-year AAA municipal tax-exempt rate then available or 1%, whichever is higher. Fees will not be charged for interim loans.

8. Disadvantaged Community PWS Assistance

8A. Definition of Disadvantaged Community PWS

A Financially Disadvantaged Community PWS is defined as any PWS that serves a community and can demonstrate that its year-round residential water consumers have a median household income (MHI) of \$63,182 per year or less or when the ratio of average annual water bill to median household income is 0.8% or greater.

An Environmentally Disadvantaged Community Public Water System is a non-transient or community PWS that is: affected by environmental pollution, naturally occurring contaminant(s) and/or has lead contamination in the water supply or lead materials in the service line materials; and is at risk for negative health effects due to contamination and/or there is water supply or lead service lines containing lead. DWSRF Disadvantaged Community PWS Assistance will only be allowed where the disadvantaged water consumers will directly benefit from the assistance.

8B. Total Amount of Funds Available for Disadvantaged Community PWS Assistance

The 2024 DWSRF budget appropriation requires a minimum of **12% of the 2024 Base Capitalization Grant (\$60,000)** and exactly 49% of the Supplemental Capitalization Grant (\$11,123,000) to be available for Disadvantaged Community PWS projects as principal forgiveness assistance. Loan subsidies are defined as funds given out either as principal forgiveness (grant) or as negative interest rates. Maine's DWSRF Program plans to give out subsidies to Disadvantaged Community PWSs only in the form of principal forgiveness.

Principal forgiveness will be made available to the highest-ranking projects first. A PWS must meet all the requirements of Section 5 of this IUP (capacity development, plans and specifications, and environmental review and approval) to enter into a loan agreement.

PWSs receiving loans with principal forgiveness as a "Disadvantaged Community" will be required to finance their project with a DWSRF Interim Loan or local Bond Anticipation Note. Financing with a DWSRF Long Term Loan will be made available after satisfactory determination of final project cost.

PWSs that qualify for at least 30% principal forgiveness funds that enter a DWSRF loan agreement and want to proceed with construction of their DWSRF eligible project after that year's allotment of principal forgiveness has been committed to other projects will be eligible to receive loans at an interest rate described in Section 8E. A loan term of less than 30 years is possible if the applicant selects a shorter loan repayment period, or the Program reduces the term to the life expectancy of the project. Uncommitted forgiveness cannot be carried forward into the following grant period.

8C. Loan Fees and Costs

The one-time 0.9% DWP Project Management Fee on the total principal (forgiven and non-forgiven) and 5% MMBB Loan Administrative Fee will not be waived for PWSs that receive Disadvantaged Community Assistance. The DWP Project Management Fee will be paid from the portion of the loan that has been forgiven.

8D. Affordability Criteria

The Affordability Criteria will be based on the Median Household Income (MHI) of the PWS's year-round residential customers or the PWS's calculated Average Annual Water Bill to MHI Ratio.

Criteria I (MHI):

System wide Residential customers of a PWS must have an MHI of \$63,182 per year or less to qualify for receipt of Disadvantaged Community PWS assistance. This figure represents the average MHI for non-metropolitan Maine from the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate (2017-2021) prepared by the US Census Bureau. The income data used to determine MHI should be that which most accurately reflects the income of the year-round residential customers in a PWS's service area. This data can come from either the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2017-2021), or from a more current independent PWS income survey. All income surveys must be submitted to the Program for review and approval before the results can be used to determine the amount of DWSRF disadvantaged assistance to which a PWS is entitled. An independent Income Survey must be completed prior to and included with the SRF funding application. Income surveys must be conducted by an independent third-party using a methodology approved by the Program. Income surveys shall not be valid for more than three years.

Criteria II (Average Annual Water Bill to MHI Ratio):

The Ratio is Calculated as follows:

(Cost of 2,000 cubic feet of water per quarterly billing cycle X 4 quarters) / MHI

*A basis of 2,000cf. of water per quarter is used for average water consumption.

8E. Limitations/Terms of Disadvantaged Community Assistance

Disadvantaged Community Assistance subsidies in the form of principal forgiveness will be available to Community Water PWSs at maximum levels of 20, 35, 50, and 75 percent of the requested DWSRF loan amount based upon the following:

Water Rates as a Percentage of Median Household Income PF (%)

MHI > \$63,182 & Ratio > 0.80 or	
MHI < \$63,182 & Ratio < 0.80	20%
MHI < \$63,182 & Ratio 0.80 – 1.49	35%
MHI < \$63,182 & Ratio 1.50 – 1.99	50%
MHI < \$63,182 & Ratio >= 2.00	75%

Note that in certain cases where there are environmental justice concerns and the customer base is very limited, the DWSRF Fund Manager may increase the amount of principal forgiveness to make the resultant terms of the offer affordable.

DWSRF Base and Supplemental Grants: For PWSs with water rates as a percentage of MHI below 0.8%, the loan will be loaned for a 20-year repayment period. PWSs which qualify for Principal Forgiveness of 30% or more will be allowed for a 30-year repayment period. All Loans will have at a minimum a one percent interest rate. Loans for PWSs that qualify for this assistance will have a calculated repayment period of up to 30 years after the completion of the project but may never exceed the expected life of the project being financed. The terms of financial assistance to Disadvantaged Community PWSs will vary depending upon the MWRG (see Section 8D) for each PWS. Subsidy and terms will be determined at the time a PWS applies to the MMBB, accompanied by all supporting documentation necessary for the MMBB to make these determinations.

Community PWSs not regulated by the Maine Public Utility Commission that do not have water user rates in place may also be considered for Disadvantaged Community assistance. An applicant can

propose an alternative methodology for review and consideration by the Program to determine the individual water user cost for 2,000 cubic feet of water consumed per calendar year quarter.

Nonprofit, non-Community Water PWSs may receive principal forgiveness if there is an excess of Disadvantaged Community PWS assistance dollars after all qualifying Disadvantaged Community PWS projects submitted have been financed. The amount of Principal Forgiveness given will be at the discretion of the Program.

The purchase of land or conservation easements by Disadvantaged Community PWSs using set-aside funds can only be accomplished with a loan for a maximum term of 20 years at an interest rate at or below the Standard Project Rate, but no lower than one percent.

The Program reserves the right to increase the maximum percentage of principal forgiveness if the loan subsidy requirement designated by the federal legislation is not met.

8F. PWSs/Projects to Receive Assistance

Subsidies to all Projects and PWSs to receive Disadvantaged Community PWS assistance will be based on the priority ranking system stated in Section 6 and their eligibility for this assistance, as described in this Section. The projects and PWSs to receive this assistance are listed with non-Disadvantaged Community PWS projects in Attachments F and G.

8G. Effects on Long-Term Funding Level of DWSRF

The maximum net long-term effect of the allocation of funds for financial assistance to Disadvantaged Community PWSs as proposed in this Section will be to reduce the future amount of funds available to the DWSRF by the amount of principal forgiveness, plus the lost interest earnings.

9. Public Review and Participation

Each year the IUP will be made available for public review and comment. Copies of the draft IUP will be made available upon request or by viewing the Program's web site. Informal public review meetings will be scheduled after the release of the Draft IUP. All DWSRF eligible PWSs, drinking water agencies and associations with a direct interest in drinking water matters, other organizations that are known to have an interest in public drinking water issues, and the public will be notified of the availability of the draft IUP. They will also be notified of the time and location of the public meetings where comments and questions related to the draft IUP will be accepted. The public review and participation activities for the draft 2024 IUP are as follows:

- September 1, 2023 - Mailing to all PWSs eligible for DWSRF assistance, providing information on the Program and requesting applications for 2024 DWSRF funding. Information also placed on DWP web site.
- October 6, 2023 - Last day for PWSs submitting 2024 DWSRF project applications.
- February 9, 2024 – Draft IUP posted to website and emailed to all PWSs who applied for 2024 funding.
- February 23, 2024 - Public informational meeting on draft IUP held virtually at 2:00PM.
- March 8, 2024 - End of public comment period.
- March 2024 –Project Loan Offers to PWSs with projects on the 2024 DWSRF Primary List.
- May 2024; Grant Pre-Submittal Review and Approval by DHHS Grant Review Committee.
- June 2024, DWSRF Grant Application prepared and submitted to EPA Region 1.
- August 2024, Expected Grant Award by EPA Region 1 (contingent on acquisition of State Match on June 30, 2024).

Attachment F: Primary Project List

2024 DWSRF PRIMARY PROJECT LIST									
Total Points	Project Number	PWSID	Population Served	Name of Public Water System (PWS)	Project Type	Project Title	Amount Requested	PF (%)	PF (\$)
121	2024-41	ME0091050	375	Moscow Water District	Source	Moscow WD New Well	\$1,498,000	75%	\$1,124,000
112	2024-06	ME0090200	8,655	Boothbay Region Water District	Treatment	Boothbay Region Water District Backwash Recycle	\$2,631,000	35%	\$921,000
109	2024-02	ME0090110	28,750	Bangor Water District	Distribution	BIA Zone Infrastructure Expansion	\$1,181,000	20%	\$236,000
107	2024-31	ME0090830	23,678	Lewiston Water Division	Distribution	Lewiston Redundant Transmission Main	\$1,267,000	50%	\$634,000
106	2024-40	ME0090980	450	Milbridge Water District	Distribution	Bridge Street Water Main Replacement	\$382,000	0%	\$0
104	2024-30	ME0090750	22,145	Kennebec Water District	Distribution	Summer Street Area Water Main Improvements	\$4,321,000	35%	\$1,512,000
103	2024-01	ME0090020	713	Alfred Water District	Distribution	Waterboro Road Watermain Replacement	\$540,000	75%	\$405,000
101	2024-08	ME0090260	18,280	Brunswick & Topsham Water District	Source	Taylor Replacement Wells	\$1,864,000	0%	\$0
100	2024-25	ME0090660	4,633	Hampden Water District	Distribution	Coolidge Ave and Perry Road Water Main Replacement	\$1,122,000	0%	\$0
98	2024-15	ME0090470	2,535	Dover & Foxcroft Water District	Distribution	West Main Street Transmission Main Replacement	\$2,605,000	20%	\$521,000
97	2024-17	ME0090520	3,955	Ellsworth Water Department	Treatment	Branch Lake Water Treatment Plant	\$6,000,000	35%	\$2,100,000
96	2024-53	ME0091410	14,303	Sanford Water District	Other	Bernier Road WTP Emergency Generators	\$561,000	0%	\$0
96	2024-58	ME0091640	788	Winterport Water District	Distribution	Galvanized Water Main Replacement	\$1,400,000	75%	\$1,050,000
95	2024-18	ME0090560	1,595	Fort Kent Water & Wastewater Dept	Distribution	Rt. 1 Distribution System Improvements	\$5,594,000	35%	\$1,958,000

2024 Primary Project List: \$30,966,000 Total PF: \$10,461,000

MANUFACTURED HOUSING COMMUNITY FUND									
95	2024-55	ME004295	75	Squire Court Mobile Home Park	Distribution	Water System Improvements	\$606,000	75%	\$454,500
83	2024-12	ME0001006	100	Charter Oaks Village Cooperative	Distribution	Well House and Water Storage Improvements	\$353,500	75%	\$265,125
82	2024-57	ME0007009	150	Wardtown Park	Distribution	Distribution System Improvements	\$292,900	75%	\$219,675
74	2024-42	ME0002346	130	Mountainside Mobile Home Park	Distribution	Water Distribution System Replacement	\$1,671,550	75%	\$1,253,663

2024 MHC Fund Total: \$2,923,950 Total PF: \$2,192,963

VERY SMALL PWS COMPLIANCE LOAN FUND									
N/A	VSPWSCL		<100	Comm./Non-Profit Non-Comm.		Very Small PWS Compliance Loans	\$360,000	100%	\$360,000

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION FUND									
N/A	Emergency		N/A	Comm./Non-Profit Non-Comm.		Emergency Construction Fund	\$250,000	0%	\$0

Total 2024 Primary List Funding: \$34,499,950 Total PF: \$13,013,963

2024 DWSRF PRIMARY PROJECT LIST PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

2024-41: Moscow Water District – New Well

Work will include the installation of a production well, pumping station, treatment, controls, gravel driveway, electrical and watermain extensions. The purpose project is to provide the Moscow Water District their own source of supply. They currently purchase water from Bingham and have had recent TC violations. Bingham is an unchlorinated system as is Moscow. The new system will be chlorinated.

2024-06: Boothbay Region Water District – Backwash Recycle

The project is to recycle backwash water from the Districts' Adams Pond surface water treatment plant. The plant currently pumps up to 10% of the total water produced to the sewage treatment plant for treatment. This wastewater is from clarifier and filter backwash. The primary goal of the project is to address water quantity concerns by making use of the currently wasted water. This is extremely important to the District as their sources of supply are limited in capacity and no other drinking water resources are available.

2024-02: Bangor Water District – BIA Zone Infrastructure Expansion (Phase III)

The project consists of the construction of a new 3-million-gallon concrete water storage tank. The new infrastructure will replace two aging deteriorated welded steel water storage tanks. In addition to resolving major structure deficiencies and leaking issues in the existing tanks, the new tank will help resolve high water age and related water quality issues associated with an existing oversized 5-million-gallon storage tank.

2024-31: Lewiston Water Division – Redundant Transmission Main

The project consists of the construction of a new 24-inch ductile iron redundant water transmission main and a bridge crossing of twin 16-inch diameter ductile iron redundant water transmission main. Total length of 13,500-feet from treatment to distribution pump station. This new redundant water transmission main will add resilience to the City's only river crossing and support the existing 20 and 24-inch 1890 transmission main. This will allow reduced risk to interruption of service to the City during main breaks and reduce risk of contamination from main breaks.

2024-40: Milbridge Water District – Bridge Street Water Main Replacement

The project includes the replacement of approximately 600-feet of 75+/- year old, 2-inch galvanized pipe on Bridge Street. The old galvanized line is located on US Route 1 and is very expensive to repair. The 2-inch pipe is restricted with tuberculation and is extremely reduced in capacity. The condition of the pipe is a contamination risk and has become a financial burden for the District. The project is in conjunction with a MDOT road reconstruction project.

2024-30: Kennebec Water District – Summer Street Area Water Main Improvements

This project seeks to replace approximately 3,370-feet of existing 6-inch and 1,000-feet of 8-inch cast iron water main on Summer Street and Grove Street respectively with 12-inch ductile iron water main. The existing water mains on Summer Street and a portion of Grove Street are approximately 100 years old, with a significant length exceeding 120 years old, and have experienced a number of main breaks over the past decade. In addition to the poor physical condition of the water mains proposed for replacement, the water mains are undersized for the water demands of the heavily clustered development along Summer Street.

2024-01: Alfred Water District – Waterboro Road Water Main Replacement

The project includes the replacement of approximately 1,100-feet of old 6-inch cast iron main with new 12-inch water main along a section of Waterboro Road. The project is needed to replace an old deteriorating 6" cast iron water main that is prone to repairs. The existing 6-inch cast iron main is significantly older than surrounding mains and causes red (rusty) water complaints from area customers. The existing main also causes difficulties in maintaining chlorine residuals. In addition, the services from this main may be galvanized downstream of lead components.

2024-08: Brunswick & Topsham Water District – Taylor Replacement Wells

The project involves the replacement of Taylor Wells 2 and 3. The project includes test well exploration to site the replacement wells, production well construction, and pump station modifications. Taylor Wells 2 and 3 were constructed in 1957 and are nearing the end of their operating life cycle. Well capacity monitoring over time has shown an accelerated decline in capacity between cleaning cycles and increased levels of fine silt, iron and manganese. Recent efforts to redevelop the wells to increase capacity provided marginal improvements. Each well has a Everdur bronze screen that is known be susceptible to catastrophic failures in contrast to modern stainless steel well screens. These existing sources are critical supplies and replacement of the wells is critical for our water supply resiliency. The Taylor wells are the primary well source capacity on the Brunswick side of the BTWD service territory and are critical to operations.

2024-25: Hampden Water District – Coolidge Ave and Perry Road Water Main Replacement

The project includes the installation of approximately 1,900-feet of 8-inch ductile iron water main to replace the existing 6-inch and 8-inch cast iron water mains that run along Coolidge Avenue and Perry Road. The water mains along Coolidge Ave and Perry Rd are believed to have been installed around 1938 and are unlined and prone to leaks. The iron pipes that are heavily tuberculated and have had increasing issues with red (rusty) water. This project will improve water quality and increase reliability within this portion of the distribution system.

2024-15: Dover & Foxcroft Water District – West Main Street Transmission Main Replacement

This project is the replacement of approximately 6900-feet of 12-inch cast iron water transmission main on West Main Street. The existing main is 1920's vintage lead-joint, 10-inch diameter unlined cast iron that runs cross country and is difficult to maintain. This is the sole pipeline to feed water to the district's customers and is currently undersized and turburculated. Water services will also be evaluated for lead and replaced as found.

2024-18: Ellsworth Water Department – Branch Lake Water Treatment Plant

This project involves the design and construction of a new water treatment plant on the site of the existing treatment plant adjacent to Branch Lake. The ultimate scope of this project is largely dependent on the selected treatment methods, which will be determined during a conceptual engineering phase that is ongoing. The construction of the new facility onsite will allow the existing plant to operate with minimal interruption during construction. The result will provide the City of Ellsworth with a new, reliable treatment system that will meet the growing demands associated with current economic development that has been occurring in the City since the relocation of a significant component of The Jackson Laboratory operations in the last several years.

2024-53: Sanford Water District – Bernier Road WTP Emergency Generator

This project involves the installation of two 125 kw propane generators at the Bernier Road Water Treatment Plant. The project was designed in 2022 under DWSRF#2022-77 (Design). Design plans and specifications were approved by the Drinking Water Program in October 2022. Propane generators were selected over a diesel unit because the facility is located within the well head protection area of the wells. Two propane generators were selected for design to operate in parallel with a single automatic transfer switch due to unavailability of 250 KW propane generators. The main emergency power loads include two 50 hp well pumps and power within the treatment facility. The project includes electrical and site work for the installation of the emergency generators. The site work includes concrete generator pads, installation of propane tanks, and reconfiguration of existing chain link fencing surrounding the facility to accommodate the generator location. The water source has become the primary supply of the District's multiple groundwater sources and this project will improve the resiliency of the facility with permanently fixed standby power, addressing an identified vulnerability in operations.

2024-58: Winterport Water District – Galvanized Water Main Replacement

This project will replace all remaining 2-inch diameter galvanized water mains present in the water distribution system. These mains have been in service for several decades and are brittle and prone to breakage. Removing these materials from the water system will increase the overall reliability of the system. New 8-inch diameter lined ductile iron mains and hydrants will be installed. The total length of proposed water mains is 1,700-feet along the following roads: Parsonage Street between Marine Street and Mechanic Street, Steamboat Street from the end of the new 8-inch ductile iron line installed in 2003 to the end of the line, and Lincoln Avenue from Willow Street to Commercial Street.

2024-18: Fort Kent Water & Waste Water Dept. – Rt. 1 Distribution System Improvements

This project includes Route 1 transmission main replacement and Route 1 dual main consolidation. The Route 1 transmission main replacement includes replacing approximately

5,900 feet of deteriorated 10-inch asbestos-cement pipe with new 12-inch ductile iron pipe on Route 1 from the well pump houses on Pump House Road to Northern Maine Medical Center. The Route 1 Dual Main Consolidation includes replacing two parallel 6-inch cast iron water mains with approximately 2,900-feet of 12-inch ductile iron water main on Route 1 from Northern Maine Medical Center to Cannan Street.

2024-55: Squire Court Mobile Home Park – Water System Improvements

The project consists of replacing a failing water system servicing residents in the mobile home park. A new looped water main is proposed to be installed to replace the existing 2-inch mains that have three dead end lines. The existing water system was installed in the 70's and is often prone to having leaks. The 30 services also have had numerous leaks and would be replaced along the water mains. The services are presently underground to the back ends of the units. The project will install shorter underground services to the front of the units and then the above ground piping will be installed under the trailers to service pipes entering the units towards the back.

2024-12: Charter Oaks Village Cooperative – Well House and Water Storage Improvements

Charter Oaks needs added water storage, submersible pump replacement, well house improvements, and upgrades to its distribution system. A preliminary engineering report is likely needed to study the overall system. These improvements are necessary to increase the resiliency of Charter Oaks' water system. Distribution system improvements such as adding flushing hydrants and isolation valves are also needed to ensure that this low income manufactured housing community has access to safe and reliable drinking water.

2024-57: Wardtown Park – Distribution System Improvements

This project involves distribution improvements such as installing curb stops, isolation valves, loops to close dead ends, needed. A preliminary engineering report is also needed to study the overall system. These distribution system improvements will improve drinking water quality and add resiliency to the system, thereby ensuring this low income manufactured housing community has access to safe and clean drinking water.

2024-42: Mountainside Mobile Home Park – Water Distribution System Replacement

This project involves replacing 3500-feet of water mains, plus services to 52 homes, within this manufactured housing community. Mountainside's water distribution system regularly experiences breaks and leaks, and the rate of these events will increase over time given that the system has passed its useful lifespan. Mains also run under homes in some areas of community rather than under the roads. There have also been breaks in the service lines. There is a risk that wastewater at Mountainside can contaminate the water supply.

Attachment G: Backup Project List

2024 DWSRF BACKUP PROJECT LIST									
Total Points	Project Number	PWSID	Population Served	Name of Public Water System (PWS)	Project Type	Project Title	Amount Requested	PF (%)	PF (\$)
94	2024-32	ME0090860	2,850	Lincoln Water District	Distribution	Mohawk Road Water Main Replacement	\$1,996,000	35%	\$699,000
94	2024-07	ME0090230	2,505	Bridgton Water District	Source	New Groundwater Production Wells	\$1,597,000	20%	\$319,000
94	2024-20	ME0090620	2,750	Gray Water District	Distribution	Lewiston Road Water Main Replacement	\$1,701,000	35%	\$595,000
93	2024-28	ME0090710	1,025	Howland Water Department	Storage	Standpipe Rehabilitation	\$540,000	35%	\$189,000
92	2024-21	ME0090620	2,750	Gray Water District	Distribution	Shaker Rd Water Main Replacement	\$2,263,000	35%	\$792,000
92	2024-24	ME0090080	13,750	Greater Augusta Utility District	Distribution	Green Street Water Main Replacement	\$6,909,000	20%	\$1,382,000
92	2024-27	ME0090700	4,750	Houlton Water Company	Distribution	HWC Phase 2 Water Main Replacement	\$1,897,000	20%	\$379,000
91	2024-56	ME0091530	1,000	Strong Water District	Distribution	Water Main Replacement	\$1,217,000	35%	\$426,000
91	2024-39	ME0090970	2,375	Mexico Water District	Other	Treatment Plant Slab Repair	\$305,000	35%	\$107,000
90	2024-43	ME0091100	1,625	Newport Water District	Other	Booster PS and Chemical Building	\$1,730,000	75%	\$1,298,000
90	2024-14	ME0090440	2,328	Dexter Utility District	Distribution	Grove Street Water Main Replacement	\$1,972,000	35%	\$690,000
88	2024-50	ME0091330	1,405	Rangeley Water District	Distribution	Rangeley Water District Main Lining & Replacement	\$762,000	50%	\$381,000
87	2024-23	ME0090080	13,750	Greater Augusta Utility District	Distribution	Redundant Transmission Main Route 202 Manchester	\$1,916,000	20%	\$383,000
87	2024-26	ME0090700	4,750	Houlton Water Company	Distribution	HWC Phase 3 Water Main Replacement	\$2,493,000	20%	\$499,000
87	2024-36	ME0090580	2,400	Maine Water Company-Freeport Divis	Source	Webster Road Replacement Well(s)	\$2,869,000	0%	\$0
86	2024-09	ME0090320	4,000	Caribou Utilities District	Distribution	Aroostook River Crossing Project	\$2,195,000	35%	\$768,000
86	2024-47	ME0091300	142,000	Portland Water District	Distribution	Sawyer Street, South Portland - Water Main Replacement	\$2,100,000	0%	\$0
88	2024-54	ME0091440	2,953	Searsport Water District	Distribution	Searsport Water Main Relocation - MDOT	\$1,036,000	35%	\$363,000
86	2024-48	ME0091310	5,905	Presque Isle Utilities District	Distribution	Cedar Street Water Main Replacement	\$1,499,000	35%	\$525,000
85	2024-34	ME0090920	3,415	Madawaska Water District	Other	SCADA Upgrade	\$130,000	50%	\$65,000
85	2024-44	ME0091160	625	North Jay Water District	Distribution	Route 4 North Jay Water District Main Line Replacement	\$2,977,000	0%	\$0
84	2024-10	ME0090320	4,000	Caribou Utilities District	Distribution	Water Main Replacement & Hospital Loop	\$2,300,000	35%	\$805,000
83	2024-46	ME0091240	355	Patten Water Department	Distribution	Valley Street Water Main Replacement	\$431,000	35%	\$151,000
81	2024-38	ME0090940	1,493	Mars Hill & Blaine Water Company	Storage	Tank Painting Project	\$302,000	35%	\$106,000
80	2024-05	ME0090140	5,120	Belfast Water District	Distribution	Belfast WD Transmission Main Replacement	\$2,129,000	20%	\$426,000
79	2024-52	ME0091380	4,348	Rumford Water District	Distribution	Smith Crossing Water Main Replacement	\$1,899,000	20%	\$380,000
79	2024-45	ME0091200	8,195	Old Town Water District	Distribution	Stillwater Avenue Watermain Replacement	\$1,025,000	20%	\$205,000
78	2024-51	ME0091370	1,498	Richmond Utilities District	Storage	Water Storage Tank No. 1 Rehabilitation	\$600,000	20%	\$120,000
78	2024-35	ME0090920	3,415	Madawaska Water District	Other	St David Wells Power Improvements	\$149,000	50%	\$75,000
78	2024-04	ME0090120	4,625	Bar Harbor - Water Division	Distribution	Cromwell Brook Bridge Water Main Replacement	\$1,700,000	20%	\$340,000
78	2024-33	ME0090915	180	Loring Development Authority	Distribution	LDA - Limestone water system interconnection	\$4,400,000	75%	\$3,300,000
77	2024-03	ME0090120	4,625	Bar Harbor - Water Division	Distribution	Glen Mary and Shannon Roads Utility Upgrades	\$620,000	20%	\$124,000
76	2024-19	ME0090610	8,500	Gardiner Water District	Distribution	Water St Water Main Replacement	\$2,816,000	20%	\$563,000
75	2024-49	ME0006248	75	Rangeley Manor	Distribution	Water System Improvements & Upgrades	\$900,000	0%	\$0
74	2024-11	ME0090320	4,000	Caribou Utilities District	Treatment	Water Treatment Plant Upgrades	\$1,127,000	35%	\$394,000
72	2024-13	ME0090350	1,035	Clinton Water District	Distribution	Clinton Water Transmission Main Improvements	\$2,570,000	0%	\$0
69	2024-16	ME0090520	3,955	Ellsworth Water Department	Distribution	High Pressure Zone Improvements	\$4,694,000	35%	\$1,643,000
67	2024-22	ME0090410	2,113	Great Salt Bay Sanitary District	Other	GSBSD 2024 SCADA System Upgrades	\$237,000	20%	\$47,000
64	2024-37	ME0090940	1,493	Mars Hill & Blaine Water Company	Distribution	Clark Road Water Main	\$2,750,000	35%	\$963,000
63	2024-29	ME0090750	22,145	Kennebec Water District	Design	Chase Avenue Pump Station Upgrades - Engineering Design	\$219,000	35%	\$77,000

Total Backup List Funding Requests: **\$70,972,000**

Attachment H: Emerging Contaminant Project List

2022-2024 BIL EMERGING CONTAMINANT PRIMARY PROJECT LIST									
Total Points	Project Number	PWSID	Population Served	Name of Public Water System (PWS)	Project Type	Project Title	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded	PF (\$)
2022 Projects: Total Budget \$6,047,280									
157	2022-129EC	ME0109306 ME0009306 ME0209306	487	Washington Academy	Consolidation Treatment	Washington Academy Public Water System PFAS Treatment and Consolidation	\$727,200	\$727,200	100%
154	2022-103EC	ME0094509	163	MSU 76 Brooklin New Elementary School	Treatment	School Union 76 Brooklin Elementary School PFAS Treatment	\$570,000	\$513,000	100%
152	2022-118EC	ME090600	2,085	Fryeburg Water Company	Treatment	Temporary PFAS Water Treatment Facility	\$249,000	\$249,000	100%
152	2023-26EC	ME090600	2,085	Fryeburg Water Company	Treatment	Permanent PFAS Water Treatment Facility	\$2,776,000	\$57,000	100%
151	2022-102EC	ME0009262	84	MSU 76 Deer Isle-Stonington Jr/Sr High School	Treatment	School Union 76 Deer Isle-Stonington High School PFAS Treatment	\$600,000	\$540,000	100%
142	2022-131EC	ME0000185	40	Chebeague Island School	Source	Chebeague Island School - Replacement Water Supply	\$101,000	\$101,000	100%
140	2023-100EC	ME0092482	100	The Meadows at Fieldstone Landing	Consolidation	PFAS Consolidation with KWD	\$480,000	\$432,000	100%
139	2022-119EC	ME0008778 ME0000147 ME0093804 ME0000304	2,410	MSAD 6 Bonny Eagle High School, Bonny Eagle Middle School, Frank Jewett School, Hollis Consolidated School	Treatment Source Consolidation	MSAD 06 PFAS Remediation Project	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000	100%
138	2022-100EC	ME0090260	17,943	Brunswick Topsham WD	Treatment	Jordan Ave Wellfield PFAS Pilot	\$463,978	\$463,978	100%
137	2022-107EC	ME0300642	300	Unity College - Wood Hall	Treatment Consolidation	PFAS Treatment and PWS Interconnect	\$200,000	\$200,000	100%
							Remaining Balance:	\$68,102	
2023 Projects: Total Budget \$6,118,440									
142	2023-128EC	ME0094811	110*	Coastal Maine Botanical Gardens	Consolidation	Barter's Island Road Water Main Extension	\$4,586,000	\$2,000,000	100%
138	2023-129EC	ME0091410	14,303	Sanford Water District	Treatment	Cobb Well PFAS Treatment	\$8,206,250	\$4,000,000	100%
							Remaining Balance:	\$118,440	
2024 Projects: Total Budget \$6,118,440									
140	2024-1EC	ME0090080	13,750	Greater Augusta Utilities District	Treatment	Riverside PFAS Treatment	\$7,029,600	\$4,000,000	100%
							Remaining Balance:	\$2,118,440	

*320,000 annual visitors

Total Requested:	\$28,685,028	Total Awarded:	\$15,979,178	Total 2022-2024 Remaining BIL EC Funds:	\$2,304,982
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